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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1890-91.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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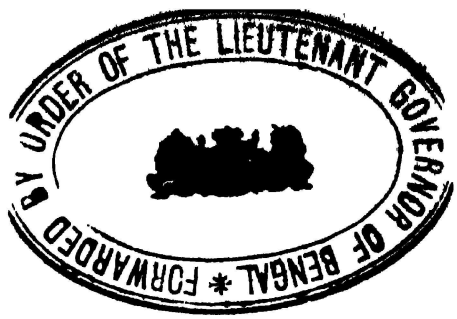

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

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SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Governorship of the Presidency continued to be held during the official year 1890-91 by the Right Honourable Robert, Baron Connemara, P.C., G.C.I.E., until his resignation on the 1st December 1890, when it temporarily devolved upon the Honourable Mr. John Henry Garstin, C.S.I., Senior Civil Member of Council, in the absence on sick leave of the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Stokes, C.S.I. The Right Honourable Beilby, Baron Wenlock, G.C.I.E., was appointed Governor of the Presidency on the 20th December 1890 and took over charge from the Honourable Mr. Garstin on the 23rd January 1891. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., continued to hold the office of Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council until the 6th March 1891, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B. The Honourable Mr. H. E. Stokes, C.S.I., occupied the post of Senior Civil Member of Council and the Honourable Mr. J. H. Garstin that of Second Civil Member until the 25th June, when the Honourable Mr. Stokes proceeded to England on six months' leave on medical certificate. To supply the vacancy the Honourable Mr. J. Grose was appointed temporary Member of Council on the 2nd July. The temporary elevation of the Honourable Mr. Garstin to the Governorship caused a second vacancy in the Council, which was supplied by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., as temporary Member on the 2nd December 1890. On the return from leave of the Honourable Mr. Stokes on the 24th December, the Honourable Mr. Grose ceased to be a temporary Member of Council, but was immediately reappointed to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation on the same day of the Honourable Mr. Bliss, and held office until the reversion of the Honourable Mr. Garstin on the 23rd January 1891.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Cesarewitch of Russia paid a visit to the Presidency in February 1891, arriving at Madras on the 6th. His Imperial Highness left Madras on the following day and proceeded to Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tuticorin, whence he embarked for Colombo on the 11th idem.

The Government made its annual move to the Nílgiris at the commencement of April 1890 and returned to the Presidency town in the beginning of October.

On the 22nd September 1891 His Excellency Lord Connemara proceeded on tour to Tiruválúr in the Tanjore district, where he cut the first sod of the southern section of the Máyavaram-Mútupét Railway, and thence to Bezváda, where, on the 1st October 1890, he performed a similar ceremony in connection with the East Coast Railway. Later on in the year His Excellency went to Tiruvannámalai and opened the Villupuram-Tiruvannámalai section of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway on the 17th November 1890. The failure of the monsoon in two

successive years having rendered the opening of relief works in North Arcot necessary, His Excellency Lord Wenlock left Madras on the 16th March 1891 and proceeded to Wandiwash, Chetput and Arni to inspect the most severely affected parts of the district, and thence to Kalambur, where, on the 18th idem, he opened for traffic the Tiruvannámalai-Pákala section of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. His Excellency then paid a brief visit of inspection to Salem and Coimbatore and arrived in Ootacamund on the 20th March 1891.

In the Travancore State, two regulations were passed during the year, viz., Regulation I of 1065 amending the law constituting the High Court, and Regulation II of 1065 revising and re-enacting the law relating to Civil Procedure. The working of the police force was fair; the percentage of detections was 74·3 as in the previous year, but the percentage of convictions declined considerably, a result largely due to want of sufficient care in the preparation of cases charged by the police. There was an increase in the number of cases before the criminal courts, accompanied by a more than proportionate increase in the number of disposals. The number of juvenile offenders was exceptionally large. Grave crime exhibited a striking increase, but petty offences were far less numerous. The average daily strength in the jails was 583, or 25 less than in the preceding year; the mortality improved from 3 to 1 per cent. The profit accruing from jail labour was Rs. 15,053 and the average cost of a convict was Rs. 82. The total number of original civil suits for disposal was 33,127, of which 27,850 were decided, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 32,163 and 27,915, respectively. The number of civil appeals for disposal was 4,197, of which 3,030 were got through, including 803 before the High Court. Civil arrears increased unsatisfactorily in all courts except the High Court. Judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 4,39,039, the expenditure, exclusive of public works charges, being Rs. 4,09,626. 102,972 documents were registered against 94,910 in the preceding year, and registration receipts increased by Rs. 13,151. The progress made in land revenue survey and settlement was more rapid than in any previous year. The total land revenue was Rs. 20,09,876, the highest figure on record. The net revenue from salt (Rs. 14,40,843) increased by Rs. 47,812 and that from forests (Rs. 2,57,749) by Rs. 30,629. The net revenue from stamps was Rs. 2,49,041, from excise Rs. 9,02,542, from customs Rs. 5,29,377 and from abkári and opium Rs. 4,72,287. The cardamom crop was a complete failure and resulted in a financial loss. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 78,48,284, the highest figure on record, the total expenditure being Rs. 73,33,891, leaving an annual surplus of Rs. 5,14,393 and a total balance to the credit of the State of Rs. 72,05,359. The unfavourable character of the season caused a decline in the activity of trade, the total value of exports and imports decreasing from Rs. 2,03,49,981 to Rs. 1,88,62,227. Education continued to make good progress; there were in all 2,318 English and vernacular schools with 97,857 pupils against 1,979 schools and 86,525 pupils in the previous year. The proportion of pupils to population was 3·82 per cent., as compared with a general ratio for the Madras Presidency of 1·68 per cent. The medical and vaccine departments were reorganized during the year, and the grants under these heads raised. The number of patients medically treated was 120,883 and the vaccination statistics were very encouraging. The public health was good, and there was an absence of serious epidemics.

No new regulations were passed during the year in the Cochin State. The total number of original suits for disposal in the civil courts was 8,111, of which 7,454 were disposed of. There were 585 appeals before the Zillah Courts, 340 before the Appeal Court and 21 before the Rájá's Court of appeal; the disposals numbered 515, 220 and 10, respectively. There was an improvement in the average duration of appeals except in the Rájá's Court, in which proceedings were more dilatory than ever. The judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 73,077 and the expenditure to Rs. 71,613. The magistracy disposed of 2,477 cases out of 2,530, 45·2 per cent. of the persons accused being acquitted against 70·5 in the preceding year. The average duration of cases improved from 23 to 14½ days. There were 170 appeals before First-class Magistrates and 25 before the Sessions Courts, all of which were disposed of. The Sessions Courts also disposed of 31 original cases. The Appeal Court decided 15 appeals out of 17, the average duration improving from 31 to 11 days. The average daily number of convicts in jail was 159, and the net annual cost per convict was Rs. 50. The general condition of the jails was far from creditable, the management being extremely unsystematic. The working of the police force was satisfactory except as regards grave crime, in the investigation of which there was great delay. The percentages of detection and recovery of stolen property were, respectively, 63·73 and 65·66. Registrations numbered 22,325, and the net revenue from this source was Rs. 17,514 against Rs. 14,910 in the previous year. The total number of students in all schools was 4,625, or nearly double that of the previous year; 868 of these were girls. The number of patients treated in the Government hospitals and dispensaries was 56,013. The general health was poor, cholera, small-pox and typhoid fever being unusually prevalent. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,63,026. Land revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,73,798, or less than in the preceding year by Rs. 1,723. The salt revenue increased by Rs. 24,681. The gross revenue from forests decreased by Rs. 53,820, but there was still a net profit of Rs. 10,895. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,29,885 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,03,891. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 25,999 which, added to the opening balance at the beginning of the year, left a closing balance to the State of Rs. 5,91,612. The State further held Government securities to the value of Rs. 32,34,600, and the total assets at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 40,56,217.

In the Godávari Agency the season was favourable and the harvest good. There was no cholera, but fever was, as usual, generally prevalent and small-pox appeared in three taluks, causing a high mortality in Rajahmundry. The three dispensaries continued to do good work, and vaccination made satisfactory progress. There were no disturbances and no important boundary disputes during the year. The muttadar of Pullangi, who in the previous year refused to take up the Government grant tendered at his own desire in exchange for Pullangi, came to terms and consented to live in Pullangi again. The proposal to constitute the whole agency into three taluks and to place them under the sole charge of the Special Assistant Agent was approved by Government and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State. Of 404 criminal cases for disposal, 332 were decided involving 607 persons, of whom 14 were committed for trial and 183 convicted. Of 313 civil suits received, 185 only were disposed of. There

was thus an increase in arrears both civil and criminal, occurring chiefly in the Courts of the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam and the Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram. The system of selling opium licenses was introduced in the year. Seigniorage fees to the value of more than Rs. 30,000 were collected in the Rampa forests, but the question of the rights of the muttadars in these forests was still under consideration. The total allotment for public works was Rs. 12,000, of which only Rs. 7,586 were expended. The only new work of any importance under construction was the Madéru bridge. The condition of education in the Agency was far from good, there being great need of closer supervision and of additional schools. The total numbers of boys and girls attending school were 818 and 71, respectively, against 864 and 96 in 1889-90. The decrease in attendance occurred chiefly among the Koya boys. The Agent and his Assistants toured from time to time in the Agency tracts.

The season in the Vizagapatam Agency was an excellent one. The rainfall was good, especially above the ghâts. Except small-pox, which prevailed to a small extent in the early part of the year at Gudem and in the Kotpad taluk, no epidemics visited the Agency. The two estates of Jeypore and Bissemkattak taken under management during the previous year showed a satisfactory improvement. Rs. 3,50,000 were invested in Government securities on account of the former estate, while the latter paid off Rs. 26,000 out of its debt of Rs. 34,000. The minor Rájá of Jeypore made perceptible improvement in his studies and manners and paid a short visit to Madras in February 1891. The Bissemkattak minor, who is a young lad, received primary lessons at home. The Jeypore estate was under the management of Mr. Taylor, a Covenanted Civilian, assisted by the late Maharájá's Diwan. The appeal presented by the Ráni of Kalyánasingapur against the transfer of her estate to Jeypore was decided during the year in favour of the Jeypore estate. The Gurupani-Koraghati dispute between Jeypore and Kasipur was finally settled during the year, the boundary being permanently demarcated. There were 22 sessions cases for disposal against 25 in 1889-90. The number of cases for disposal by the criminal courts fell from 1,959 to 1,698, of which 1,668 were decided. Of 42 criminal appeals, 2 only were pending at the end of the year. 550 civil suits were instituted in the year against 504 in 1889-90, and the number pending at the end of the year decreased from 229 to 201. Of 41 civil appeals, 35 were disposed of during the year. A new hospital was opened at Gunupur. The total number of patients treated rose from 14,389 in 1889-90 to 15,381. The work of the vaccine staff was satisfactory, the number of operations being 14,053 against 13,430 in 1889-90. The sanitation of all the important towns was very good. The number of schools increased from 121 to 131 and the number of pupils from 2,378 to 2,793. Two Government schools were opened in the Gudem Hills for the first time. The Lammasinghi Ghât road and the Nowrangapore-Central-Provinces road were in good order. The Jubilee Ghât road was metalled and gravelled for 6½ miles and parapets were built at dangerous points. In all, Rs. 57,706 were actually spent out of an allotment of Rs. 57,800. The abkári revenue declined owing to the abolition of a number of shops and stills. There was an increase in the number of persons killed by wild beasts. The tours of the Agency officers generally were extensive and satisfactory.

In the Ganjam Agency the season was favourable and the crops yielded well. The public health was good and there was an absence of epidemics. The boundary line between Gumma and Kollakota was settled and demarcated and another long-pending boundary dispute was terminated by the decision that the village of Pidili lies within the limits of Mondighar of the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs. The Tumba Maliahs were attached under the orders of Government in consequence of the continued interference of the ex-zamindar of Jalantra. Rs. 22,968 were expended on public works out of an allotment of Rs. 26,200, the bulk of it being utilized for repairs. The Mohanagiri Ghât road was completed, but left unused because the Kalahandi authorities had not completed their portion up to the ghât. The Taptapani road was similarly useless for want of a road to the bottom of it. 38 abkári licenses were granted to Khonds and Uriya Sundis against 32 in 1889-90, the fees collected being Rs. 174 against Rs. 128. There were 12 prosecutions under the Abkári Act against 19 in the previous year. Two opium licenses were issued, but one of the two shops was closed during the year. The total number of children under instruction was 1,348 against 1,354 in 1889-90. 8,407 vaccinations were performed against 18,443 in the previous year. The decrease is probably more apparent than real, the bulk of it being due to the fallaciousness of the figures given for 1889-90. There were 112 civil suits for disposal against 82 in 1889-90 and 103 were disposed of. The number of civil appeals was 3, and all were disposed of. The total number of criminal cases for disposal was, as in the previous year, 231. None were pending at the end of the year. 8 cases were committed to the Agent's Court. The sentence of transportation for life was inflicted in 2 cases, but in one of them Government reduced it to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. 5 criminal appeals were filed and decided during the year. The conduct of the police was satisfactory except in the Special Assistant Agent's division, where a head constable and 2 constables were departmentally punished for making illegal exactions from the villagers. 35 persons were killed by wild animals and snakes against 23 in 1889-90. There were no disturbances during the year. The Agency officers inspected the Agency tracts thoroughly in their tours.

The season in the Pudukóta State was a moderately favourable one and the crops were fair. Prices were lower than in 1889-90 but still high. There was a certain amount of cholera and small-pox, but the public health was, on the whole, good. The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 2,17,911, of which Rs. 1,42,644 were spent on "buildings." The College and the Residency were completed during the year, and the new public offices were in progress. There were 1,132 regular civil suits and 1,498 small causes for disposal, of which 972 and 1,387, respectively, were decided. Of 145 appeals, 104 were disposed of during the year. Judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 30,912 and expenditure to Rs. 26,883. The number of criminal cases for disposal was 3,278 involving 5,415 persons. 105 criminal appeals were decided. The average duration of all trials, civil and criminal, improved. The percentage of convictions was higher than in the previous year, but that of detection by the police declined from 90 to 89. The registration department continued its rapid rate of progress, yielding a surplus of Rs. 6,064. Education made a satisfactory advance; the number of aided schools rose from 170 to 184 and the attendance exhibited a corresponding increase. The results of the University examinations showed that the College takes a high

position among the educational institutions of the Presidency. The medical department continued to do good work except as regards vaccination, the progress in which was less satisfactory than usual. The abkári administration was modified by the introduction of the excise system. The total current receipts of the year were Rs. 7,76,553 against Rs. 7,15,433 in fasli 1299 and the expenditure Rs. 7,43,454 against Rs. 7,95,002. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 33,099, by means of which the State balance was raised to Rs. 4,48,138. The devastanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,40,269, and the manovirti jágir a balance of Rs. 1,29,501.

There was no change in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State during the year. The disposal of civil, criminal and revenue cases was, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of criminal cases decided during the year was 227 against 196 in the previous year. 30 prisoners were admitted into the jail against 23 in 1889-90. The number of deeds registered during the year amounted to 103 against 86 in 1889-90. The season was favourable and the outturn of the crops fair. The total demand for the year was Rs. 2,73,794. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,14,629 and charges to Rs. 21,280 against Rs. 2,09,874 and Rs. 24,290, respectively, in 1889-90. Rs. 7,150 were spent on public works. 283 children were successfully vaccinated against 211 in 1889-90. 10,307 patients were admitted into the Nawab's dispensary against 7,894 in the previous year, and 68 cases of labour were attended by the midwife. The public health was, on the whole, good. The number of pial schools increased from 14 to 19 and the attendance at these and the 2 elementary schools in Banganapalle rose from 360 to 404. The administration generally was satisfactory except in that little progress was made in education and vaccination and in improving communications.

No new administrative measures were introduced in the Sandúr State in 1890-91. The actual rainfall, though much below the average, was so seasonably distributed that the harvest was an exceptionally good one. The low rainfall was, however, probably the indirect cause of several disastrous forest fires which occurred towards the close of the year. The public health was good. The net revenue was Rs. 49,531 against Rs. 44,935 in 1889-90, while the expenditure was Rs. 43,475 against Rs. 42,266. 45 criminal cases were disposed of involving 109 persons, of whom 98 were convicted. 4,343 persons were treated in the dispensary against 3,842 in 1889-90. The Anglo-vernacular middle school kept up its numbers fairly and the examination results were satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 2,33,612 was paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends during 1890-91 to the stipendiaries, who numbered 799 on the 1st April 1891. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted to Rs. 2,28,000.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The peishcush payable to Government by permanently-settled estates during the year ending 30th June 1890 amounted to Rs. 50,40,575 upon an area of about 19 millions of acres. The shrotriem jódi for the year amounted to Rs. 6,66,732. Excluding the South Canara district, which has not been surveyed, the total area of Government lands in occupation amounted to over 21 millions of acres, being

an increase of 319,800 acres or 1·5 per cent. over that of fasli 1298 (1888-89), which was until then the highest on record. The increase in the occupied area was largest in Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and South Arcot. The occupied area of the year exceeded that of fasli 1285, the year before the famine, by 5 per cent., the only district which has not yet recovered from the effects of the famine in this respect being Kurnool. Out of the occupied area, nearly 18 million acres, or more than 85 per cent., were actually cultivated against 84·8 per cent. in the preceding year. Owing to the comparatively favourable character of the season in one-half of the presidency, the seasonal remissions granted decreased from Rs. 9,90,300 in fasli 1298 to Rs. 7,53,500. The other remissions and deductions granted, irrespective of the season, amounted to nearly 21 lakhs. The total assessment of the ryotwar holdings, including second-crop assessment and water-rate, was 409·9 lakhs or 3·8 lakhs more than in fasli 1298. Excluding the remissions and deductions mentioned above, the net ryotwar demand amounted to over 381·5 lakhs or 4·8 lakhs more than in the previous year. This result was due to the increase in the extent of holdings and to the diminution in the amount of remissions granted. The miscellaneous revenue was nearly 46 lakhs or about 1·2 lakhs less than in the preceding year. The total land revenue current demand amounted to Rs. 4,84,54,344 against Rs. 4,81,23,136 in the preceding year. Including cesses, there was a total demand of Rs. 5,52,68,403, of which Rs. 5,34,74,359 or 96·8 per cent. were collected within the year. The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 23,69,971. The collections and remissions in the year amounted to Rs. 19,96,775, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,73,196. The total current and arrear demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 5,76,38,374, of which Rs. 21,67,214 remained uncollected at the end of the year. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 36,45,066 or 6·6 per cent. of the total collections. Though there was an increase of about 1 per cent. in the number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, it occurred mainly under demand notices and real coercion diminished as there was an appreciable decrease in the number of defaulters whose property was actually attached or sold, in the amount of arrears for which property was sold and in the extent and value of lands brought to sale. Nearly 95 per cent. of the processes issued were served by village agency, and the receipts on account of process service fees amounted to Rs. 31,139, exceeding the charges by Rs. 8,121. The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act fell from Rs. 1,39,894 in fasli 1298 to Rs. 1,35,177 in fasli 1299. The advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act rose from Rs. 59,216 to Rs. 1,40,549, the increase occurring mainly in Ganjam, where large advances were made in consequence of the famine which prevailed in that district. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,734, of which Rs. 61,506 were collected and Rs. 12,852 written off. The number of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers continued to increase.

The year under report was not marked by any important measures, but the following minor administrative improvements call for notice. The scheme for strengthening the staff of Revenue Inspectors and increasing their pay received the sanction of the Secretary of State and was carried into effect in the year. A compulsory vernacular test was established for Deputy Collectors with the object of

securing their familiarity with the languages of the ryots with whom they come in contact. A scheme was proposed requiring candidates for the post of village officer to pass, in addition to the Primary School examination, a special test in survey, sanitation, village accounts and the powers and duties of village officers; it was sanctioned shortly after the close of the year and will take effect from the 1st January 1894. Madras Act III of 1890 was passed amending the Local Boards Act and the Rent Recovery Act, so as to authorize the levy of local cesses on water-rate paid to Government by ryots in zamindari lands.

Revenue settlement operations were carried on during 1890-91 in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, South Arcot and Malabar. The total area classified was 1,091 square miles. Settlement rates were introduced into the taluks of Álur and Ádóni in the Bellary district, and into the remainder of the Tiruvannámalai taluk and most parts of the Kallakurchi and Tirukoilúr taluks of South Arcot. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,28,956 and the total cost of the department up to the close of the year Rs. 96,17,623. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounted to over 38 lakhs, or a return of 39·78 per cent. on the outlay of the Settlement department, and of 13·03 per cent. on the total outlay incurred by the Survey and Settlement departments together.

Survey progressed in nine districts, viz., Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Madura and South Canara. The total area of the Madras Presidency is now estimated at 141,213 square miles, of which the cadastral survey of 64,680 square miles, and the topographical survey of 56,618 miles had been completed on the 31st March 1891. The actual outturn of the year was 2,227 square miles of topographical survey and 520 square miles of topographical survey; the total cost of the department was Rs. 5,87,811 against Rs. 6,27,791 in the preceding year.

The settlement of village service inams was completed in Vizagapatam. 2,669 title-deeds were issued, of which 2,096 were for village service inams in Madura. The area dealt with was 29,646 acres and the new quit-rent amounted to Rs. 23,676. Since the commencement of operations the Commissioner has settled an extent of nearly 7·3 millions of acres assessed at a little over 113 lakhs. The yearly increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 22,04,347, while the total cost of the Commission has been only Rs. 14,84,615 or 67·3 per cent. of the annual increase of revenue secured.

There were, at the beginning of fasli 1299, 52 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. 5 of these were handed over to their proprietors during the year and 6 estates were newly taken up. The number of estates under management at the end of the fasli was thus 53. The financial condition of the estates handed over had improved considerably under the care of the Court, notably so in the case of Ramnad, the current demand of which had risen by 33·8 per cent., while debts amounting to nearly 26 lakhs had been paid off and 9¼ lakhs had been expended on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. Of the 5 wards connected with the estates referred to above, 3 had made considerable progress in education. 42 of the 53 wards were minors (1 being a female); 5 were incapacitated by sex alone and the remaining 6 by lunacy. The number of wards and their relations under tuition was 67, of whom 5 were females. Their progress was, with a few exceptions, satisfactory. The total area of holdings, so far as figures were

available, was 467,539 acres, 421,569 acres or 90·2 per cent. being under cultivation against 79·9 per cent. in the previous year. The net demand was 32 lakhs, current and arrears, of which 17½ lakhs were collected and nearly three-quarters of a lakh remitted, leaving a balance of about 13¾ lakhs. Including the cash balance at the beginning of the year, the cash receipts amounted to Rs. 34,69,614, and the charges to Rs. 25,74,594. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,95,020 in cash, Rs. 39,48,700 in Government securities and Rs. 71,876 in grain. Nearly 2½ lakhs were paid in liquidation of debts; 2 lakhs were spent on maintenance and education of wards, about 1¾ lakhs on establishment and 1¼ lakhs on public works. The appeal relating to Puttamma's estate, which had been pending in the High Court since 1887, was decided in favour of the Court's ward. Several other important appeals and suits in connection with properties under the Court of Wards were pending before the High Court at the close of the year.

SECTION III—PROTECTION.

Two Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the official year 1890-91. Act II of 1890, re-enacting Acts I of 1870 and IV of 1878, and making better provision for the establishment and management of canals and public ferries in the Madras Presidency was passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th May 1890. Act III of 1890, amending the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 9th April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1890. An Act for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, and for other purposes, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1891, but at the close of the year had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

The strength of the police force on the 31st December 1890 was 22,694, or 26 more than the number at the close of the previous year. The sanctioned strength of the force was 22,732 against 22,766 on the 31st December 1889, the decrease being mainly due to the withdrawal of the Land Customs guard on the Karikal frontier in the Tanjore district. The total cost of the force was a little more than 38 lakhs or about 1½ lakhs higher than in the previous year, the increase arising chiefly from a revision of the pay of inspectors and head constables. The proportion of police to the whole population was 1 to 1,628—in towns 1 to 622 and in rural parts 1 to 1,801. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles and the average cost of a policeman Rs. 180¼. 248 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 622 by grants of money. Punishments during the year (including 225 dismissals) amounted to 4,048, a decrease of 66 as compared with the previous year. 155 police officers, or ·74 per cent. of the whole force, were convicted by Criminal Courts against 188 or ·92 per cent. in 1889, the principal offences of which they were found guilty being those under the Police Act, assault and negligently suffering prisoners to escape. The conviction of a fourth-class inspector for giving false evidence in a case of attempt to murder, and the

occurrence of 4 cases of causing hurt to extort confession were damaging features of the year's record. 1,892 men were enlisted during the year against 1,748 in 1889, while the casualties were fewer than in that year. The proportion of men able to read and write was 78·6 per cent. against 76·9 in 1889. The number of processes served by the police has steadily increased since 1887, the proportion of processes to population having risen to 1 to 123 in grave cases and 1 to 78 in petty cases. Deaths from violent and unnatural causes decreased from 12,282 in 1889 to 11,848; the decrease was mainly under the head of "accidental deaths." 9,589 fires were reported; these caused the loss of 129 lives and property to the value of Rs. 14,12,311, an amount considerably lower than the abnormal figure of 1889, but slightly higher than that of 1888. The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs registered was 39,306 against 43,165 in 1889. The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment was 1,610. There was a decrease in the number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code and special and local laws, from 110,716 in 1889 to 107,838 in 1890; 70·3 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. 158,821 persons were arrested, and 58·7 per cent. of them were convicted, a slight improvement on the figures for 1889. Out of about 13⅓ lakhs' worth of property lost, more than 3⅓ lakhs were recovered. Excluding Madras city, Jeypore and Nílgiris, which are exceptional districts and, as usual, stood high, North Arcot showed the best results. Detection under special and local laws was, as usual, satisfactory—91·7 per cent. against 91·2 in 1889. There were 323 murders against 350 in 1889; of these 96 were detected, the murderers committing suicide in 65 cases. There was a decrease of 26 in the number of dacoities; detection and recovery of property showed a marked improvement. Robberies increased from 314 in 1889 to 359; the percentage of detection improved from 39·8 to 42·3 per cent., but that of recovery of property declined from 18·8 to 14·6. There were 7,000 cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking against 7,298 in 1889. The number of grave offences against property was 7,532 against 7,811 in 1889; the percentage of detection, however, improved from 31 to 35·2. 2,342 cattle-thefts were registered against 2,414 in the previous year; there was a marked improvement in detection. Ordinary thefts numbered 13,057 against 13,781 in 1889; detective results were better than in any of the five previous years. There were 50 cases of cattle-poisoning against 52 in 1889, and 42 per cent. of these were detected. 3,795 cases were referred by magistrates to the police for inquiry, and 14,041 by the police to the magistracy for orders against 4,521 and 15,260, respectively, in 1889. Out of 70,853 cases prosecuted by the police, 3,493, or 4·9 per cent., were found false after trial.

In 1890, Rs. 4,342 were disbursed as rewards, chiefly in aid of public justice.

The number of factories falling under the Factories Act was, as in 1889, 30, while the number of hands employed was 17,843, of whom 772 were children. There were 117 accidents, of which 1 only proved fatal.

During the year 250 sulphur licenses, or 10 more than in 1889, were in force and covered 713 tons as against 679 in 1889. The sales, however, amounted to 264 tons only against 300 in 1889.

50,044 licenses were issued under the Arms Act during the year against 46,955 in 1889. The total number of licenses has more than doubled since 1885,

an increase mainly attributable to more attention being paid to registration. The bulk of this year's increase occurred in the number of licenses in Form VIII authorizing the possession of arms for the purposes of sport, protection or display.

The courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction in the year were 6,472 Village Magistrates', 169 Third-class Magistrates', 448 Second-class Magistrates', and 115 First-class Magistrates' Courts with 20 Courts of Session, and, at the Presidency Town, 2 Presidency Magistrates', 1 Police Commissioner's and the High Court. There was again an increase in the number of offences returned as true, the figure rising from 212,365 in 1889 to 218,724 in 1890. Under the Penal Code, however, there was a slight decrease in the number of true cases. False cases under the Penal Code were most numerous in Tanjore, Malabar and Trichinopoly. There were 275 cases of murder out of 717 cases affecting life. Nellore was the only district which was free from dacoity. The ratio of grave offences to population was 1 to 1,582 against 1 to 1,636 in 1889; the districts in which this ratio stood highest were Madras, Nílgiris and the Vizagapatam Agency. The number of persons brought to trial was 375,387 against 371,240 in 1889, of whom 91 and 79 persons, respectively, were European British subjects. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code rose from 21·4 in 1889 to 22·0; that of convictions under Special and Local laws declined from 79·5 to 76·4. The number of original cases before the courts was 223,840, of which the Presidency Town contributed 35,657. The number of appeals preferred was 6,598. Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil disposed of 175,426 cases involving 327,210 persons, the percentage of convictions being 39·0 as against 36·9 in 1889. The average fine per head was Rs. 4-8-0 against Rs. 4-6-0 in the preceding year. The number of appeals preferred to these courts was 5,288 against 5,265 in 1889, the number disposed of being 5,245 as against 5,253. Sessions Courts disposed of 1,035 cases affecting 2,427 persons, the percentage of convictions being 48·9 against 44·8 in 1889. They also disposed of 731 appeals against 700 in 1889. The percentage of confirmation by Sessions Courts of the sentences passed by Magistrates fell from 65·3 in 1889 to 63·2, while the High Court confirmed 65·2 per cent. of the Sessions Judges' sentences against 58·6 in 1889. The number of cases received by the Presidency Magistrates again showed a decrease, viz., from 38,350 to 35,606; 14 cases only were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions decreased from 80·4 to 72·1. The High Court disposed of 51 sessions cases as against 33 in 1889, the percentage of conviction being 81·0 as against 69·8. 20 cases in which Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdict of the jury, and 60 cases in which capital sentences were imposed were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The sentences of death passed on 37 of the 53 persons finally convicted under section 374 were confirmed. The number of appeals that came up before the High Court was 565 against 590 in 1889, the number disposed of being 498 as against 484. The High Court also disposed of 635 revision cases and perused 2,008 calendars.

There were 7 central jails, 15 district jails, 1 European prison and 309 subsidiary jails during the year 1890. The number of admissions, including 12,804 transfers, was 67,381 against 61,132 in 1889. The daily average strength rose from 7,418·63 to 7,953·85. Leaving sub-jails out of account, the number of admissions

by direct committal was 27,316; 648 convicts were released under the remission rules, and 25,455 otherwise. There were 17 escapes and 227 deaths (excluding 36 executions). Burmese convicts numbered 910 at the close of the year, 243 having been retransferred to Rangoon. 25,728 under-trial prisoners were received during the year and 11,435 were released on acquittal or discharge; 37 escaped and 16 died. The daily average number was 827·25. 1,533 civil prisoners were admitted during the year, the population aggregating 1,725, of whom 220 remained in jail at the end of the year. Of the 27,316 convicts directly admitted, 744 were Christians, 2,439 Muhammadans and 24,117 Hindus; 456, or 1·67 per cent., were juveniles. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to one year's imprisonment or less was 94·27 against 94·78 in 1889. Sentences of transportatoin and of imprisonment for terms exceeding 10 years increased considerably. The number of jail offences declined from 3,336 in 1889 to 3,316. The ratio per cent. of punishments calculated on the jail population fell from 8·03 to 6·97. Of the prisoners released during the year, 266 only benefited by education in jail. The percentage of convict prison officers remained about the same as in 1889, being 7·39 in the case of males and 6·37 in that of females. The Madras scale of diet continued in force throughout the year. The total charges were Rs. 8,34,775 against Rs. 8,14,349 in 1889, but the total cost per head fell from Rs. 75-12-3 to Rs. 72-4-8, the result of increased economy under all heads. Hospital charges decreased from Rs. 17,240 in 1889 to Rs. 14,069. No prisoners were employed on unremunerative labour. There was an advance in the number of prisoners sentenced to labour and a large increase in the number of those employed on manufactures. Cash earnings amounted to Rs. 49,493 against Rs. 23,661 in 1889. Deducting these earnings, the net cost per head was Rs. 60-12-0 against Rs. 72-15-0 in 1889. The year 1890 was healthier than either 1888 or 1889, the death-rate declining to 23·85 per mille against 38·53 and 25·50, respectively, in those years. The percentage of daily average sick was slightly less than in 1889, but the number of admissions into hospital increased owing to the prevalence of influenza. Cholera caused 11 deaths in the Berhampore jail and 6 in the Penitentiary, Madras. Dysentery, diarrhœa, influenza and intermittent fever were the most prevalent diseases. There were 9 cases of small-pox, 1 being fatal. All the central jails, the European prison and 12 district jails were visited by the Inspector-General during the year. Rs. 11,531 were spent by the jail department on buildings.

3 vagrants remained in the Government Work-house at the close of 1889 and 23 were admitted during 1890. Out of these, 12 were discharged on obtaining employment, 5 were deported and 2 released, 1 absconded, 1 was transferred to the Government Work-house, Bombay, and 2 were otherwise disposed of. 3 remained on the 31st December 1890. 1 vagrant was convicted by the magistrate and 1 was punished by the Governor of the work-house. Most of the inmates were between 16 and 40 years of age. British subjects numbered 16 out of the total 23. 6 were sailors, 4 mechanics or railway employés, and 2 soldiers. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,248 against Rs. 2,761 in 1889.

The total receipts for 1890 of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 21,552, of which Rs. 10,179 were contributed by Government and Rs. 7,794 derived from interest on Gov-

ernment securities. The expenditure was Rs. 18,755 against Rs. 18,330 in 1889. Rs. 4,365 were spent on the Monegar Choultry, Rs. 9,751 on the Infirmary and Rs. 3,430 on the Lying-in Hospital. The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry was 63 against 80 in 1889 and that of patients in the Infirmary was 86·74 against 85·50. The average daily number of children in the Foundling Asylum was 2·46 against 3 in 1889. 686 patients, or 85 more than in the previous year, were admitted into the Lying-in Hospital. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 56; besides these, 108 out-door paupers received rice doles. The cost of dieting these increased from Rs. 3,701 in 1889 to Rs. 4,057, owing to the greater number of admissions. The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food at the Triplicane Langarkhana during the official year 1890-91 was 144 against 140 in 1889-90. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 143 persons and money doles to 16 persons, the figures for the preceding year being 136 and 17. The average number of persons living on the premises and receiving in-door relief was 9 against 6 in 1889-90. The receipts, including a balance from the previous year of Rs. 1,392, amounted to Rs. 6,622 and the charges to Rs. 5,982. Admissions were made by the Commissioner of Police after inquiry into the antecedents and means of the applicants. No new admissions are made to the list of Muhammadan poor in receipt of money doles and the number is therefore diminishing yearly. It was 33 in March 1891 against 35 in April 1890. The total expenditure was Rs. 771.

The territorial changes which occurred in 1890 among civil courts were (1) a re-distribution of jurisdiction among the 6 Munsifs in the Vizagapatam district in order to equalize their work and to obviate the inconvenience of the arrangement by which the Bimlipatam (now Chódavaram) Munsif sat at Vizagapatam for 3 weeks in each quarter, (2) the establishment of a new Munsif's Court at Kanigiri in the Nellore district, and (3) the transfer of 14 villages from the Bellary to the Penukonda Munsifi. The Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri became the Sub-Judge of Bellary and Salem and sat at Salem from June to October 1890. The total numbers of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1890 were 259,963 and 11,333, respectively, as against 255,006 and 11,114 in 1889. 53,936 suits against 53,733 in 1889 were instituted in the Courts of Village Munsifs, the number of such officers exercising powers during the year being 3,096 against 3,250 in the previous year, and the number of suits disposed of 53,121 against 53,977. Before the regular courts in the mofussil, 74,924 ordinary suits and 104,555 small causes were instituted, as compared with 72,136 and 101,942, respectively, in 1889. To this number the District Munsifs' Courts contributed 157,818, or 87·93 per cent., the Sub-Judges' Courts 13,133, or 7·32 per cent., and the District Courts 701, or 0·39 per cent. The number of appeals from decrees instituted before Subordinate Judges' and District Courts was 9,671 against 9,152 in 1889. The numbers of suits and appeals from decrees disposed of by the regular mofussil courts were 183,130 and 9,637, respectively, as compared with 173,688 and 9,682 in the preceding year. 57·95 per cent. of appeals from original decrees and 64·49 per cent. of those from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation by the superior courts against 52·38 and 72·26 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned rose from 543 to 583. There was an increase both in the amount realized after the issue of process and in that paid voluntarily, viz., from 32½ and 8½ lakhs,

respectively, in 1889 to 38½ and 9½ lakhs in 1890. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes, 26,174 suits were instituted against 26,824 in 1889, the number disposed of being 26,363 against 27,173. The increase in the number of suits instituted on the original side of the High Court continued, viz., from 371 in 1889 to 374 in 1890. The number of suits disposed of was 309 against 348. On the appellate side 1,662 first and second appeals were filed against 1,962 in 1889, the number disposed of being 1,820 as against 2,078. Taking all classes of appeals decided on their merits, the decrees of lower courts were confirmed in 64·95 per cent., reversed in 18·12 per cent., varied in 11·25 per cent. and remanded in 5·68 per cent. The judicial receipts showed a surplus of Rs. 10,22,719 against Rs. 9,98,919 in 1889. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial funds was Rs. 6,66,208, under Process fund Rs. 2,60,925 and under Copyist fund Rs. 95,586, as against Rs. 5,88,799, Rs. 3,22,187 and Rs. 87,933, respectively, in 1889.

The number of registrations rose from 727,395 in 1889-90 to 762,471 in 1890-91, the amount of receipts from Rs. 10,24,106 to Rs. 10,75,727, the charges from Rs. 7,26,979 to Rs. 7,67,891, and the surplus from Rs. 2,97,127 to Rs. 3,07,836. Compulsory and optional registrations increased, respectively, by 23,518 and 11,558, while the ratio of optional to total registrations remained at 36·9 per cent. as in 1889-90. The number of wills advanced by 294 or 15 per cent., and the number of authorities to adopt rose from 11 to 15. Hindus, as usual, registered the largest number of wills (2,080). The number of registrations on payment of fines under sections 24 and 34 of the Act fell from 2,437 to 1,947. The number of searches made and copies granted rose from 32,222 and 29,263, respectively, in 1889-90 to 33,071 and 30,240. The number of documents refused registration fell from 1,699 to 1,647 in spite of the increase in the total number of registrations. 408 appeals were disposed of against 353 in the previous year. At the close of the year, there were no registered documents remaining uncopied. There were, however, 1,345 registered documents which were unclaimed. 59·7 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation, 38·1 per cent. within a week, and 2·2 after more than a week. The average registration fee rose by 1 pie, being Rs. 1-2-10. There were 26 public and 5 private prosecutions instituted for offences under the Registration Act. All the former and 3 of the latter were disposed of. During the year 9 new offices were opened and 1 was abolished, bringing up the total number to 381. The average area in square miles of each sub-district was 311 and the average population 78,281. The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry presented to registering officers was 49,255 against 46,732 in 1889-90. 59 registering officers exercised magisterial powers during the year.

There were 263 joint stock companies in existence at the close of the year 1889-90. Of these, 23 had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 3,87,22,354. During 1890-91, 57 of these companies were wound up, 51 having a nominal capital of Rs. 36,09,994, and the rest none. 9 companies increased their capital during the year by Rs. 7,04,130, while no company reduced its capital. 27 new companies were registered; 26 of these possessed aggregate nominal and paid-up capitals of Rs. 26,61,807 and Rs. 2,52,802, respectively, the remaining one having no capital. At the close of the year 1890-91 there were thus 233 companies at work. The

receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,599 against Rs. 5,787 in 1889-90. The charges were Rs. 1,344, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,255.

The command of the Madras Army was held by Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., up to the 6th March 1891, when His Excellency was succeeded by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir J. C. Dormer, K.C.B. The strength of the British Army in the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1890-91 was 14,158 men against 13,006 on the 31st March 1890; the strength of the Native Army was 28,829 against 28,306. The 10th, 12th, 32nd and 33rd Regiments of Madras Infantry were disbanded during the year and 4 local battalions raised in their place for service in Burma were formed from the Kubo Valley Police Battalion, the Chin Levy, the Myingyan Police Battalion and the Shan States' Levy. The district commands and staff of the Royal Artillery in India were re-organized, being divided into 6 "circles," each under the supervision of a Colonel on the staff. The year also witnessed the amalgamation of the three Presidential Staff Corps into one corps, denominated the "Indian Staff Corps." The Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was transferred from the Bombay to the Madras command. About 400 men of the 1st Pioneers were employed on the Periyár project. Small detachments of British and Native troops were also employed in Burma on punitive expeditions. Sambalpur having been transferred to the Bombay Presidency, the wing of the Madras Regiment hitherto located at that station was withdrawn. Madras was substituted for Vizianagram as a regimental centre for Madras Infantry. A revised system of hutting was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1890, under which the State provides and maintains rent-free lines. The health of the British troops during the year was satisfactory. The death-rate was 11·40 per mille or 8·52 lower than in the preceding year. The troops were comparatively free from small-pox and cholera, but enteric fever prevailed in Bangalore, Tounghoo and Secunderabad. The health of the Native troops showed a similar improvement. There was a decrease in the number of admissions, deaths, average daily sick and invalided. The Myingyan and Mandalay districts were the unhealthiest and the Madras district the healthiest in the command. Five venereal hospitals were worked under the voluntary system with fair results. The introduction of cantonment hospitals in this Presidency was sanctioned during the year. The budget estimate for the year (exclusive of stores from England) was Rs. 340,81,380 and the revised estimate Rs. 338,58,000; the expenditure was Rs. 336,75,000 against Rs. 341,52,760 in the previous year. The balance of stock in the Clothing Department at the end of the year was valued at Rs. 11,66,943 against Rs. 13,75,561 at its commencement. The Government of India decided, as a tentative measure, to allow officers commanding British Regiments and Batteries serving in India to make their own arrangements for the supply of malt liquor to their refreshment rooms. Malt liquor for troops in Lower Burma was supplied by the Murree Brewery Company and in Upper Burma by Messrs. Dyer and Company. 275 horses were purchased during the year under review for the British Mounted services by the Remount department at an average price of Rs. 650 per horse. At the close of the official year, 31,878 military pensioners were on the registers with pensions aggregating Rs. 23,84,602 against 30,449 pensioners receiving Rs. 22,82,081 in the previous year.

The statistics for the year 1890-91, as compared with those of the previous year, showed, in respect of the port of Madras, an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels, but a decrease in port dues resulting from a reduction in rates enforced from 1st September 1889. In the case of all other ports, there was an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels and in the port dues. The vessels calling at Madras were—British 566, Foreign 69 and Native 86. Those that arrived at the coast ports were—British 4,920, Foreign 666 and Native 19,969. The payments in dues averaged from 12 to 26 pies per ton at the port of Madras, and from 6 to 21 pies at the coast ports. The largest passenger traffic was carried on at the following ports, and the numbers of passengers that arrived and left were as follows:—Pamban 18,363 arrived, 47,586 left; Negapatam 27,389 arrived, 36,201 left; Tuticorin 31,424 arrived, 19,177 left; and Cocanada 10,186 arrived, and 16,035 left. In point of importance with respect to the value of the trade carried on, the following ports, next to Madras, stand in the order in which they are named, viz., Tuticorin, Cocanada, Tellicherry, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore and Negapatam. The weather along the whole coast during the year was again abnormally favourable for shipping and landing operations, which were carried on uninterruptedly. Casualties to shipping were remarkably few—3 strandings and 4 founderings—and were unattended with any loss of life. In one case—the stranding of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Nurjahan* on the Tinnevelly coast—a Marine Court of Inquiry was held under Act V of 1883, and the certificate of the third officer was suspended for three months. The following Marine Acts were passed in the year, viz., Act V of 1891 (an Act to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act X of 1889), Act VI of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts I of 1859, VII of 1880 and V of 1883), and Act VII of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Registration Act X of 1841).

The total number of wild animals destroyed was 1,192 against 1,605 in the previous year. The decrease occurred under all heads except "tigers," in which there was an increase of 8. The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 27,419 against Rs. 37,345 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the smaller number of animals killed, to the discontinuance of the grant of rewards for wolves and hyænas and to the orders restricting the payment of full rewards for the destruction of tigers, panthers and bears. The loss of human life by wild animals decreased from 290 in 1889 to 143 in the year under report.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total average rainfall registered for the Presidency in the year 1890-91 amounted to 40 inches against 47·04 in the previous year and 45·28, the average of the ten years ending 1889-90. Except in the four northern districts, and Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the season was generally unfavourable. In portions of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Malabar, where the rains in the first three months of the north-east monsoon were unusually scanty, there was a serious failure of the wet crops over more or less extensive tracts, and the yield of dry crops was also poor. Unexpected falls of rain in January, February and March materially

improved the prospects, especially in Nellore, Madura, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, and at the end of the official year there was no ground for serious anxiety, except in portions of Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, comprising an area of 7,600 square miles, in which tracts it was found necessary to provide relief works. The ordinary public works, however, supplemented by a few large works opened by the Public Works Department, by increased expenditure on minor irrigation works and by a liberal grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, were sufficient to allay the distress, except in North Arcot, where, in the end of March, five relief kitchens were started in the Wandiwash taluk and the Kalahasti zamindari, at which some 300 people, mostly children, were being fed daily. In Ganjam the season was exceptionally favourable, until the north-east monsoon culminated in a severe cyclone which caused serious injury to the tanks and roads. Excluding permanently-settled estates, for which statistics are not available, the total extent cultivated during the year was over 26 millions of acres, being a decrease of ·19 per cent. on the area cultivated in 1889-90. The area under first crop decreased by 120,000 acres, while under second crop there was an increase of 71,000 acres, occurring chiefly in Kistna, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly. There was a general rise in the prices of food-grains, most noticeable in Madura and Tinnevelly. The only important exceptions were in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where the four staple food-grains—rice, cholum, cumbu and ragi—were sold much cheaper than in 1889-90. The price of horsegram rose in all districts, except the four northern districts, the Ceded districts and Kurnool. The price of salt remained almost stationary. The wages of labour varied but little from the rates of the previous year. In Vizagapatam, Anantapur, South Arcot and one taluk of Cuddapah, the wages of agricultural labourers advanced, owing to the opening up of railway works in those districts. In North Arcot, Salem and the sub-division taluks of Cuddapah, the unfavourable season and the consequent absence of demand for labour caused a fall in wages, while the completion of railway works was responsible for a similar result in Kurnool and Kistna.

The revision of village establishments in the three Government taluks of Ganjam was sanctioned during the year 1890-91. Proposals relating to Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Kurnool were also under consideration. The revision of the staff of revenue inspectors under reference in the previous year was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and given partial effect to during the year, their number being raised from 525 to 610. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mr. Cardozo, made a tour in the North-Western and Central Provinces, in order to ascertain the details of the systems of survey by village officers in vogue in those provinces. On his return, he submitted a report recommending the adoption of the system in this Presidency and its application to the re-survey of the Trichinopoly district; his report was still under consideration at the close of the year. The progress made with famine analysis registers was on the whole fair. The revision of the kistbandi instalments carried out during 1889-90 afforded the most satisfactory results throughout the Presidency, the new dates conducing greatly to the convenience of the ryots. The scheme for the remittance of Government dues by means of postal money orders was under trial in five districts. The dairy farm attached to the Agricultural College at Saidápet yielded fairly successful results. Prizes were again awarded for samples of barley grown on the Nílgiris; there was a decline in the

number of exhibits, but the samples were superior, for malting purposes, to those of 1889-90. 50 bushels of seed-potatoes were imported from England in December 1890 and forwarded to the Collector of Nílgiris for distribution. The use of iron sugar mills continued to spread over the country and the heavy iron cotton soil ploughs remained in favour in the Bellary district. No Agricultural Exhibitions were held during the year. Pony-breeding operations were closed in Nílgiris, but continued in Coimbatore and Salem, the number of mares covered being 509; the results, though better than in the previous year, were still far from good. Government determined to suspend all direct action in attempts to combat with disease amongst live stock; but, on a reference to the Government of India, the office of Inspector of Cattle Diseases was retained on the condition that that officer should be engaged in investigation only. Six stock inspectors were selected to undergo a special course of training at Saidápet to prepare them for their future duties when put in charge of the veterinary hospitals to be attached to the farm schools, which are to be opened in connection with the Agricultural College at Saidápet. The Cattle Diseases Act (II of 1866) was withdrawn from operation in all districts, and the Government decided not to put it in force again except for the regulation of large cattle markets and fairs. The health of cattle was generally good, except in Godávari, Nílgiris and portions of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, where pasture and fodder were generally scanty owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. There was a decrease in the mortality among cattle and sheep from every disease except "variola."

The condition of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, continued to improve both as regards neatness and the development of the more recently-planted trees and shrubs. Sim's Park, Coonoor, was kept in excellent order; the trees in the shola grew rapidly, but the frost in the winter severely injured or killed outright many of them. The Barliyar Experimental Gardens were in a flourishing condition and received several new specimens. The progress of the Gúdalúr Experimental Gardens was seriously impeded by the want of rain and by the ravages of wild animals. Considerable additions were made to the Herbarium and some valuable botanical works were added to the library. The receipts for the year were Rs. 4,296, or Rs. 233 more than in 1889-90. In addition, seeds and plants to the value of Rs. 585 were distributed gratis or in exchange for gifts made to the gardens. The expenditure was Rs. 22,531, or Rs. 36 more than in 1889-90.

The climatic conditions of the season were, on the whole, not unfavourable to the growth of cinchona. The trees on all the estates improved, with the exception of the very old and very young ones, which suffered from the drought resulting from the failure of the north-east monsoon. About 100 acres on the Dodabetta and Naduvatam estates were newly trenched and manured and a considerable amount of replanting was done. A number of trees on the Hooker and Wood estates were coppiced. The nurseries were well stocked with seedlings and balled plants, but there was considerable mortality among the latter owing to their exposure to excessive damp and shade. The amount of bark harvested during the year was 133,351 lbs. The actual receipts for the year were Rs. 28,876, not including the value of quinine and bark supplied, respectively, to Collectors of districts and to Messrs. Kemp and Co. in Bombay, nor that of quinine and febrifuge in stock at

the end of the year. These are estimated at Rs. 44,679. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 74,914. The outturn of quinine at the factory was 2,928 lbs. in addition to 1,050 lbs. of febrifuge. Analyses conducted by the Government Quinologist showed that the sulphate of quinine and febrifuge produced at the factory were of uniformly good composition.

The financial results of the operations of the Forest department during the official year 1890-91 continued to be satisfactory. The year closed with a surplus of Rs. 5,42,124 as against Rs. 3,92,269 in 1889-90.

The area of forests reserved under the Act in the Northern circle, including leased forests, rose from 826 to 1,839 square miles. Reserved lands covered 5,872 square miles and other forests 35½. Fair progress was made in demarcation, 812 miles of boundary having been permanently demarcated, in addition to a considerable extent of re-clearing and preliminary demarcation. Survey work during the year was entirely restricted to that done by the department, with the exception of the survey of the Adoni reserves in Bellary district, which were carried out by the Revenue Survey department. But little progress was made in the preparation of working plans owing to the inadequacy of the staff and its concentration on settlement work. The area which it was attempted to protect from fire was 2,883 square miles, of which 93 per cent. escaped fire. The revenue from grazing fees was Rs. 81,270 against Rs. 79,470 in 1889-90. One-half of this was contributed by the Kistna district. 1,000 acres were added to the area under cultural operations. The plantations and topes, which covered an area of over 14,500 acres, were chiefly in Kistna, Nellore and Nílgiris. In Kistna indigenous plants were being put down from nurseries, in Nellore special attention was paid to the casuarina plantations, and in Nílgiris the cultivation of Australian and other exotics was continued. The results of both artificial and natural reproduction were uniformly encouraging. Rs. 15,447 were spent on buildings against Rs. 13,422 in 1889-90 and Rs. 9,020 on roads, chiefly in the four northern districts. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency realized Rs. 1,51,997 and sales to purchasers direct from forests Rs. 5,66,915. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 7,45,547 and expenditure to Rs. 4,91,555, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,53,992 against Rs. 1,48,280 in the previous year. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,905 against 1,355 in 1889-90, and the percentage of convictions increased from 46 to 51.

The area under control in the Southern circle was 9,941 square miles, the net addition during the year being 66 square miles. The total areas of reserved forests and lands were, respectively, 3,273 and 5,428 square miles. 1,631 miles of reserve lines were cleared and demarcated at a total cost of Rs. 20,242. The outturn of survey work by the Government of India party was 1,050 square miles of triangulation in Coimbatore and Madura, 274 miles of traversing and 440 square miles of topography. Departmental surveys of 76 square miles were also completed at a cost of Rs. 4,078, and Rs. 6,171 were spent on line clearing for survey by the Government of India party. 35 square miles were added to the fire-protected area, bringing the total extent up to 2,045 square miles, 99 per cent. of which escaped fire. The revenue from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 68,745 as against Rs. 64,375 in 1889-90. Neither natural nor artificial reproduction showed any noteworthy progress. The area of regular plantations was extended by 126 acres, while the

areas under cultural operations and under topes showed additions of 175 and 8 acres, respectively. Excluding 100 miles of channel-banks under cultivation, the total areas under these heads were 12,170, 4,378 and 18,891 acres, respectively. The outlay on communications and buildings was Rs. 43,925, or Rs. 7,988 more than in 1889-90. Sales by departmental agency yielded Rs. 2,64,876 as against Rs. 2,19,669 in the previous year, and the value of the produce removed by permit-holders was Rs. 7,61,709 against Rs. 6,96,965. The total receipts of the circle aggregated Rs. 10,49,861 and the expenditure Rs. 7,61,729, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,88,132 against a surplus of Rs. 2,43,989 in 1889-90. The number of forest offences was 3,672 against 2,679, but the percentage of convictions rose from 70 to 80. The offences of unauthorized felling of wood and grazing were responsible for most of the increase. 6 elephants were captured in Coimbatore and Malabar, of which, however, 2 died.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1890-91, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 27 crores and 62 lakhs against 27 crores and 16½ lakhs in the preceding year. The advance of 45½ lakhs was the result of an increase of 92½ lakhs under imports, and of a decrease of nearly 47 lakhs under exports.

The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British and with British ports in other Presidencies, amounted to over 23 crores and 86 lakhs, an advance of 16 lakhs as compared with 1889-90. Exports contributed 13 crores and 74 lakhs, or 57·58 per cent. of the total value of this trade. Compared with 1889-90, the exports decreased by nearly 64 lakhs or 4·45 per cent., and the imports increased by nearly 80 lakhs or 8·58 per cent. The decrease in exports was mainly in the trade with the United Kingdom and the increase in imports in that with Bengal, Burma and Bombay. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined by 64 lakhs or 4·49 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise increased by ·73 per cent. The more important exports of Indian articles, *i.e.*, those the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs, were raw cotton, hides and skins, coffee, seeds, indigo, grain and pulse, spices, sugar and cotton piece-goods, which together contributed nearly 78 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There were increases under seeds and cotton piece-goods (each 6 lakhs), and decreases under indigo (29½ lakhs), sugar (26½ lakhs), grain and pulse (18 lakhs), raw cotton (14½ lakhs), spices (8 lakhs), coffee (2 lakhs) and hides and skins (1½ lakhs). Compared with 1889-90, the imports of Indian produce increased by 76½ lakhs or 39·82 per cent., and those of foreign merchandise by 3¾ lakhs or ·5 per cent. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, and grain and pulse. Cotton piece-goods amounted to 2 crores and 30¾ lakhs (22·8 per cent. of total imports), twist and yarn to 1 crore and 44½ lakhs (14·27 per cent.) and grain and pulse to 1 crore and 14¼ lakhs (11·28 per cent). Metals and railway materials contributed 68 lakhs (6·73 per cent.) and 58¼ lakhs (5·76 per cent.), respectively.

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to 16 crores and 93 lakhs, or 74¾ lakhs (4·23 per cent.) less than in 1889-90. The exports declined by 80 lakhs or 6·95 per cent., while the imports increased by 5 lakhs or ·86 per cent. As usual, the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to 1,068 lakhs or 63·08 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. France contributed 170 lakhs or 10·04 per cent., Ceylon over 150 lakhs or 8·87 per

cent., the United States over 55 lakhs or 3·26 per cent., the Straits Settlements over 49 lakhs or 2·9 per cent., Egypt nearly 43 lakhs or 2·53 per cent., Belgium almost 23 lakhs or 1·35 per cent. and Italy 20 lakhs or 1·18 per cent.

The total value of the external coasting trade amounted to nearly 6 crores and 93 lakhs, that is, 90¾ lakhs or 15·07 per cent. more than in the previous year. Compared with 1889-90, the exports and the imports advanced by 16 and 74¾ lakhs, respectively. As usual, this trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 46·84 and 32·69 per cent., respectively, of the total value. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Burma (13·73 per cent.), Travancore (1·34 per cent.), and Goa (1·31 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to over 55 lakhs against 42¾ lakhs in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1889-90, the imports and exports of gold advanced by 12¼ lakhs and 9 lakhs, respectively, and the exports of silver advanced by ¼ lakh, while the imports declined by 9 lakhs. The net imports of gold and silver were 15¾ lakhs and nearly 2 lakhs, respectively.

The expenditure on Imperial Military public works was Rs. 92,135, on Imperial Civil works Rs. 20,606, on Provincial Civil works Rs. 20,07,146, on Local Incorporated works Rs. 59,350, on Local Excluded works Rs. 14,747 and on Estate works Rs. 75,718. The progress made on the reconstruction of the Madras Harbour works was satisfactory. A considerable amount of work was done on the north and south piers and the protecting wave-breakers, the total expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,01,475. It was found necessary to extend the rubble revetment protecting the foreshore to the north of the Harbour from the erosive action of the sea, and an estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 1,55,462, was sanctioned. The total expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 44,40,777 against the total estimate of Rs. 45,90,051. The artesian boring at Tuticorin turned out a failure and was abandoned. Three important bridges were completed during the year and handed over to the District Boards concerned, viz., over the Vaigai river near Madura and over the Ponniar and Gadilam rivers near Cuddalore, the gross cost of construction being, respectively, Rs. 3,33,079, Rs. 1,79,779 and Rs. 2,01,434. The brick-work in the three stories of the New Law Courts, Madras, was completed; the towers were commenced and considerable progress was made with the interior of the building, the total outlay during the year being Rs. 2,62,140. The foundations of the Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library were laid and the entire building was raised to basement level. The following important military and civil works were completed:—military transport lines at Calicut at a total cost of Rs. 13,452; Collector's office at Nellore, Rs. 42,750; Collector's residence at Anantapur, Rs. 36,796; improvements to the Collector's cutchery at Bellary, Rs. 56,358; conversion of the Artillery barracks, Trichinopoly, into offices for the revenue and police establishments, Rs. 24,900 (estimate); Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras, Rs. 49,029; Law Courts at Pálghat, Rs. 29,534; taluk cutcheries at Sálúr (Vizagapatam), Satnopalli (Kistna), Badvél (Cuddapah), Tirumangalam (Madura), Srívaikuntham (Tinnevelly), District Munsif's Court, Karúr (Coimbatore), and Head Assistant Collector's office, Nandyál (Kurnool). The Potinghi-Korapat road was completed and metalled except for a distance of some 2 miles, the outlay during the year being Rs. 53,279. Rs. 1,59,856 were spent on the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road, satisfactory progress being made with the

work. The value of work done at the Public Works Workshops was Rs. 1,22,971 against Rs. 1,24,316 in 1889-90.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1890-91 was Rs. 68,45,384, or Rs. 8,04,142 more than in 1889-90. The outlay incurred during the year on the capital account of the Godávari delta system was Rs. 9,759. The area irrigated during fasli 1300 (1890-91) was for first crop 631,137 acres and for second crop 49,358 acres against 618,649 and 53,590 acres in the previous year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 21,69,390 and the total charges to Rs. 5,95,197, leaving a net balance of Rs. 15,74,193 or 12·36 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,27,32,033 including indirect charges. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 496 miles. The outlay on the capital account of the Kistna delta system was Rs. 4,70,979, leaving Rs. 46,11,047 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated was 463,071 acres against 433,975 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 17,25,086 and the charges to Rs. 4,08,453, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 13,16,633 or 13·15 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,00,10,516. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 284 miles. The Government of India increased the sanctioned amount for the Pennér anicut system from Rs. 18,57,333 to Rs. 18,94,833 by the addition to the provision for "direct outlay" of a sum of Rs. 37,500. The outlay incurred on the capital account of the system during the year was Rs. 8,587, leaving Rs. 18,040 as the unexpended balance of the sanctioned estimates. The area irrigated was 65,080 acres against 66,171 acres in 1889-90, while the revenue derived was Rs. 1,35,254. The charges amounted to Rs. 28,847, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,06,407 or 5·67 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 18,75,397 including indirect charges. The outlay on the capital account of the Sangam anicut system during the year was Rs. 18,996. The area irrigated was 68,224 acres against 64,926 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 1,30,736, and the charges to Rs. 54,540, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 76,196 or 2·09 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 36,40,015 including indirect charges. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 2,16,41,679, was reduced by Rs. 373 by the sale of unserviceable stores, &c. The area irrigated was 24,848 acres against 21,851 acres in the previous year. The revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,18,318 and the charges to Rs. 1,55,997, showing a deficit of Rs. 37,679 against Rs. 48,826 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Barúr tank system during the year was Rs. 11,765, leaving Rs. 9,769 still to be spent to complete the scheme. The area irrigated was 2,774 acres against 1,712 acres in the preceding year. The revenue derived was Rs. 5,127 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,541, showing a net revenue of Rs. 586 or 0·14 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 4,11,328 including indirect charges. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 911,401 acres for first crop and 101,943 acres for second crop, against 908,385 and 102,313 acres in 1889-90. The net revenue derived was Rs. 6,61,540 or 37·18 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,79,453 including indirect charges. The area irrigated under the Srívaikuntham anicut system was 16,224 acres for first crop and 12,672 acres for second crop, against 21,815 and 17,970 acres in the previous year. The net revenue derived was Rs. 26,523, or 1·83 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,51,541 including indirect charges. The sanction accorded to the

estimates for the Periyar project by the Secretary of State in 1884, which expired in October 1889, was, in July 1890, extended by the Government of India until the 30th September 1894. The expenditure incurred on the project was Rs. 10,60,170 during, and Rs. 26,66,102 up to, the end of the year, leaving Rs. 27,58,898 still to be spent. The arrangements for baling out water from the foundations of the main dam were completed and the tunnel through the dividing ridge between the reservoir and the Suriliyar valley was extended by 573 feet, making 1,008 feet in all. The approach channel at the south end of the tunnel was completed for 200 feet; the right bank escape was about three-quarters finished. Of the arrangements for distribution the earthwork of about 17 miles of the main channel and 15 miles of distributaries were completed, whilst the various masonry works made fair progress. The revised estimate for the Rushikulya protective project, amounting to Rs. 43,16,000 including indirect charges, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The amount spent during the year was Rs. 4,54,570, the expenditure to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 18,34,270. The area irrigated under the Thadapalli channel system was 14,457 acres. The net revenue derived was Rs. 15,100 or 16·76 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated under the Arkenkota channel system was 4,141 acres. The net revenue derived was Rs. 5,470 or 5·57 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Kalingaráyan channel system were 11,113 and 10,322 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived amounted to Rs. 10,878 or 19·69 per cent. on the total capital outlay. An estimate for the improvement and extension of the channel amounting to Rs. 8,71,000 was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but work was not commenced during the year, as the Government of India was unable to give any grant for the purpose. During the year the total estimate for direct charges for the Pálár anicut system was raised from Rs. 18,94,915 to Rs. 19,09,350. The outlay during the year was Rs. 43,114, and to the end of the year Rs. 18,34,120. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 70,946 and 26,135 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,32,560, and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,00,718, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 31,842 or 1·65 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Poiney anicut system were 21,701 and 5,861 acres, respectively. The areas irrigated under the Chembrambákam tank system were 7,984 and 2,476 acres for first and second crops, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 4,951 and the working expenses Rs. 5,255, showing a deficit of Rs. 304 against a net revenue of Rs. 3,952 in 1889-90. The total areas irrigated under the Cumbum tank, the Cheyár, Vallur, Vriddháchalam and Mehamattúr anicut systems were, respectively, 9,497, 27,875, 5,193, 5,617 and 31,331 acres. The area irrigated under first crop of the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation extension was 7,262 acres. The revenue was Rs. 22,038 and the charges amounted to Rs. 4,994, showing a profit of Rs. 17,044 or 0·97 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,54,045. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,391,846 cubic yards. The total capital sanction for direct charges for the Pelandorai anicut system was raised during the year from Rs. 4,13,000 to Rs. 4,16,200. The outlay on this system during the year was Rs. 5,026 and to the end of the year Rs. 4,08,982. The area irrigated was 6,656 acres. The net revenue derived was Rs. 2,961 against a deficit of Rs. 4,594 in the previous year. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Shatiatope anicut system were 26,907 and 3,711 acres, respectively. The net

revenue derived was Rs. 54,728 or 60·31 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Lower Coleroon anicut system were for first crop 180,170 acres and for second crop 5,196 acres. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,49,173 and the working expenses were Rs. 35,359, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,13,814 or 613·69 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Marudur anicut system were 16,946 and 16,223 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived was Rs. 45,714 or 111·13 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 2,506 were spent in deepening the Chilka Lake canal and Rs. 10,809 on the maintenance of the Dumagudiem navigation canal. The expenditure on the Buckingham canal was Rs. 2,12,177, making a total of Rs. 72,37,170 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 88,024 against Rs. 78,808 in 1889-90. The working expenses were Rs. 29,684 more than the receipts. The receipts realized from the Vedárniem canal amounted to Rs. 1,206.

On the tank restoration scheme six full investigation parties were employed besides one special party engaged in famine relief works in the Chingleput district. The area over which operations extended during the year was 2,032 square miles, making an aggregate area of 25,873 square miles under investigation. Rs. 21,679 were spent on investigation and Rs. 4,71,755 on execution of tank restoration works. The total amount of estimates sanctioned from the commencement of tank restoration operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 28,49,529, against which, the total expenditure on original works and repairs was Rs. 22,76,665.

The expenditure on "ordinary works" during the year was Rs. 6,87,767, of which Rs. 1,80,918 were spent on "major original works" and Rs. 1,12,138 and Rs. 3,94,711 on "minor original works" and "repairs", respectively. The expenditure on the "irrigation works" under the charge of the Revenue Department was Rs. 4,04,159. The outlay on "agricultural works" was Rs. 4,67,725, of which Rs. 1,88,211 were incurred on "major," Rs. 25,128 on "minor original works," and the balance on "repairs."

During the year no extensions were made to the Madras and South Indian Railways, but the latter was purchased by the Secretary of State on 31st December 1890 and handed over together with the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway to a new South Indian Railway Company (Limited) for the purpose of working, managing and maintaining the open line and for completing and working the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. The contract between the Pondicherry Railway Company (Limited) and the old South Indian Railway Company was renewed with the new Company for a further period of three years. The Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway was opened for traffic from Villupuram to Tirupati, a distance of 163 miles. There remained unopened at the close of the year a length of 203 miles. Work was started on the Hindupur extension line on the 10 miles south of Dharmavaram and the alignment of the rest of the extension was re-investigated or surveyed. Sanction was given for the construction of the Tiruvalur-Mutupet section (29 miles) of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway and work was begun. Survey operations were commenced on the Nílgiri Railway, which will be about 17 miles long on the Abt system and on the metre gauge. The construction of the East Coast Railway was sanctioned as a standard gauge State Railway. The line, as originally surveyed, was 504½ miles long; it will cross the Kistna, near Bezváda, by a bridge of 12 spans of 300 feet. During the year the Madras

Railway undertook surveys from Nellore to Bezváda with a branch to Guntúr, from Madras to Gúdúr, and from Bezváda to Masulipatam, at the cost of Provincial funds. The Madras Railway also opened 4 trial stations.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1891 was £10,859,220 or £12,938 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to £426,026 or 3·92 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings exceeded those of 1889-90 by upwards of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the improvement being mainly due to the development of goods traffic and to amounts realised by sale of revenue stores. The working expenses showed a decrease of upwards of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the expenditure in the previous year having been abnormally high. During the year upwards of $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions of passengers travelled by the railway—a decrease of 2·63 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The development of goods traffic, both in tonnage and receipts, was mainly due to increased movement in cotton, sugar, tobacco and railway plant. 843,610 tons of general merchandise were carried against 812,044 in 1889-90. The third-class mail fare was increased from 2 to 3 pies per mile from 1st October 1890. On 19th September 1890, the North-West mail train to Madras, when leaving Puttur station, collided with the rear vehicles of an extra goods' train standing foul of the points. No injury to passengers resulted, but some of the goods' vehicles were considerably injured. The South-West Line and the Pálghat Branch sustained considerable damage from heavy rains and floods between miles 309 and 344 on 28th and 29th October 1890. A revised time-table was introduced on 1st April 1890 affecting generally the train service throughout the system, and from 1st October the North-West mail service was accelerated.

The total capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway (old Company) up to 31st December 1890 was Rs. 4,97,08,156 or Rs. 75,935 per mile, and the net profits for the nine months previous amounted to Rs. 19,39,791. The gross earnings were Rs. 47,52,395, development occurring principally under goods traffic owing to more movement in grain and stone and lime. Six million passengers travelled over the railway during the year. The working expenses decreased in consequence of the diminished expenditure on "renewal of permanent way" and "enlarging of bridges." On 30th October 1890 the railway embankment was breached at mileage E 322/1 in consequence of continuous and heavy rain. On 11th September 1890 six wagons of a goods train were derailed and considerably damaged near Kodambakam station. A revised train service was introduced on 1st April 1890 with the principal object of crossing the mail trains at Villupuram, and further changes were made on 1st October 1890 in order to maintain connection with the accelerated mail service introduced on the Madras Railway.

The total capital expenditure on the Nellore Branch of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway up to 31st December 1890 was Rs. 63,07,384 or Rs. 76,066 per mile and the net profits for the nine months previous amounted to Rs. 58,431.

The net profits for the period ending 31st December 1890 on the Tiruvannamalai section (42·45 miles) of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway which was opened for passenger traffic on 17th November 1890 were Rs. 6,512.

The capital outlay on the South Indian Railway undertaking up to 31st March 1891, including the entire sum expended by the old South Indian Railway Company, amounted to Rs. 7,16,84,608.

The total capital expenditure on the Bezváda Extension Railway up to 31st March 1891 was Rs. 13,97,271 or Rs. 66,537 per mile and the net profits for the official year Rs. 16,317 or 1·17 per cent. on the outlay. The line is worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.

At the close of the official year 1890-91 there were 1,764 post offices, 1,575 letter-boxes, 1,026 postmen and 892 village postmen under the Imperial Post Department, figures showing a general increase over those of the previous year. The length of imperial mail lines rose from 12,862 to 14,702 miles. The number of articles given out for delivery was 59,248,150 against 55,089,216, and of those returned undelivered 1,498,900 against 1,360,684 in 1889-90. The value-payable system continued to make a steady progress in the public favour. The insurance system was less freely resorted to in consequence, probably, of the introduction of a rule restricting the amount for which a parcel can be insured to Rs. 1,000. Money order transactions continued to expand. The amount of Savings' Bank accounts remaining open on the 31st March 1891 showed an increase of Rs. 1,57,746 over last year's figures, and the number of depositors rose by 8,783. There were 1,140 complaints of all kinds against postal officials or 3 less than in 1889-90. There were 5 highway robberies of mails. The year opened with 130 combined offices and closed with 147. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,45,278, or an increase of Rs. 31,078 over that of 1889-90.

The total length of District Post mail lines fell from 3,001 miles in 1889-90 to 1,634, owing to the transfer of several remunerative lines to the Imperial Department. 15 branch post offices and 68 letter-boxes were newly opened, the former being all situated in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Godávari and Vizagapatam, and materially enhancing the postal facilities in those tracts. There was a slight decrease in the number of articles collected for despatch and received for delivery, but the net profit of the system increased from Rs. 36,408 to Rs. 36,791.

581 miles of Telegraph lines were added during the year and 169 miles deducted, changes bringing up the total mileage to 5,703 miles. 34 offices were opened and 63 closed, leaving a total of 262 at the end of the year, of which 171 were directly under Government management. The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 675,406 against 597,666 in 1889-90. The Indian share of collections was Rs. 9,93,672.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue under Imperial, Provincial and Local services rose from 1,197 lakhs in 1889-90 to 1,267 lakhs in 1890-91, but the gross expenditure rose at the same time from 1,004 lakhs to 1,124 lakhs, and the surplus of 143 lakhs in the year under review was 50 lakhs less than that of 1889-90. This decrease was chiefly due to increased expenditure on State Railways, Public Works and Irrigation. The amount remitted to other Provinces or paid in satisfaction of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency was about 254 lakhs against

261 lakhs in the previous year, and the interest paid on Government paper amounted to 35 lakhs or about a lakh more than in 1889-90.

The value of small silver coin which passed into local circulation amounted to Rs. 3,53,000, leaving in the treasuries at the close of the year 11½ lakhs against 7½ lakhs in 1889-90. The local circulation of copper coin was increased by Rs. 92,000 and the balance at the end of the year was 5½ lakhs or 2¼ lakhs more than in the year before.

Land revenue collections decreased from 494¼ lakhs in 1889-90 to 475¼ lakhs in 1890-91, a result attributable to the less favourable nature of the season in the latter year. The charges of collection fell by a lakh, amounting to 45¾ lakhs against 46¾ lakhs in 1889-90.

The new salt factories opened for direct manufacture under Government, in order to control the price of excise salt, were all brought into working order during the year. The quantity of salt manufactured and received into store fell from a little over 9 million maunds in 1889-90 to a little over 8½ million maunds in 1890-91, while the quantity issued remained nearly stationary at about 8½ million maunds. The Salt revenue of 1890-91 was, however, the highest on record, having risen to 195¼ lakhs from 175¾ lakhs in the previous year. This marked improvement was brought about by a large rise in cash sales consequent on the high rates of premium at which Government paper was sold. The owners of the Government paper deposited for salt credits squared their accounts and took back their paper, while others preferred paying cash for their purchases. Owing to the expansion of departmental operations, the expenditure advanced from 16 lakhs in 1889-90 to 17 lakhs in 1890-91.

The Stamp revenue amounted to 65 lakhs or half a lakh less than in the previous year. The charges were a little over 1½ lakhs.

Excise and Abkári brought in about 114½ lakhs of revenue or a little over 5½ lakhs more than in the year before. The revenue from this source shows a progressive increase owing to the expansion of departmental operations and the extension of the tree-tax system. The charges increased from 3¾ lakhs in 1889-90 to 4¾ lakhs in 1890-91. Opium receipts amounted to 5½ lakhs against 5¼ lakhs in the year before.

The receipts from Sea Customs were, as in 1889-90, 16¾ lakhs, and the charges 1½ lakhs. The receipts from Land Customs fell from 1½ lakhs in 1889-90 to a little over half a lakh in 1890-91, a difference due to the abnormally large exports of rice in the former year from Tanjore to Ceylon *viâ* Kárikal. The charges were, as usual, inconsiderable in amount.

The Income-tax receipts and charges were, as in 1889-90, 16½ lakhs and Rs. 16,000, respectively. The net result of the transactions of the Forest department showed a surplus of 5½ lakhs against 4 lakhs in 1889-90. Registration receipts amounted to 10¾ lakhs or half a lakh more than in the year before, but the charges rose from 6½ lakhs to 6¾ lakhs.

Under the remaining heads of service, Imperial and Provincial, the receipts in 1890-91 increased by a little over 1½ lakhs, excluding a merely nominal increase of 1¼ lakhs resulting from an adjustment rendered necessary on account of a debit in the accounts of the previous year. The real increase occurred chiefly under Jails and Interest. The expenditure showed an excess of 7¼ lakhs due chiefly to the larger outlay on Public Works, Railways and Irrigation, and to the charges on account of the census. The receipts under Excluded Local Funds rose from 6½ to 7½ lakhs, and the charges from 8 to 12¾, the latter figure including 3¾ lakhs invested in Government securities.

The Imperial Public Works receipts and expenditure in the year under review were 55 and 180½ lakhs, respectively, against 5¼ and 88 lakhs in 1889-90. This abnormal increase was chiefly due to the purchase of the South Indian Railway and to the progress made in the construction of the East Coast Railway.

The receipts of the Military department fell from 19 to 12¼ lakhs. The sale proceeds of malt liquor in 1890-91 were comparatively small, while the receipts in 1889-90 included large unexpended balances of advances made in 1888-89 to officers of Commissariat outposts. The Military expenditure fell from 338¼ to 335¼ lakhs, owing chiefly to savings effected in the expenditure in Burma.

The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department rose from 79½ and 116½ lakhs to 86½ and 125¼ lakhs, respectively. The receipts of the Telegraph department were 7 lakhs in each year, but the outgoings increased from 10¼ in 1889-90 to 11¾ lakhs in 1890-91.

The value of loans outstanding increased by 6½ lakhs, the result of large advances made on account of the Madras Harbour construction works.

The receipts of Provincial services including the Pound and Agricultural Services Funds aggregated 276 lakhs, the charges being 262¼ lakhs. There was thus a Provincial deficit in the year of 13¾ lakhs against a surplus of 14½ lakhs in the previous year. It was occasioned solely by a special contribution of 17½ lakhs from Provincial to Imperial services. The balances at credit of Provincial services thus fell from 79¾ lakhs on the 1st April 1890 to 66 lakhs on the 31st March 1891, being still 49 lakhs more than the minimum balance which the Provincial Government is required to retain.

The balances in favour of the following Incorporated Local Funds, which are not at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government, amounted in the aggregate to 63½ lakhs on the 31st March 1891, showing an improvement of 3 lakhs in the year under review: (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Canal and Ferry Funds, (4) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (5) the Bhadráchalam Road Fund.

The circulation of Government currency notes of the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding the transactions of the Branch Reserve Treasury, amounted to 271 lakhs at the end of the year against 207 lakhs at the beginning, and ranged from 197 lakhs, the lowest point in May 1890, to 296 lakhs, the highest limit reached

in February 1891. The average circulation for the whole year was 239·12 lakhs, being 40·22 lakhs more than that of the previous year. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 194 lakhs at the beginning, and 228 lakhs at the close of the year. The receipts and issues of home notes amounted, respectively, to 1,200 lakhs and 1,365 lakhs against 1,373 lakhs and 1,415 lakhs in the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 46 lakhs against 62 lakhs in the previous year. No forgeries of Madras or Calicut notes occurred during the year, but one case of fraud and another of attempt at cheating occurred at Madras. A conviction was secured in the former case, but no prosecution was instituted in the latter owing to the difficulty of sustaining the charge. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,225 against Rs. 2,68,571 in 1889-90.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Among a population of 28,522,313 the vital statistics relating to which were brought under registration, the total number of births was 893,645, a ratio of 31·3 per mille, the highest birth-rate on record since registration came into force. Excluding municipal returns, Madras gave the highest ratio (43·6) among districts and Ganjam the lowest (18·2). In 13 districts the birth-rates were higher and in 8 they were lower than in 1889. The proportion of male births to female was, as in 1889, 104·2 to 100. The total deaths numbered 650,394, giving a mortality of 22·8 per mille against 23·5 in 1889 and an average of 21·6 in the 5 years 1885–89. 105·2 males died for every 100 females. The mortality among children was, as usual, very high, the death-rate among infants under one year of age being 160·5 per mille. Excluding municipal returns, Madras returned, as in 1889, the highest death-rate (42·7), followed by Kurnool (29·7), South Arcot (26·8) and South Canara (26·5). The lowest ratios were in Ganjam (13·1) and Malabar (11·8). In 14 districts the death-rates were higher than in 1889; in 17 districts the average of the previous 10 years was exceeded. The number of deaths from cholera was 35,288 against 76,020 in 1889. It was a cause of mortality in all districts except Godávari, Bellary and South Canara, and was most severely felt in Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The mortality from small-pox was 28,092 against 29,138 in 1889. All districts were affected by it, but South Arcot suffered most. Fevers caused 262,855 deaths and bowel-complaints 26,608 against 230,172 and 29,122, respectively, in 1889. Fever was especially prevalent in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nílgiris and Vizagapatam, and bowel-complaints in Madras, Chingleput and South Canara. In mofussil municipalities the birth-rate was 31·5 per mille and the death-rate 29·1 against 30·2 and 29·3, respectively, in 1889. The highest birth-rate (49·9) occurred in Dindigul and the lowest (16·5) in Cuddapah. Palni returned the highest death-rate (54·4) and Berhampore the lowest (17·1). Cholera prevailed in 32 municipal towns and with especial virulence in Palni and Calicut where the death-rates from cholera alone were 28·8 and 21·4, respectively. The highest mortality from fever (21·5) occurred in Cuddapah.

The Cuddapah water-supply project was the only important sanitary work executed in the year by Municipalities or District Boards, but many minor improvements were, as usual, effected in the drainage, water-supply and general sanitation of towns and villages. Conservancy establishments were instituted in

69 fresh towns and villages. Municipalities set apart 33·5 per cent. of their total income for sanitation and District Boards 6·7 per cent. as against 32·1 and 8·3 per cent., respectively, in 1889-90. Of the former, Kumbakónam, Vellore, Ootacamund and Máyavaram contributed the highest percentages and of the latter, Kurnool, Madura, Trichinopoly and Anantapur. The supervision of sanitation in the Presidency was entrusted during the year to a Sanitary Board consisting of two members, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer. The latter officer made an extensive tour of inspection and prepared a number of water supply and drainage schemes, none of which were, however, for lack of time, actually taken in hand before the close of the year.

The total number of vaccinations performed was 960,560, being the highest on record for many years. Of these, 93·4 per cent. proved successful. The largest number of operations was, as usual, among children between 1 and 6 years of age. 19·8 per cent. of the infants born were vaccinated within one year of birth. The cost of each successful case was As. 3-3 against As. 3-8 in 1889-90. Compulsory vaccination was extended to 13 more towns. Among districts, Ganjam, Madura and Tinnevelly returned the best results, and among towns, Erode, Madras, Vizianagram and Ellore. Animal vaccination was conducted in 17 districts and 39 municipalities with a percentage of success varying with the kind of lymph used, fresh lymph (calf-to-arm) yielding the best results, viz., 97·0 per cent. in municipalities and 95·5 in districts. Dr. King's lanoline paste was experimented with in 12 districts during the year, giving a percentage of success of 90·0.

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries increased from 393 in 1889 to 415. There was a corresponding increase in the numbers of patients and of surgical operations performed. The death-rate, however, improved slightly. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,78,050. Of this amount, 34·8 per cent. came from Provincial funds.

The Lunatic Asylums were all in a fair state of repair and the accommodation for civil lunatics was ample. There were in all 829 patients under treatment, of whom 114 died and 118 were discharged. The average cost per head of average strength was Rs. 158 at Madras, Rs. 100 at Waltair, and Rs. 108 at Calicut.

The number of admissions to the voluntary venereal hospital increased from 272 in 1889 to 360 in 1890. There were in all 417 patients, of whom 336 were cured and 21 died. The cost of each patient was Rs. 19 against Rs. 20 in 1889, the gross expenditure being Rs. 7,771 against Rs. 6,272.

During 1890, 8 ships with 3,308 and 5 with 1,929 emigrants left Madras for Natal and Mauritius, respectively. 21 British subjects also left Pondicherry for Mauritius. 925 return emigrants arrived from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 1,80,967 and 306 from Mauritius with Rs. 7,187. 7 coolies under advances proceeded to the Straits Settlements from Madras. There was no emigration to French Colonies. 391 emigrants returned from Réunion, bringing with them savings amounting to Rs. 10,000. 3,059 emigrants for the Straits Settlements under advances in form A embarked at Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal,

Porto Novo and Negapatam, in addition to 16,095 free passengers, 1,418 passengers returned to Karikal from the Straits against 1,217 in 1889. 3,510 coolies emigrated from Ganjam and Vizagapatam to Assam. Emigration to Burma was, as usual, confined to Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore and the French ports of Karikal and Pondicherry. 33,048 persons in all sailed from these places. 74,481 individuals emigrated to Ceylon, including 424 from Karikal; 13 emigrants returned to Karikal from Ceylon.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

The rules for the affiliation of colleges to the Madras University were recast so as to empower the syndicate to refuse to affiliate an institution unless satisfied that it has sufficient accommodation and proper sanitary arrangements, an adequate supply of furniture and appliances, an efficient staff and a satisfactory financial basis. The revised regulations for the examinations in Medicine and Engineering were sanctioned during the year. Changes in the bye-laws relating to the Matriculation and F.A. examinations and the adoption of the rules promulgated by Government for the recognition of public institutions were under the consideration of the Senate in the course of the year. 10 candidates, as in 1890, presented themselves for the M.A. degree examination and 6 passed against 3. For the language and optional branches of the B.A. degree examination, 548 and 498 candidates, respectively, went up, of whom 359 and 257 passed. For the F.A. examination, 2,052 candidates appeared and 668 passed against 2,013 and 359, respectively, in 1889-90.

There were 11 first-grade colleges, as in the previous year, but the strength of the B.A. classes increased from 713 to 830, while that of the F.A. classes declined from 1,428 to 1,395. The number of second-grade colleges rose from 21 to 24, and the attendance of the F.A. classes from 902 to 969.

For the M.L. degree examination 2 candidates appeared, of whom 1 passed, and for the B.L. degree 128 appeared and 39 passed. The attendance in the Law department of the Presidency College rose from 282 to 294, and the income from fees from Rs. 23,500 to Rs. 28,300, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 10,264. The Secretary of State's sanction for the constitution of the Law department into a separate institution under the designation of the Law College was received just before the close of the year.

5 candidates appeared for the Second M.B. and C.M. examination, but only 1 passed. For the First M.B. and C.M. examination, only 1 appeared and passed. For the Preliminary Scientific and the Second and First L.M.S. examinations, 4, 17 and 67 candidates presented themselves, of whom 2, 8 and 10, respectively, passed. The college department of the Medical College contained 162 students, of whom 14 were in the M.B. and C.M. classes, 130 in the L.M.S. classes and 18 were casual students. The number of female students rose from 5 to 8.

The results of the B.C.E. degree examination were almost an utter failure, only 1 candidate having passed out of 10 that appeared. The strength of the college department of the College of Engineering declined from 13 to 12. 4

appeared for and passed the final examination, which was, as usual, conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by Government.

For the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, 19 candidates appeared and 7 passed against 9 and 5, respectively, in 1889-90. There was an increase from 17 to 21 in the number of graduates under training in the Teachers' College. The institution was reorganized and a European Vice-Principal, appointed by the Secretary of State, joined it in October 1890. A Students' Home experimentally opened in connection with the college worked with success.

There were 63 students in the senior and junior departments of the College of Agriculture, against 73 in 1889-90; the results of the examinations were, on the whole, satisfactory. Proposals for the reorganization of the staff received the sanction of the Secretary of State during the year. The curriculum of studies was under revision by a special committee.

For the Matriculation examination, 7,002 against 7,104 candidates appeared, but the number of passes rose from 1,611 to 1,648. The number of Upper Secondary schools rose from 141 to 149 and the strength of the Upper Secondary classes from 6,925 to 8,046, while the Lower Secondary classes declined in strength from 12,143 to 11,386.

Two Middle School examinations were held during the year, one in May and one in December, for which 14,488 male and 546 female candidates appeared, 7,006 of the former and 289 of the latter being successful. The percentage of passes was thus 48 against 40 in the previous year.

Omitting the Lower Secondary departments of high schools, the number of Lower Secondary English schools fell from 372 to 357, while that of Vernacular schools of this grade rose from 39 to 50. The Lower Secondary departments of English and Vernacular schools contained, respectively, 10,167 and 325 pupils against 11,711 and 232. The total number of boys receiving Lower Secondary education fell from 24,043 to 21,833. Upper Secondary schools for girls decreased in number from 30 to 29, but the attendance of the Upper Secondary classes rose from 178 to 233. Without reckoning the Lower Secondary departments of Upper Secondary schools, there were 63 English and 167 Vernacular schools for girls of the Lower Secondary grade against 63 and 125, respectively, in 1889-90, and the total number of girls receiving Lower Secondary education, including girls in boys' schools, advanced from 2,156 to 2,395.

Of the 278 candidates that presented themselves for the Higher Examination for Women, 160 passed against 160 out of 233 in the previous year. The numbers of female candidates appearing for and passing the Matriculation examination were 63 and 37, respectively, against 36 and 16.

The number of Public Primary schools for boys rose from 14,642 to 17,157 and the strength from 414,943 to 477,999. Of these, 27,598 pupils against 24,511 were in the Upper Primary stage. Public Primary schools for girls advanced from 683 to 728 and the attendance from 26,042 to 27,281, of whom 3,502 were in the Upper Primary stage against 3,240. For the Primary School examination,

13,694 male and female pupil candidates appeared against 5,346, and 9,826 passed against 3,542. For the lower standards, 245,325 male and female pupils were presented against 222,779, the percentage of passes being 73 against 72.

The number of private schools furnishing returns to the department fell from 4,286 with 83,496 pupils to 3,189 with 61,027 pupils. Of these, 130 were advanced schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian, 19 schools not conforming to departmental standards and the rest elementary indigenous schools.

The income from fees in all classes of institutions, public and private, rose from Rs. 17,67,404 to Rs. 17,98,364. In Government institutions, including the Lawrence Asylum, the receipts rose from Rs. 1,17,236 to Rs. 1,23,402, in Board institutions from Rs. 2,14,998 to Rs. 2,18,544, and in aided institutions from Rs. 8,67,045 to Rs. 9,15,727; but in unaided and private institutions fees fell from Rs. 3,98,846 to Rs. 3,68,051. The expenditure from Provincial funds on grants-in-aid to public institutions under private management was Rs. 4,89,539 against Rs. 3,91,597 in the previous year. The expenditure from all sources on education advanced from Rs. 50,79,182 to Rs. 55,11,480. Of this sum, Rs. 15,93,390 were defrayed from Provincial funds, Rs. 7,08,669 from Local funds, Rs. 1,83,582 from Municipal funds and the balance from fees, subscriptions and other sources. 12·42 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to superior education, 60·29 per cent. to general school education and 7·79 per cent. to special school education, or in all 80·50 per cent. The indirect expenditure was 19·50 per cent., of which 7·37 per cent. represents the outlay on Direction and Inspection.

Including sessional schools there were 57 Training Schools for masters against 52 in 1889-90, but the attendance fell from 1,215 to 1,174. For the Special Upper Primary examination, 804 students appeared, of whom 411 passed, against 734 and 414, respectively, in the previous year. 44 Primary Higher and 293 Primary Lower certificates were awarded. The number of Training Schools for mistresses remained the same as in 1889-90, viz., 13, but the strength fell from 289 to 253. From these schools, 65 out of 139 passed the School-management examination, 36 out of 72 the Higher Examination for Women, 86 out of 136 the Middle School examination and 45 out of 129 the Special Upper Primary examination.

The number of Industrial schools was the same as in 1889-90, viz., 19, but the attendance rose from 739 to 992. 4 of these schools were for women, 2 being for Muhammadans. The Reformatory School, Chingleput, had 140 pupils on the rolls against 109 and made satisfactory progress.

The total number of public and private institutions advanced from 20,512 to 22,028 and that of scholars from 600,551 to 644,164, of whom 583,137 against 517,055 belonged to public institutions. Malabar returned fewer schools and scholars, but all the other districts showed a more or less appreciable increase.

The value of the stock of Government books at the close of the year 1889-90 was Rs. 81,098. Reductions in prices made with a view to effect quick sales lowered that amount by Rs. 33,232. Books to the value of Rs. 9,239 were added during the year to the stock, while books to the value of Rs. 21,580 were disposed of,

leaving a balance of stock nominally valued at Rs. 35,525. The sale of Government books yielded a net sum of Rs. 10,786. In consequence of the operation of Act X of 1890 amending Act XXV of 1867, the number of books and periodicals registered fell from 1,370 to 947, of which 249 were in English and other European languages, and the rest in the vernacular or classical oriental languages.

There were 305 pupils on the rolls of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, against 263 in 1889-90, Europeans numbering 122 and East Indians 183. At the Middle School examination, 1 student passed in the first class out of 2 that appeared. The average cost per boy rose from Rs. 288 to Rs. 302. The female branch declined in numbers from 66 to 62, of whom 38 were Europeans and 24 East Indians. All the 8 pupils sent up for the Higher Examination for Women and the Middle School examination were successful, but at the Special Upper Primary examination only 3 passed out of 9. The average cost per girl fell from Rs. 310 to Rs. 273.

During the year, 17 examinations were held in connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service. For the Special Tests held in October 1890, the number of candidates registered was 6,040 against 6,392 in 1889. The number examined was 5,307 and the percentage of passes was 27 against 30 in 1889-90. 99 persons appeared for the Police Test, and 14 passed against 84 and 25, respectively, in the previous year. For the Salt Tests, 597 candidates appeared and 307 succeeded in passing against 654 and 330, respectively, in 1889-90. The Higher Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce were held 3 times in the year and 782 candidates appeared, of whom 464 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 911 and 486. Under the orders of Government the Middle School examination has now ceased to exist. As a test for admission into Government service, it has been superseded by the Upper Secondary examination, which was held for the first time in May 1890. 155 candidates registered their names, of whom 136 were examined and only 3 passed in all the subjects. For the Special Primary examination, 1,823 males and 657 females registered their names against 1,374 and 723, respectively, in 1889-90, the percentage of passes being 38·4 against 40·3 in 1889-90. For the Primary School examination, 16,626 candidates appeared and 12,260 passed, of whom 7,482 were eligible for certificates, the corresponding numbers for 1889 being 6,480, 4,346 and 2,306. The receipts for the year in connection with the examinations were Rs. 1,18,581, while the charges, including the expenses of the Middle School examination for 1889-90 which were not paid in that year, were Rs. 1,31,344. In 1889, the receipts were Rs. 1,46,791 and the charges Rs. 83,842.

The number of students on the rolls of the School of Arts at the end of the year was 424 against 364 at the close of 1889-90. On the industrial side 158 apprentices were engaged against 94 in 1889-90. Of these, 41 were working at pottery decoration, 22 at carpet weaving, 8 at lacquer work, 26 at metal work, 16 at goldsmith's work and 45 at wood-carving. The results of the examinations were satisfactory. The receipts from manufactures aggregated Rs. 8,213 against Rs. 9,875 in 1889-90. The total receipts of the school were Rs. 12,394 and the charges Rs. 39,707.

364,542 persons visited the museum during 1890-91 as against 378,234 in 1889-90, and the number of gosha visitors was 1,457 as against 2,186. Tours were made by the Superintendent to Rámesvaram Island, Tuticorin, Mysore and Coorg. The following publications were issued: (i) a Descriptive Guide to the Natural History and Mineral Galleries and (ii) a Catalogue of Minerals, Ores and Rocks with a Note on Meteorites. The index collection to illustrate the most important points in the structure of the principal types of animal life was continued and the collection of rocks in the mineral gallery was labelled throughout.

The annual Government grant of Rs. 600 to the Library of Oriental Manuscripts was expended mainly in transcribing, repairing and binding old manuscripts, no new manuscripts being purchased during the year. 49 manuscripts were transcribed, including 6 Sanskrit ones which the library did not previously possess. The work of systematically cataloguing the vernacular manuscripts was put in hand, a special grant of Rs. 1,000 having been sanctioned for that purpose.

As in the previous year the work of the Madras Astronomical Observatory was considerably hindered by the illness of the Astronomer and by the execution of repairs to the chief astronomical instruments, but by the close of the year all the instruments were in good working order. Vol. III of the "Madras Meridian Circle Observations" was completed, and some progress was made with Vol. IV. The time service was maintained efficiently, but no attempt was made to carry out any observations other than those required for this, and for the meteorological record. The most striking meteorological features of the year were the deficiencies in the rainfall and wind velocity. The former amounted to only 56½ and the latter to 84 per cent. of the average. The monsoon rainfall was only 31 per cent. of the average.

No important changes were made in the working and condition of the Madras Presidency Meteorological department during the year. The temporary establishment of a new third class observatory at Kodaikánal was sanctioned and arrangements were made for its institution. 11 observatories were inspected and found to be in good condition. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 a.m. records were regularly despatched to Calcutta, Bombay and Simla from all observatories except that at Amíni Divi. Rainfall was registered at 316 Revenue Board stations and monthly statements were regularly furnished to the Madras Meteorological office, tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Madras Meteorological office was removed from Nungumbaukum to Kilpauk in January in consequence of the unsafe condition of the old building.

The total number of vernacular newspapers and magazines fell from 100 in 1889-90 to 92. Of these, 35 were in Tamil, 12 in Telugu, 9 in Canarese, 8 in Malayalam, 12 in Hindustani and 1 in Sanskrit. The "Satyadúthan," a Christian religious paper in Tamil, continued to have the largest circulation, viz., 5,500 copies. There was an increase in the number of newspapers of a general and political character and a decrease in literary and religious publications.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The survey of the ancient religious and civil buildings in the town of Madura was completed and drawings and photographs were made of the principal antiquities. In the same district the survey of the remains in the fort of Alagarkovil was continued and several minor temples were visited by the Archæological Surveyor. In North Arcot the temple at Devikapuram in the Arni jaghir and the "Delhi Gate" of the fort at Arcot were the scene of survey operations, while in Tanjore work was begun on the great temple of Tanjore—the earliest large temple in Southern India. Surveys were also made of the large temple at Gangaikondacholapuram in Trichinopoly and of the Kontiagodo temple in Ganjam. The Amarávati marbles, excavated by Mr. Rea in 1887-88, were received into the Museum. A revised list of ancient monuments requiring conservation was under preparation at the close of the year.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. There were 21 Local Fund districts corresponding with the like number of mofussil collectorates, the administration of the local affairs of each district being primarily vested in a district board consisting of a president, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, all revenue officers in charge of divisions of the district being *ex-officio* members. One-half of the members of each district board were elected by the taluk boards, except in Kurnool, where there was only one such board and in Nílgiris, where there were none. As in 1889-90, there were 86 taluk boards subordinate to the district boards. Each of these boards consisted of a president, who was the revenue officer in charge of the division in which the taluk was situated, and of not less than 12 members appointed by Government. In all districts except South Canara and Malabar, the taluk boards had union panchâyats (committees) working as their agents. Each of these panchâyats consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the unions being *ex-officio* members. The total number of panchâyats existing at the end of the year was 254 against 248 in 1889-90. Land-cess was levied at 1 anna per rupee of the annual rent value in all districts except Malabar and South Canara, in which the rates were 2 annas and 1 anna and 3 pies, respectively. House-tax was levied in 183 unions against 169 in 1889-90, and tolls upon carriages, carts and animals in 20 districts at 277 stations against 279 in the previous year. Nearly 200 miles of road were newly constructed and a little over 20,000 miles were repaired by local boards against 225 and 19,816 miles, respectively, in 1889-90. There were 320 local fund hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year, including 26 newly opened during its course, and the number of patients treated in these institutions rose from 1,538,797 in 1889-90 to 1,724,464 in the year under review. There were also 133 trained midwives employed by the local boards against 128 in the previous year; they attended in all 7,146 labour cases against 5,979 in that year. There was a satisfactory improvement in the number of vaccine operations performed, and vaccination by means of animal lymph continued to make steady progress. The subject of sanitation received increased, though still inadequate, attention. The total receipts and

charges of the local boards and union panchâyats amounted to about 73 lakhs each, so that the local fund balance at the end of the year was only slightly in excess of that at its commencement. Both the receipts and charges increased by about 5 lakhs, of which, however, 1 lakh was merely nominal.

The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 55, and the total number of municipal councillors was 868 against 880 in 1889-90. Of the former, 55 were members *ex-officio*, 394 were nominated by Government and 419 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 55, 387 and 438. Including elected officials, there were 193 official and 675 non-official members against 198 and 682, respectively, in 1889-90. Of these, 146 were Europeans and Eurasians and 722 Natives, as against 152 and 728, respectively, in the previous year. Each council held on an average 27 meetings with an attendance of 8·1 members. The elective system of appointing councillors was in force in 32 towns against 34 in the previous year, while the right of electing their own chairmen was enjoyed by 39 municipal councils against 42. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 3,34,639 against Rs. 4,00,134 in 1889-90 and the current receipts were Rs. 18,26,380 against Rs. 18,01,987, the increase occurring chiefly under "contributions from provincial and local funds" and "miscellaneous" and being partly counterbalanced by a falling off under "tolls." The incidence of municipal taxation averaged As. 11-7 including, and As. 8-4 excluding tolls against As. 13-1 and As. 9-5, respectively, in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 17,94,356 against Rs. 18,66,383 in 1889-90, the decrease appearing chiefly under "public works." The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,66,663.

The Madras Municipal Commission consisted of 35 members, of whom 3 were *ex-officio*, 8 nominated by Government and 24 elected. The Act for the levy of duty on tobacco imported into the town of Madras, which had become law in the preceding year, was not brought into force during the year under review. The bye-laws under the Act were, however, prepared, adopted and forwarded to Government for approval and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The contemplated reduction of the municipal establishment was under consideration. The receipts during the year were Rs. 13,52,868, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 2,51,783, contributions from Provincial funds amounting to Rs. 25,252, a loan of Rs. 52,508 and suspense to the value of Rs. 45,300. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-14-10 per head of population. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,81,334 inclusive of Rs. 75,108 under capital account and Rs. 24,772 under suspense. Considerable progress was made in improving Annah Pillai street. The faulty portions of sewer No. 2 were repaired, but its opening was delayed pending the receipt of orders from Government. A scheme for draining Mylapore was under consideration, but was deferred pending the result of the report of the special committee appointed by Government on the general question of the drainage of Madras. Water from the Red Hills lake, taken in five different places, was, on chemical examination, pronounced bad in every case. The charges incurred on education amounted to Rs. 10,180 against Rs. 10,079 in 1889-90. The children under inspection numbered 11,156 against 9,861 in the previous year. The cost of the Triplicane hospital and Black Town dispensary was Rs. 15,209, and Rs. 70,000 were contributed to Government on account of hospitals and Rs. 1,346 for the

Medical College. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year under review was 24,768 against 24,502 in the previous year and the percentage of successful cases was 97·24 against 95·92, the cost of each successful case being As. 6-6 against As. 7-5⅓ in 1889-90. The birth-rate during 1890 was 44·0 per mille against 40·9 in 1889, and the death-rate was 43·1 against 42·8. The expenditure incurred on account of the conservancy of the town was Rs. 3,46,881 against Rs. 3,33,125 in 1889-90. At the close of the year the debt was Rs. 28,70,000, Rs. 50,000 having been contracted during the year on account of the drainage of Black Town. A sum of Rs. 54,800 was invested in Government securities, bringing the total sinking fund up to Rs. 8,04,400, besides Rs. 502 in cash.

On the 31st March 1891 the number of clergymen belonging to the Diocese of Madras was 268, of whom 40 were Government chaplains, the figures in the previous year being, respectively, 269 and 40. The appointments during the year numbered 9, of which 5 were those of native clergy. The voluntary contributions made through the clergy amounted to Rs. 1,29,476 against Rs. 1,29,709 in 1889-90. The Bishop visited 9 districts in the diocese, although he was absent on furlough for 6 months of the year, leaving the Archdeacon in charge of the diocese.

The value of the stock in the Stationery Depôt at the commencement of the year 1890-91 was Rs. 4,51,428 against Rs. 4,51,370 in 1889-90, that of the receipts during the year Rs. 4,38,021 against Rs. 5,04,009 and that of the issues Rs. 4,48,746 against Rs. 5,03,951, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,40,706 at the end of the year against Rs. 4,51,428 in the previous year. The receipts from the Secretary of State for India in 1890-91 were Rs. 1,48,239 against Rs. 1,64,570 in 1889-90. The net saving effected by the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture for similar European articles was Rs. 14,845 against Rs. 45,669 in the preceding year. The decrease in the issues was due chiefly to the more careful preparation of indents with reference to actual requirements and to the minute scrutiny exercised in the Stationery department in complying with indents. The cash receipts and disbursements were Rs. 31,287 and Rs. 2,43,221, respectively, against Rs. 22,148 and Rs. 2,68,304 in 1889-90.

The cash receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 27,545, or Rs. 568 less than in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,31,755 against Rs. 2,13,747 in 1889-90. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 3,913 were issued to officers and sold to the public. The value of the work printed was Rs. 2,22,758, or Rs. 4,741 more than in 1889-90. Of original matter there were 161,199 pages and of re-made up matter 13,255 pages with 20,073,804 impressions. The cost per page was 14 annas 11 pies, and for 1,000 impressions Rs. 1-5-8. In the bindery, work to the value of Rs. 24,839 was turned out. The quantity of types cast was 25,745 lbs. and their value was Rs. 10,209. The outturn at the Penitentiary branch was Rs. 22,870. Of original matter there were 6,245 pages with 27,975,622 impressions. The cost per page was Rs. 1-3-11, and for 1,000 impressions 8 annas 7 pies. Binding work to the value of Rs. 8,957 was turned out.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1890 were Rs. 1,79,647 against Rs. 2,02,926 in 1889 and the disbursements Rs. 1,74,721 against

Rs. 2,02,398; the net outturn rose from Rs. 1,58,436 to Rs. 1,66,710. The receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch were Rs. 19,057 and Rs. 21,661, respectively, against Rs. 17,216 and Rs. 14,868, while the outturn rose in value from Rs. 18,678 to Rs. 20,172.

The work done at the District Presses was valued at Rs. 1,61,589 against Rs. 1,58,493 in the previous year. The increase in the value of the work turned out was chiefly due to the printing of census lists and to the issue of monthly reviews by Collectors of the work of subordinate officers. The cash receipts during the year were Rs. 39,437 against Rs. 38,393 in 1889-90. The total charges were Rs. 63,043 against Rs. 79,980 in the previous year.

In 1890 the Chemical Examiner investigated 152 cases of suspected human poisoning and of blood and seminal stains and 54 cases of suspected cattle poisoning, besides making 885 miscellaneous analyses on behalf of Government departments and private parties. The total number of articles examined was 1,749 against 1,689 in 1889. Poison was detected in 76 cases of suspected human poisoning (the percentage of detection being 65·52) and in 45 cases of suspected cattle poisoning. The principal inorganic poisons used were arsenious oxide and mercurial compounds, the principal organic ones being aconite, opium, plumbagine, ganja and picrotoxine. An examination was made of several samples of ragi and cholum forwarded in connection with an outbreak of poisoning by ergotism; it resulted in the discovery of patches of ergot on many of the grains. The miscellaneous analyses, which were far more numerous than in any previous year, included examinations of salt, petroleum, potable spirits, malt liquors, explosives and water.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1891 was 5,974, a slight increase on the number in the previous year. Of these, 5,046 held appointments in the Police department against 5,062 in 1889-90. The appointments also include those of 2 Statutory Civilians. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was only 6·2, but the percentage of Muhammadans employed to the total number of employés was 16·4.

A census of the population of the Madras Presidency was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891 in connection with the general synchronous census of India. The total enumerated population in British territory was found to be 35,630,440, that is, 4,803,327, or 15·58 per cent. more than the population returned at the census of 1881. The rate of increase was above the average in all the districts that suffered severely from the famine of 1876-77, except Cuddapah. Males numbered 17,619,396, and females 18,011,045. The increase among females was relatively higher than among males, the proportion of females to 1,000 males rising from 1,020 to 1,022. Hindus numbered 31,998,245, Muhammadans 2,250,386 and Christians 865,528. The number of occupied houses was 6,705,517 or 47·5 to the square mile, and the population per square mile 252 against 218 in 1881.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1889 TO 15TH AUGUST 1890, MALAYALAM YEAR 1065.)

Legislation.

Two regulations were enacted during the year—one amending the law constituting the High Court, and the other revising and re-enacting that relating to Civil Procedure. Six Bills were introduced into the Council. These severally had for their objects the amendment of the tobacco regulation, of the arms regulation and of the law of landlord (janmi) and tenant, the enhancement of the small cause powers of Munsifs and the appellate jurisdiction of Zillah Judges, the regulation of agricultural loans, and the taking of the census.

Military.

Colonel Brereton succeeded the late Colonel Ketchen in command of the Nayar Brigade.

Police.

The sanctioned strength of the police was 1,614, of which number 1,610 were actually serving at the end of the year. The total cost of the police was Rs. 1,78,276, or less by Rs. 4,467 than in the previous year. The number of persons arrested by the police was 7,634, of which number 4,560 or 59·7 per cent. were convicted as against 65·6 per cent. in the previous year. The amount of property lost was Rs. 53,641, of which Rs. 30,460, or 56·7 per cent., were recovered as against 70·9 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of detections remained stationary at 74·3. The education of the force compared favourably with that of the Madras police, only 5·8 per cent. being unable to read and write. There were 763 departmental punishments, and 136 men were criminally prosecuted, of whom 22 were convicted—an improvement on the previous year's figures. From the large and increasing number of desertions and resignations it is evident that the police force was not very popular.

Criminal justice—Magistracy.

Including arrears, there were before the Magistrates 17,911 cases affecting 41,930 persons against 16,872 cases affecting 40,818 persons last year. There has been a steady increase in these figures for the last four years. The Magistrates have however been able to keep up with the increase, for they reduced the number of cases pending at the end of the year to 36 affecting 92 persons against 62 cases last year. The average number of cases disposed of by each Magistrate rose from 276 to 293; trials lasted on an average 9 days as in the previous year, but the duration of preliminary inquiries was greater—24 against 19 days. Of 20,389 persons brought to trial, 7,174 were discharged for want of evidence, 310 were committed, 7,042 convicted and 5,803 acquitted. Carelessness on the part of the police was largely responsible for the number of discharges. The number of juvenile offenders increased from 880 to 2,741. The increase was especially marked in Quilon and Padmanabhapuram. There was a marked increase in grave crime, more especially in murder, culpable homicide, extortion, robbery, mischief by fire and house-breaking. On the other hand, there was a satisfactory decrease in petty offences, such as nuisances, &c. Including arrears, there were 691 appeals, of which all except one were decided in the year. The percentage of confirmations was 58·7. The average duration of an appeal was 14 days against 13 days last year.

Sessions Courts.

Including arrears, there were 161 cases affecting 316 persons before the Sessions Judges, of which 154 cases affecting 303 persons were decided in the year. The average duration of trials fell from 10 to 8 days; that of appeals rose from 18 to 21. 40·6 per cent. of the persons concerned were convicted and 59·4 per cent. were acquitted. Of the 57 appeals for disposal, 54 were decided in the year; the

decisions of the Lower Courts were altered or annulled in 51·1 per cent. of these, the corresponding percentage last year being 50·3.

High Court. Including arrears, there were 41 appeals before the High Court, of which 40 were disposed of within the year. The decisions of the Sessions Courts were modified in 28·3 per cent. of these and reversed in 20·9 per cent. The High Court also disposed of 18 out of 19 cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 27 days to 25 days, while that of referred cases increased from 8 to 12 days. The High Court also considered 130 out of 134 cases reported for orders under sections 295 and 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code and revised 687 appeal statements and 1,192 calendars, besides disposing of 272 miscellaneous references and petitions.

Civil Justice—Munsifs' Courts. The total number of original suits instituted in all the courts was 28,131 against 27,009 last year. There were actually for disposal 33,127 suits, of which 27,850 were disposed of. The value of claims in all the original suits amounted to Rs. 25,94,535 against Rs. 25,18,208 last year. The Munsifs had 31,529 suits for disposal during the year, or an increase of 852 on the previous year, and they disposed of 27,040 suits. 29·8 of these suits were contested. The average duration of a regular suit was 2 months and 19 days and that of a small cause 22 days—periods practically the same as in the previous year. The percentage of judgments which were not reversed or modified on appeal was slightly lower, 59·24 against 59·9. The arrears in the Munsifs' Courts increased from 3,612 suits to 4,489, and no less than 6 cases were more than 2 years old.

Zillah Courts. 934 original suits and 2,109 appeals were instituted against 787 original suits and 2,379 appeals in the previous year. Including arrears, there were 1,598 original suits and 3,182 appeals, of which 810 original suits and 2,227 appeals were disposed of. The arrears of original suits thus increased, while the arrears in long pending suits (of over one year) also increased both in original and appeal. The duration of contested suits, both original and appeal, improved considerably.

High Court. Both the regular and the special appeals filed before the High Court were fewer than in the previous year—268 and 464 against 320 and 538. Including arrears and re-admissions, there were altogether 1,015 appeals, of which 803 were disposed of in the year—a marked improvement on former years. There was, however, a rise in the average duration both of regular and of special appeals.

Cost of Civil justice. The receipts from Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 4,39,039 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,09,626; the balance was thus Rs. 29,413 in favour of the State against Rs. 46,822 last year. These figures exclude public works charges on account of judicial buildings.

Jails. The average daily strength in the three jails was 583, or 25 less than in the previous year. There were 616 prisoners in custody when the year began and 1,356 were admitted during its course. The cost of each convict rose from Rs. 71 to Rs. 82 and the total expenditure on account of jails was Rs. 47,849—an increase of Rs. 4,364 as compared with last year. The abolition of the Quilon Jail was still only a proposal. The average mortality of the prisoners was 1 per cent. against 3 per cent. in the previous year. The profit accruing from jail labour amounted to Rs. 15,053 against Rs. 16,498 last year.

Registration of assurances. The number of instruments presented for registration rose from 94,910 to 102,972. Only 121 remained unregistered at the end of the year against 146 in the previous year, while the average time taken to register a document was reduced from 17 hours to 15. As many as 84 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The aggregate value of transactions registered amounted to 191 lakhs, exceeding that of the previous year by 22 lakhs. The profit to the State amounted to Rs. 1,08,267, or Rs. 13,151 more than in M.E.1064.

Revenue survey and settlement. In the Survey department the work of demarcation and survey made fair progress, the amount of work turned out being considerably in excess of previous years, with the exception of fields demarcated and surveyed. The new system of plane-table survey conduced to an increase in the amount of work turned out and a reduction in the cost thereof. Survey operations were carried on in 11 taluks during the year. The expenditure on the Survey department amounted to Rs. 1,05,331, or Rs. 3,778 less than in the previous year, and less than in any

previous year (except M.E.1059) since the commencement of the work, while the outturn of work was at the same time greater. The total expenditure on this department during the seven years of its existence has been Rs. 9,71,708, while the cost of the Settlement department during the same period has been Rs. 6,58,711. Thus the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 16,30,419, already showing an excess of Rs. 1,30,419 over the original estimate. The total receipts realized by the Settlement department during the year from disposals of puthuval and revenue cases amounted to Rs. 42,853. Settlement operations were carried on in 15 taluks during the year.

Land revenue.

The net land revenue demand was Rs. 20,85,971 against Rs. 20,27,581 in the previous year, and the collections Rs. 19,84,794 (or 95 per cent.) against Rs. 19,72,599 (or 97·3 per cent.). The total collections, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 20,09,876 and the cost of collection was Rs. 3,28,057. There was thus a net balance to the credit of Government of Rs. 16,81,819. Revenue cases yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,52,168.

Salt.

1,425 garces of salt were manufactured against 690 in the previous year. The total sale of both kinds of salt—home-made and imported—amounted to 4,765 garces, and the net revenue derived was Rs. 14,40,843—an increase of Rs. 47,802 on last year. It is noticeable that there has for some time been a steady decrease in the consumption of home-made salt.

Stamps.

The gross revenue under "stamps" amounted to Rs. 2,90,644 and the expenditure to Rs. 41,603, or a net profit to the State of Rs. 2,49,041, or Rs. 19,484 less than last year.

Excise.

The gross revenue from duty on tobacco amounted to Rs. 9,47,314, or an increase of Rs. 22,787 as compared with last year, the increase being attributed principally to the more effectual preventing of smuggling. The cost of the Excise department amounted to Rs. 44,772, the net revenue being Rs. 9,02,542 against Rs. 8,86,951 in the previous year.

Customs.

There was a decrease in the revenue from customs this year as compared with last of Rs. 37,430, due to a decrease in the exports of copra, pepper, ginger and coffee. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 28,874, the net revenue derived being Rs. 5,29,377.

Abkári and opium.

The total revenue derived from abkári and opium shows an increase when compared with last year, the amount being Rs. 4,72,287 as against Rs. 4,69,599.

Forests.

The total receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 5,74,587—an increase of Rs. 1,00,866 as compared with last year; the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,16,838. The net revenue was Rs. 2,57,749, or Rs. 30,629 more than last year. Teak and sandalwood plantations were extended during the year and steps were taken to reserve a block of 345 square miles in the northern range.

Cardamoms.

The total receipts under the head of "cardamoms and other forest produce" amounted to Rs. 83,142 against Rs. 1,84,062 in the previous year; the decrease was due to the exceptionally bad crop of cardamoms, under which head there was a net loss to the State of Rs. 32,493.

Finance.

The total receipts for the year were Rs. 78,48,284—the highest figure on record—and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,33,891, or a surplus of Rs. 5,14,393. The corresponding figures for last year were—receipts Rs. 77,64,494, expenditure Rs. 70,03,048, surplus Rs. 7,61,446. The balance to be carried forward at the end of the year was Rs. 72,05,359.

Trade.

The total value of exports and imports fell from Rs. 203,49,981 to Rs. 188,62,227. This decline in the activity of trade was probably due to the unfavourable character of the season. In exports, copra, coir and pepper compared unfavourably with the year before, while in imports, the trade in thread and cotton showed the most marked decrease. 84 per cent. of the trade was in the direction of British India, 11 towards Ceylon and 5 towards England and the United States. The number of vessels calling at the ports of Travancore declined from 699 to 655.

Public works.

There was a total expenditure of Rs. 12,66,922 on account of public works or Rs. 14,813 more than last year. Of this, the Chief Engineer's department expended Rs. 9,42,889 and the Maramut department Rs. 3,24,033. The percentage of expenditure to total revenue was 16·14 against 16 13 in the previous year.

The length of roads maintained by the department was 1,478 miles. Rs. 97,257 were spent on irrigation works, or Rs. 49,361 less than in the previous year. The most noticeable work was the improvement of the water communication from Alleppey to Trivandrum.

Post office. 607,479 private and 841,561 official covers were carried during the year at a net loss of Rs. 11,216, which must be taken as the cost of carrying the official covers. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 32,532 against Rs. 29,531 in the previous year.

Education. In the year under report there were in all 2,318 English and vernacular schools with 97,857 pupils. Taking the preliminary figures of the census of 1891, the proportion of pupils to population was 3·82 per cent. against 1·68 in the Madras Presidency. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in the college, high school and preparatory school was 773 against 771 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 90·14. The results of the University examinations were not so satisfactory as last year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 15,250 and the expenditure to Rs. 45,032, or Rs. 2,530 more than last year. The cost of each pupil to the State was Rs. 39, an increase of Rs. 4 per pupil. There were, as in the previous year, 22 Government district schools. 2,732 pupils attended at an average cost to the State of about Rs. 5 per pupil. The total number of vernacular schools was 1,234, of which 227 were Government schools, and the number of pupils attending these schools was 56,298, being an increase of 8,254. The net cost of these schools to the State was Rs. 94,292. The English girls' school cost Rs. 5,136, of which Rs. 772 were recovered in fees. There were 77 pupils as in the preceding year, and their progress was very creditable. In place of the old medical school, a class for compounders was opened. The school of arts continued to do good work. The Government book depôt was worked at a loss of Rs. 490 against Rs. 333 in M.E. 1064.

Museum and gardens. The upkeep of the museum and gardens cost Rs. 16,045. The number of visitors to the museum increased from 139,139 to 181,441.

Medical. The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same as last year. The number of patients treated in all the hospitals was 120,883, or 8,770 less than last year, the decrease being attributed to a reduction in the number of epidemic cases treated in the hospitals, such cases being, to some extent, treated by vaccinators, who were supplied with medicines for the purpose. The percentage of deaths to average strength in the central jail was ·92 against 1·79 last year. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox in the jail, but 79 cases of influenza were treated. In the Maternity hospital, Trivandrum, 44 in-patients and 40 out-patients were treated. The average daily strength in the lunatic asylum was 84·41. The death-rate was even higher than last year, 20·13 per cent. against 17·4 per cent. The Victoria Hospital for Women progressed satisfactorily; 105 lying-in cases against 64 last year were admitted. There was an increase of 12,925, or 15·9 per cent., in the number of persons vaccinated, and it is especially encouraging to notice that the inferior castes were reported to take kindly to vaccination. Generally, public health was better than in the previous year; cholera and influenza prevailed in an epidemic form, but no serious mortality was occasioned by either disease. During the year a scheme for the reorganization of the Medical department was sanctioned, under which the allotment to the Medical and Vaccine departments is raised by Rs. 28,000 per annum and provision is made for the opening of additional hospitals and for an increase in the pay and strength of the subordinate grades of the departments. The total cost of the Medical department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,492 against Rs. 1,20,870 in M.E. 1064. The veterinary hospital continued a useful institution. The cost of the conservancy establishment at the capital was Rs. 19,733, while that of the mofussil establishment was only Rs. 11,341. There was room for improvement in this direction.

Political. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor visited Travancore in December 1889 and was received by His Highness the Maharájá with due state and ceremony. In January 1890 His Highness the Maharájá proceeded on a tour to Cochin, Madras, Benares, Calcutta and Upper India. Ceremonial visits were interchanged with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras. The administration generally was conducted wisely and well during the year, and there was undoubted progress in several branches of the public service.

COCHIN STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1889 TO 15TH AUGUST 1890, MALAYALAM YEAR 1065.)

M.R.Ry. C. Tiruvenkata Chariar Avargal, Judge at Trichur, succeeded M.R.Ry. T. Govinda Menon Avargal as Diwan in September 1889. Change of Diwan.

No regulation was passed in the year under review. Legislation.

The total number of original suits for disposal in all courts was 8,111, of which number 7,516 were filed during the year; of these, 7,454 were disposed of, leaving 657 pending at the close of the year. In the Munsifs' Courts there were 7,779 original cases for disposal, of which 570 were left pending at the end of the year. The disposal both of ordinary and of small cause suits was excellent, except in the Vadakanchéri Court. The average duration of cases was 2 months and 7 days. In the Zillah Courts there were 332 original cases for disposal, of which 245 were disposed of, and 585 appeals, of which 515 were disposed of. The average duration of original suits was 9 months 10 days, that of appeals 3 months 26 days. In the Appeal Court there were 179 regular and 161 special appeals for disposal, of which 107 and 113, respectively, were disposed of. The average duration was 5 months 17 days. There was an appreciable reduction in the length of time occupied by the Zillah Courts in hearing appeals and by the Appeal Court in both regular and special suits. In His Highness the Rájá's Court of Appeal there were 21 cases in all, of which 10 only were decided. The work of the Court was most dilatory and unsatisfactory, the average duration of decided cases being 1,017 days and that of cases still pending at the close of the year 224 days. Civil justice.

There were 2,530 cases for disposal by the Magistrates, of which 2,477 were decided. The decided cases affected 5,583 persons, of whom 978 were convicted, 2,523 discharged or acquitted, 125 committed or referred and 1,957 otherwise disposed of. The average duration of cases was 14·52 days—an improvement on the preceding year due partly to the appointment of 9 additional Sub-Magistrates and partly to the stringent orders on the subject issued by the Diwan. There were 170 appeals for disposal in the First-class Magistrates' Courts, all of which were transferred or otherwise disposed of. There was a considerable improvement as regards duration. There were 31 original cases affecting 117 persons before the Sessions Courts. Of this number, 73 were acquitted and 44 convicted. The duration of original cases increased considerably. There were also 25 appeals for disposal, all of which were decided. The Appeal Court disposed of 15 appeals, leaving 2 pending at the end of the year. The average duration improved from 31 to 11 days The Court also examined 308 calendars and disposed of 3 cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death. Criminal justice.

The average daily number of prisoners was 159, and the net annual cost of each convict some Rs. 50. The gross expenditure was Rs. 13,355. There was little or no system in the management of the jails, and their condition was far from satisfactory. Jails.

There were in all 1,760 cases for disposal by the police; of these, 662 were referred as false, 634 were charged as true and 464 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 634 cases charged, 362 ended in conviction and 206 in acquittal, while 1 was transferred to Travancore and 65 were pending at the end of the year. Of 1,249 persons arrested, 1,198 were brought to trial, of whom 564 were convicted and 533 acquitted, while 99 were under trial at the close of the year, 1 escaped and 1 was transferred to Travancore. Property valued at Rs. 14,439 was reported as stolen; of this amount, Rs. 9,482 or 65·66 per cent. were recovered—a very satisfactory percentage. The average of detection showed an improvement as regards cases, persons and property, the percentages being, respectively, 63·73, 51·41 and 65·66. There was however great delay in the investigation of grave crime. The police force numbered 423, of whom 26 only were unable to read and write. The percentage of prosecutions, private and departmental, to the total strength was 9·9, while that of convictions was only 1·18. The working of the department was on the whole satisfactory. Police.

Registration. The total number of registrations increased from 18,526 to 22,325. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,810, the receipts to Rs. 31,324. The net profit was thus Rs. 17,514 against Rs. 14,910 in the preceding year.

Education. At the close of the year there were 6 State schools and 18 aided Anglo-Vernacular schools with an aggregate number of 2,435 students as against 1,845 in the previous year. Grants-in-aid were also given to 16 purely vernacular schools. A separate department for supervising vernacular education was established. The total number of schools conducted or aided by the Sircar was 64 against 25 in the previous year; 3,757 boys and 868 girls received instruction against 2,140 boys and 256 girls—a notable increase. Educational receipts increased by Rs. 1,176, but disbursements increased by Rs. 6,837.

Land revenue. Land revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,73,798, or Rs. 1,723 less than in the preceding year, a decrease due principally to failure of crops, a deficiency in the collection of arrears and the tax on cole lands.

Customs. The customs revenue increased by Rs. 1,729 to Rs. 1,11,196.

Opium. The opium revenue fell to Rs. 27,610 against Rs. 32,220 in the previous year. The fall was due to failure to collect the arrears.

Salt. Salt revenue increased by Rs. 24,681 to Rs. 3,86,877; the difference was due to an increased sale of over 8,000 maunds.

Public works. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,63,026; of this amount, Rs. 1,21,207 were spent by the Maramut department. The cost of the Engineer's department amounted to Rs. 26,868 and that of the Maramut department to Rs. 744. The metalling of the Vaniempara road was completed in good style at a cost of about Rs. 11,400 in the year. The metalling of the Shóranúr road was commenced. 330 miles of road were maintained at an average cost of Rs. 101 per mile. Irrigation channels were well attended to. Of original works, the Chittoor school-house was completed.

Forests. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 64,385 as against Rs. 1,18,205. This heavy fall was due principally to the decrease in value of timber removed by the contractor and in price of timber sold. The expenditure, however, was only Rs. 53,490, so that there was a profit of Rs. 10,895.

Medical. A new dispensary was opened at Muttancheri and 4 hospital assistants and 3 compounders more were entertained. 1,249 in-patients and 54,764 out-patients were treated at the 7 hospitals and dispensaries; of these 147 died. The corresponding figures for the previous year were—in-patients 849, out-patients 45,361, deaths 159. The cost of the department was Rs. 23,823. The general health was poor. Cholera and small-pox existed throughout the year and typhoid fever was on the increase. There were 18,286 vaccinations performed in the year, of which 16,725 or 91·4 per cent. were successful.

Conservancy and sanitation. Conservancy establishments were maintained at Trichur, Ernakulam and Muttancheri at a total cost of Rs. 2,997. A further sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent by the public works department in the construction of drains, &c.

Press. The income from the press was Rs. 798 and the expenditure Rs. 4,161.

Post office. The number of public covers carried during the year increased by 17·2 per cent., that of private covers by 6·8 per cent. The total receipts were Rs. 7,985 and the expenditure Rs. 5,304.

Financial. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 17,29,885, or Rs. 13,558 less than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 17,03,891, or Rs. 48,535 more than in the previous year. This increase was due to the enormous expenses incurred on account of the funeral ceremonies of the Senior Ráni (who died in the year) and of the reception of His Highness the Maharájá of Travancore. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 25,994, which, added to the opening balance, gave Rs. 5,91,612 as the balance at the close of the year. The value of Government securities standing in the name of the State at the end of the year was Rs. 32,34,600. Including goods and stock on hand, the nominal balance to the credit of the State was Rs. 40,56,217. The finances of the State were thus in a very satisfactory condition.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1890-91.)

The season was, on the whole, favourable. The rainfall varied from 30·7 inches at Gokavaram to 45·7 inches at Polavaram. Season.

Cholera did not visit any part of the agency, but small-pox appeared in the Rajahmundry, Yernagúdem and Bhadráchalam taluks, and the mortality from it was high in Rajahmundry. Fever was prevalent more or less throughout the agency. The total numbers of births and deaths registered were 1,543 and 1,588 against 1,973 and 1,977, respectively, in 1889-90. The registration, however, was altogether defective and these figures cannot be relied on. The census of 1891 shows that the population has advanced by 30·9 per cent. during the last decade. Health.

There were no boundary disputes of any importance. Pusarla Balésu, muttadar of Pullangi, who last year quarrelled with the muttadar of Badhulúr and in consequence relinquished Pullangi and desired land in exchange for it, made up his quarrel and went to live at Pullangi again. Two disputes were pending settlement in the Yernagúdem Agency—one between the villagers of Ramacherlagudem in the Bowrampalem estate and Jangareddigudem in the Lakkavaram estate, the other between Bandivarigudem and Jilugumilli. The question of demarcating the boundaries of estates in the Bhadráchalam Agency was still under reference. Boundary disputes.

There were no disturbances during the year. Disturbances.

A scheme was approved of by Government and sent up for the sanction of the Secretary of State, under which it was proposed to include in the agency certain adjoining villages in the Yernagúdem and Rajahmundry taluks, to constitute the whole agency into three taluks and to place them under the sole charge of the Special Assistant Agent with Purushottapatam as head-quarters for the division. Territorial changes.

There were no serious complaints against the police. Police.

248 civil suits were filed during the year and the total number for disposal was 313, of which 185 or 59·1 per cent. were disposed of. In 1889-90 there were 393 suits for disposal, of which 83·46 were disposed of. The bulk of the civil arrears was in the Courts of the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam and the Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram. The number of civil appeals for disposal was 15, and of these 11 were decided. There were 404 criminal cases involving 683 persons for disposal against 388 in 1889-90. Of these, 332 were decided involving 607 persons, of whom 14 were committed, 183 convicted and 410 otherwise disposed of. There were 7 criminal appeals and 4 agency sessions cases, all of which were disposed of. The arrears in the Criminal Courts showed a great increase, and for this result the Court of the Bhadráchalam Tahsildar was mainly responsible. Judicial returns.

The system of selling opium-shop licenses was introduced throughout the agency. There were no changes in the abkári administration. Opium and abkári.

Seigniorage fees to the value of more than Rs. 30,000 were collected on the Rampa forests by the ordinary revenue agency, inasmuch as these forests had not yet been transferred to the Forest department. The question of the rights of the muttadars in them was under inquiry at the close of the year. In the Bhadráchalam Agency, 22 reserves have been finally settled and 4 were in course of settlement. These occupy 310,000 acres out of 380,000 acres of Government land. Forests.

The condition of education in the agency was far from good. There was great need for additional schools and for closer supervision. The total number of boys attending school was 818 against 864 in 1889-90 and the number of girls 71 against 96. The decrease was especially marked in the number of Koya boys. The average daily attendance among boys was, however, slightly higher than in the previous year. Education.

The number of out-patients treated in the Bhadráchalam dispensary was 2,304 against 2,037 in 1889-90 and the average daily attendance was 13·62 against 13·19. The reception of in-patients into the dispensary was sanctioned by Government in July, but none were actually admitted in the year, the necessary arrangements not having been made for their accommodation. The Local Fund dispensaries at Gokavaram and Yeleshwaram continued to do good work. Dispensaries.

Vaccination. 2,012 vaccine operations were performed, of which 1,687 were successful. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,731 and 1,410.

Public works. The agency works were executed as usual under the immediate supervision of the Revenue authorities. The allotment was Rs. 12,000, but only Rs. 7,586 were expended—a poor result, for which the Senior Assistant Agent and the Deputy Collector were mainly responsible. The only new work of any importance under construction was the Madéru bridge.

Tours. Very little touring was done during the year by the Agent and his Senior Assistant. This was largely due to the frequent changes in the *personnel* of the district.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1890-91.)

General. The year was an uneventful one. There were no disturbances of any kind. The two Agency estates of Jeypore and Bissemkattak taken under management during the previous year showed satisfactory improvement. A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 belonging to the Jeypore estate was invested in Government securities during the past fasli. The young Maharájá paid a short visit to Madras in February 1891 and made perceptible improvement in his studies and manners. The appeal presented by the Ráni of Kalyánasingapur against the decision of Mr. H. G. Turner, a former Agent in Vizagapatam, was decided in favour of the Jeypore estate. The Bissemkattak estate paid off Rs. 26,000 during the year out of its debt of Rs. 34,000. The minor, who is a young lad, received only primary lessons at home. The High Court reversed the sentence passed in the previous year on the Manager of the Singapur estate, and he was restored to his old appointment under the orders of Government.

Boundary disputes. The boundary dispute between Jeypore and Kasipur with reference to the Gurupani and Koraghati muttas was finally settled.

Hill chiefs. The villages attached in Gudem and Makaram muttas were made over to the muttadars. The patro of Jagdalpur having died during the year under report, leaving a minor son aged ten years, the management of the mutta was left to the deceased's brother. The young patro was being educated at Jagdalpur.

Season. The season was excellent. The rainfall was good, especially above the ghâts, ranging between 107·9 inches at Jeypore and 44·2 inches at Gunupur. There was a slight failure in the mango crop, but all other crops, both wet and dry, yielded well. Except small-pox, which prevailed to a small extent in the Gudem hills and the Kotpad taluk in the early part of the year, no epidemics of any kind were prevalent.

Civil and criminal justice. The number of civil suits instituted during the year fell from 550 to 504. The number of cases pending at the end of the year fell from 229 to 201, 41 appeals were instituted against 16 in the previous year and only 6 remained pending at the end of the year. The number of criminal cases for disposal fell from 1,959 in 1889-90 to 1,698, of which 1,668 were disposed of. There were 22 sessions cases, and only 1 was left pending at the close of the year. Of the persons concerned in these, 1 was sentenced to death and 1 to transportation for life. 40 out of 42 criminal appeals were disposed of during the year.

Hospitals. The new hospital building at Gunupur intended for in-patients was opened on the 16th November 1890. The Bissemkattak hospital was closed for five months for want of a medical subordinate. The Jeypore and Nowrangapore hospitals worked well. The number of in-patients treated was 56 and that of out-patients, excluding the police cases treated at the Gunupur hospital, 15,325 against 14,367 in the previous year. The total number of cases vaccinated rose from 13,430 in the previous year to 14,053. 95·4 per cent. of the operations were successful.

Education. The total number of schools advanced from 121 to 133 and the attendance from 2,378 to 2,793. Two new salary result schools were opened in the Golconda Agency. Education results, generally, were not satisfactory except in the Special Assistant Agent's division.

The total public works grant for the year amounted to Rs. 57,800, and the actual outlay was Rs. 57,706. The expenditure on the Jubilee Ghât road was Rs. 12,252. The Nowrangapore-Central Provinces road was kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 3,043. Satisfactory progress was made with the Government buildings at Koraput and Potinghi. Public works.

Rs. 3,583 were expended on sanitary improvements, and the sanitation of the important towns was generally good. Sanitation.

There were 2,623 abkári shops yielding a net revenue of Rs. 66,899. Owing to the abolition of 80 Agency shops and 68 stills the demand fell by Rs. 10,020. The same system of management, partly on the renting and partly on the amáni system, continued. Abkári.

The total opium revenue was Rs. 12,196 against Rs. 8,822 in 1889-90. There was a net decrease of lbs. 1,028 in consumption. The decline is attributed to the price having been raised and to the consequent importation of the drug from the ordinary tracts. Opium.

The number of lives lost by the attacks of wild animals was 106. It was largest in Nowrangapore and Jeypore owing to the depredations of one or two man-eating tigers. 267 wild animals were killed and Rs. 8,292 were paid as rewards. Wild animals.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1890-91.)

The season was favourable and the crops were good. The average rainfall was 56·6 inches against 62 inches in 1889-90. Season and crops.

There were no epidemics of any kind in the year. Epidemics.

Several important boundary disputes were settled during the year, the most noticeable being the demarcation of the Kollakota sub-mutta in the Parlákimedi Maliahs. The long-standing dispute regarding the Pidili village was at last settled. Two disputes were pending at the end of the year—one between the Chinna Kimedi zamindar and the patro of Luhagudi, the other between the zamindar of Korada and the patro of Simenbadi. Boundary disputes.

One of the most important events of the year was the attachment of the Tumba mutta of the Jalantra estate in consequence of the attempts made by the ex-zamindar to enter into direct negotiations with the villages belonging to the said mutta. Hill chiefs.

Out of a total outlay of Rs. 22,968 upon public works, the expenditure upon repairs amounted to Rs. 15,883. On the whole, more than 90 per cent. of the allotment was utilized. The most important new works on hand during the year were the Mohangiri ghât road and the bridge on the Boad road. One of the principal objects of the road through Balliguda to Mohangiri is to place the Central Provinces in communication with Russellkonda and the sea. Public works.

A full report submitted by the Agent on the question of forest reservation was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. Forests.

24 liquor shops were opened during the year. Licenses were issued to Uriya Sundis in the Senior and Special Assistant Agents' divisions. There were 12 cases of offences under the abkári law. Two Khonds were acquitted in one case, but the rest of the persons concerned were convicted. Abkári.

There were only two shops for the vend of opium, and one of these was closed in November 1890. Opium.

There were 35 schools at the end of the year with 1,348 pupils, of whom 231 were Khonds, 8 Sourahs and 1,100 Uriyas against 1,354 in 1889 and 1,416 in 1888. There has thus been a decline since 1888, and the figures are not very encouraging. 6 schools were taken over by Government from the Parlákimedi zamindar. Education.

The number of vaccine operations fell from 18,443 to 8,407. The bulk of the decrease was no doubt only apparent and due to last year's figures being fallacious. In 7,823 cases vaccination was successful. Vaccination.

Civil justice. The total number of civil suits for disposal during 1890-91 was 112 against 82 in the year before, of which 103 were disposed of within the year, the average duration in contested and non-contested suits being 34 and 59 days against 36 and 52 days, respectively, in 1889-90. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 7,072 against Rs. 4,217 in the previous year. There were 3 civil appeals filed and disposed of against 5 last year. 16 out of 20 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of.

Criminal justice. The total number of criminal cases brought for disposal was, as in the previous year, 231, and all of them were disposed of. There were 8 committals to the Court of the Agency Sessions Judge against 5 in the preceding year. The sentence of transportation for life was inflicted in two cases, but Government commuted the sentence in one of these to simple imprisonment for 14 years. Rs. 2,357 and Rs. 859 were imposed and realized, respectively, as fines during the year against Rs. 1,795 and Rs. 806 in 1889-90, and 5 appeals were filed and disposed of during the year.

Police. The conduct of the police was satisfactory except in the Special Assistant Agent's division, where a head constable and two constables attached to the Belghur station were punished departmentally for making vexatious exactions from the villagers in connection with the customary supply of rice to the police.

Maliah post. The line from Russellkonda to Balliguda was taken over by the District Post establishment.

Medical aid. The place of one of the hospital assistants attached to the Special Assistant Agent was vacant during the year under review. The hospital assistant attached to the collectorate accompanied the Agent while on tour.

Wild animals. 129 wild animals were killed and rewards to the value of Rs. 2,599 were paid. 33 persons were killed by wild animals and 2 by snake-bites.

Miscellaneous The Agent and his Assistants on their tours performed the duty of inspection thoroughly. There were no disturbances during the year. The season was a comparatively healthy one.

PUDUKÓTA STATE. (Fasli 1300—July 1890 to June 1891.)

Season and public health. The season was moderately favourable. The average rainfall gauged at the various stations in the State was 34 inches. An exceptionally heavy downpour of 7·61 inches in 12 hours in October breached several tanks in one taluk, and did some damage to the rice-crops. Prices, though slightly lower than in fasli 1299, were high throughout the year. Public health was, on the whole, good. There was a certain amount of cholera and small-pox, and guinea-worm was unusually prevalent.

Settlement—Demand, collection and balance. The total demand of State revenue was Rs. 7,63,849, or Rs. 65,227 more than in fasli 1299, of which Rs. 5,41,310 appertained to "land revenue" and Rs. 2,22,539 to "extra sources." The increase under "land revenue" was Rs. 59,520, chiefly derived from additional quit-rent on enfranchised inams and the sale of Sircar rights in lapsed inams. There was a net increase of Rs. 5,707 under "extra sources," the only important variation being an increase of Rs. 11,333 under "forests" mainly arising from a new source of income—stone quarries. The collections amounted to Rs. 7,25,097, or 93 per cent. of the demand, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,752. Of old arrears, Rs. 27,011 were collected and Rs. 11,903 remitted, leaving a balance uncollected of Rs. 6,064 against Rs. 15,380 in the previous fasli.

Financial. The current receipts of the fasli were Rs. 7,76,553 and the disbursements Rs. 7,43,454. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 33,099, which raised the State balance to Rs. 4,48,138. The most important variations in receipts were increases under "land revenue" and "forests" of Rs. 70,847 and Rs. 13,270, respectively, due to the reasons assigned in the previous paragraph, and a decrease under "miscellaneous" of Rs. 24,537 due to the paucity of adjustments from deposit accounts in the year. The chief items of increase in disbursements were Rs. 4,021 under "assignments to the Rájá's family," Rs. 2,484 under "excise," Rs. 3,844 under "education," Rs. 3,570 under "irrigation," and Rs. 6,340 under "military."

There was a noticeable decrease under "compensation to the Western Palace Jágírdar" (—Rs. 3,539), under "miscellaneous" (—Rs. 8,781) and under "town conservancy" (—Rs. 17,986), "roads" (—Rs. 28,907) and "buildings" (—Rs. 15,580), the deficiency under the last three heads being due to the paucity of funds and the determination to push on the college and public offices as fast as possible. The Dévastánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,40,269 against Rs. 2,30,975 in fasli 1299 and the Manovírti jágír a balance of Rs. 1,29,501 against Rs. 1,20,199 in fasli 1299.

Public works.

The total expenditure on "public works" amounted to Rs. 2,17,911. Rs. 11,799 were spent on "irrigation works," consisting chiefly of earth-work repairs, surplus escapes and masonry sluices. The total outlay on roads was Rs. 28,356; 74 miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 15,194 and the balance was expended on the upkeep of old roads. Rs. 1,42,644 were spent on "buildings." The college was finished at a cost of Rs. 90,000 and the New Residency at a cost of Rs. 38,500, while the new public offices were in progress. The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 21,821.

Civil justice.

On the file of the Chief Court there were in all for disposal 1,132 regular suits and 1,498 small causes against 976 and 1,223, respectively, in the previous fasli. Of the regular suits, 972 were disposed of involving an amount of Rs. 2,12,988 against 852 involving Rs. 1,86,180 in fasli 1299. The average duration of contested suits improved from 2 months 16 days to 2 months and 3 days. As usual, the Nattukottai Chetties were the chief litigants, filing no less than 460 regular suits. Of the small causes, 1,387 were disposed of involving an amount of Rs. 34,989 against 1,088 involving Rs. 31,028 in fasli 1299. The average duration of contested small causes improved from 1 month 6 days to 26 days. There were in all 145 appeals for disposal, of which 104 were disposed of, the average duration being 1 month 16 days, or 10 days less than in fasli 1299. The Chief Court further disposed of 1,842 miscellaneous applications on the Original Side, 7 appeals from orders, 18 revision applications and 21 petitions for review of appeal judgment. Court-fees amounted to Rs. 30,912. The expenditure was Rs. 26,883 against Rs. 28,270 in fasli 1299.

Criminal justice.

Altogether there were for disposal 3,278 criminal cases involving 5,415 persons against 3,478 cases involving 6,170 persons in fasli 1299. Out of these, 1,857 persons were convicted, 398 acquitted, 1,389 released without trial, and 1,668 otherwise disposed of, while 103 were pending trial at the end of the year. There was a distinct improvement in the percentage of convictions as compared with the previous year. The average duration of trials improved from 5½ to 3⅔ days. The Sessions Court disposed of 31 cases. The District Magistrate decided 97 criminal appeals, confirming the judgment of the lower court in 53 cases, and the Chief Court on its Original and Appellate Sides disposed of 8 criminal appeals, reversing the lower court's judgment in one case only. Of 88 criminal revision petitions and references, 71 were disposed of.

Police.

The conduct of the police force was fairly satisfactory. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, who was in charge of the force, made two visits of inspection to the State during the year. 1,463 true cases were reported. The percentage of detection was 89 against 90 in fasli 1299. 17 per cent. of the property lost was recovered against 7 per cent. in the previous year. There was an increase under offences affecting life and a decrease under robbery and dacoity. 1,210 warrants were executed and 15,553 summonses were served.

Jail.

95 convicts were in jail at the commencement of the year and 152 were admitted during the year. 5 of these died and 152 were released.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was the highest on record, viz., 17,385, being 5·1 per cent. larger than in fasli 1299. Their aggregate value was Rs. 19,12,380, or 28 per cent. more than in the previous fasli. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 19,384 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,320 against Rs. 17,150 and Rs. 12,506, respectively, in fasli 1299. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 6,064.

Education.

At the close of the fasli there were 611 pupils on the rolls of the college, an increase of 21 over the previous year; but the average number on the rolls was only 597 against 606 in that year. The institution cost Rs. 15,810 and the school-

fees amounted to Rs. 7,259. The University examination results showed that the college held a high place among the educational institutions in the Presidency. There was an expenditure of Rs. 3,514 on the girls' school, which progressed satisfactorily during the year. The number of aided schools rose from 170 in fasli 1299 to 184, and the attendance from 3,500 boys and 340 girls to 4,200 boys and 280 girls. The grants earned during the year were Rs. 5,126 against Rs. 4,514 in the previous year. The young Rájá made excellent progress in his studies.

Medical department. 16,219 out-patients and 159 in-patients were treated at the dispensary against 16,074 and 210, respectively, in fasli 1299. The decrease in the number of in-patients was due to the demolition of the old hospital to make room for the new public offices. The 3 midwives did good work, attending 29·6 per cent. of the births in the town. 41 major operations were performed, of which 38 were successful. Vaccination work during the year was unsatisfactory. 60,417 vaccine operations were performed against 7,594 in fasli 1299. The percentage of success declined from 94·0 to 92·9.

Abkári. The excise system was introduced into the state from the beginning of the year. A central distillery was established at Pudukóta, and all outstills were abolished. The number of liquor shops opened decreased largely.

BANGANAPALLE. (1890-91.)

Administration. The strength of the administrative establishment remained the same as in 1889-90.

Civil justice. The total number of civil suits on the file of the Nawáb's Civil Courts was 203 against 259 in 1889-90. The Sadr Court disposed of 16 cases out of 19, the average duration of a case being 4 days as against 6 days in 1889-90. The Adálat Court disposed of 158 cases out of 184, the average duration of a case being, as in 1889-90, 56 days. The Nawáb's Mulki or Revenue Court disposed of all the 39 cases filed in the year.

Criminal justice. The number of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 227 against 196 in 1889-90. The average number of days for which each case was pending was 3 in the Magistrate's Court and 2 in the Sadr Court against 6 and 3, respectively, in 1889-90. There were few offences of a serious kind brought for trial, and 30 per cent. of the cases disposed of were connected with disputes as to right.

Police. As before, there was no distinct police department. The miscellaneous force employed on police duties consisted of 1 amin, 2 katwáls, 1 duffadar, 36 peons and 70 village taliaries. Of the 175 cases which came up before the Magistrate, 51 were entertained on charge sheets.

Jails. There were 6 prisoners in the jail at the beginning of the year. 30 were admitted during the year, and there were 11 remaining at the end of the year.

Registration. The number of instruments presented for registration and their value rose from 86 and Rs. 12,514 in 1889-90 to 103 and Rs. 22,074 respectively.

Season and cultivation. The season was favourable and the outturn of the crops was fair.

Occupied and cultivated areas. The area under occupation during the year was 1,805 putties or 72,200 acres against 1,796 putties or 71,840 acres in the preceding year, the increase being due to Sircar land having been newly taken up for cultivation. Out of the total extent of the occupied State land, 467 putties or 18,680 acres were held by the Nawáb and the rest by the Sub-Jágírdárs. The total extent of the Inam lands, both in the Nawáb's and Sub-Jágírdár's villages, was 764 putties or 30,560 acres, of which 734 putties or 29,360 acres were under cultivation. The bulk of the cultivation was, as usual, cholum and cotton.

Land revenue. Inclusive of arrears, the land revenue demand on both Amáni and Sub-Jágírdár's lands was Rs. 2,19,880 against Rs. 2,12,255 in the preceding year. The decrease was due partly to the writing off of the irrecoverable arrears, and partly to

the grant of remissions. The collections were unsatisfactory, amounting only to Rs. 1,72,215.

The total charges amounted to Rs. 21,280 against Rs. 24,290 in the previous year. The decrease was under the head of Public Works, on which a sum of Rs. 7,150 was spent against Rs. 10,320 in the preceding year. The other charges were as follows:—Courts Rs. 7,530, Police Rs. 2,380, Postal Rs. 420, Education Rs. 1,200, Medical Rs. 2,600. Charges.

The abkári revenue was administered on the renting system. The right of manufacturing and vending arrack in the whole State and toddy in the Nawáb's villages was farmed out to one individual. The number of stills in the whole State was 5 and that of retail shops 75. The total revenue derived was Rs. 11,852 as in last year. Abkári.

There was a decrease of Rs. 1,031 under the head of Stamps due to the fall in the number and value of suits instituted during the year. Stamps.

Exclusive of a balance of 2,449 tolas at the end of the previous year, 6,484 tolas of opium were imported into the State from Madras. The consumption amounted to 7,154 tolas. The monopoly fetched Rs. 4,283 against Rs. 4,239 in 1889-90. Opium.

The registered births during the year were 720 and deaths 179 against 680 and 260, respectively, in the previous year. The public health was satisfactory. Vital statistics.

283 children were successfully vaccinated against 211 in the previous year. Vaccination.

The charges for the hospital amounted to Rs. 2,600. The number of admissions into the hospital was 10,371 against 7,946 in the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 64. 68 cases of labour were attended to by the midwife. The staff was strengthened by the addition of a compounder. Hospital.

There were 2 elementary schools in Banganapalle town and 19 indigenous schools in the rural tracts, or 5 more than in the previous year. The total attendance rose from 360 to 404. Education.

10,378 letters, parcels, &c., and 207 money orders were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box. The postage collected was Rs. 110 against Rs. 98. Post office.

The amount of the yearly instalment (Rs. 30,627) payable by the Nawáb was credited in the Government treasury on the 7th April 1890. Debt.

The year was uneventful and unsatisfactory in so far as little progress was made in education and in improving the communications of the country. General.

SANDÚR. (1890-91.)

No new administrative measures were introduced during the year. General.

The actual rainfall was only 25·26 inches against 41·94 in 1889-90, but it was so seasonable and well distributed that the harvest was exceptionally good. Season, crops, &c.

There were several disastrous fires during the year, probably accidental and due to the excessive dryness of the grass in January, February and March 1891. Forests.

There was an opening balance of Rs. 11,127, and the revenue (Rs. 49,531) exceeded the expenditure (Rs. 43,475) by more than Rs. 6,000, excluding transactions under debt heads. The closing balance stood at Rs. 12,049. On the side of receipts, the bulk was derived from "land revenue" (Rs. 20,159), "forests" (Rs. 12,493), and "contracts for abkári, tolls, &c., (Rs. 13,470). On the side of expenditure, "the Rájá's household" (Rs. 17,504), and "administrative, revenue, police and judicial establishments" (Rs. 14,018) were the chief items. Financial results.

In the Magisterial Courts 45 cases, involving 109 persons, were disposed of. Of these, 98 persons were convicted and 11 acquitted. 14 cases were of cattle trespass and 13 of theft. The average duration of trial was 8·75 days. Magisterial work.

The mortality from all causes was 247 against 271 last year and the births were 285 against 393, showing a death-rate of 25·73 and a birth-rate of 27·00 Vital statistics.

per mille. The low birth-rate is probably to be accounted for by defective registration. There were no epidemics of any kind prevalent and the year was a healthy one.

Dispensary. 4,343 persons were treated in the dispensary against 3,842 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 37·49 against 35·85 in 1889. The mortality amongst the persons treated was 5. Ophthalmic cases preponderated. 128 minor surgical operations were performed.

Vaccination. This year there were 513 vaccine operations with success in 462 cases.

Education. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, the standard of which is Third Form on the Upper Secondary scheme, showed signs of improvement. The average attendance decreased from 69·66 to 64·08, but the examinations were fairly satisfactory and the income from fees increased from Rs. 249 to Rs. 548.

Debt. The State debts were reduced by a further sum of Rs. 4,707.

Sanitation. The conservancy establishment was increased and worked more effectively. The roads in Sandúr town were repaired and the lighting of the town was satisfactory.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1890-91.)

Carnatic stipends. The sum paid during the official year 1890-91 through the office of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic, Jagirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, inclusive of house allowances, amounted to Rs. 2,33,612 against Rs. 2,49,555 in 1889-90. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted to Rs. 2,28,000 against Rs. 2,28,261 in the preceding year. On the 1st April 1891 there were 799 stipendiaries against 848 on the 1st April 1890. 36 stipendiaries died. Of their allotted sum of Rs. 493, Rs. 95 were continued to their heirs and the rest lapsed to Government. 65 persons commuted their pensions and received bonuses to the extent of Rs. 31,670. The confiscation of the pension of Rs. 30 of Muhammad Ali, the Agent of Alim-un-Nisa Begam, was ordered in consequence of his misconduct regarding the distribution of bonuses due to the other dependants of Aziz-un-Nisa Begam.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1890-91.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1890 was 153. There were 9 new appointments, of which 1 was that of a Statutory Civilian appointed in India and 6 retirements, so that the strength of the service on the 1st April 1891 was 156. The employment of these officers is detailed below:—

	On 31st March 1890.	On 31st March 1891.
Officers serving at the Presidency	17	16
District officers { Judicial	20	20
District officers { Revenue	77	79
Officers holding special appointments	5	10
Absent on leave or otherwise	30	27
Serving in other Presidencies	4	4
Total ...	153	156

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS. (FASLI 1299—JULY 1889 TO JUNE 1890.)

Land revenue.

THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources :— (*a*) peishcush, or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (*b*) shrotriem jódi, or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure, (*c*) assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system, and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

Permanently-settled estates.

The permanently-settled estates covered an area of 19 millions of acres and the peishcush payable to Government was Rs. 50,40,575. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 35,295, more than 95 per cent. of which was due to the inclusion in the demand of fasli 1300 of the June kist payable by the Sivagiri zamindari in the Tinnevelly District.

Shrotriem jódi.

The quit-rent, &c., payable to Government in the villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was Rs. 6,66,732 against Rs. 6,67,641 in the preceding year. The variations under this head were small.

Ryotwari revenue.

The number of ryotwari villages was 25,373, or 119 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the clubbing of villages in the South Arcot district during the new settlement and to other minor changes. Excluding the South Canara district, which has not been surveyed, the total area under occupation amounted to over 21 millions of acres, being an increase of 319,800 acres, or 1·5 per cent. over that of fasli 1298, which had hitherto been the highest on record. Including South Canara, the assessment on the holdings amounted to over 394 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 4,36,700 or 1·1 per cent. In 17 districts there was an increase and in 4 a decrease, both in area and assessment. The increase in area was due partly to increase in cultivation, partly to the introduction of survey areas. It was especially large in Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and South Arcot. Of the increase in assessment nearly 3 lakhs came from Kistna, Bellary, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Godávari, South Arcot and Salem. In Kistna and Godávari it was due chiefly to the extension of canal irrigation, in Nellore to the introduction of anicut rates of assessment in villages brought under irrigation under the Sangam anicut and to increased cultivation, and in Vizagapatam and South Arcot to the introduction of the new settlement. Compared with the area occupied in fasli 1285, which was the highest on record prior to the famine, the holdings in the year under report exhibited an increase of over one million acres. Kurnool was the only district which had not recovered from the effects of the famine in this respect.

Holdings and cultivation.

Out of the total occupied area of nearly 21 millions of acres, nearly 18 millions, or more than 85 per cent. of the holdings, were actually cultivated against 84·8 in the preceding year. The area actually cultivated increased by nearly 339,000 acres or 1·9 per cent. The bulk of the increase was in Bellary, Cuddapah, Godávari and Anantapur and was due to the favourable character of the season in those districts. Tinnevelly was the only district where there was a large falling off in the cultivation, due to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Waste remitted and waste charged.

The total extent of land—wet and dry—left waste was acres 3,131,643. The total amount of remission which was granted in consequence of this was Rs. 3,84,687. The area of wet waste, on which remission was granted, amounted to acres 87,000 against acres 54,500 in the previous fasli and the amount remitted was Rs. 3,77,812* or 1·8 per cent. of the entire assessment. There was a gross

* This amount is exclusive of the remission granted in the unsurveyed district of South Canara.

decrease of over 2·2 lakhs in 12 districts, and a gross increase of nearly 2 lakhs in 7 districts occurring chiefly in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, owing to a serious failure of the north-east monsoon in those districts. No remissions were granted on dry lands left waste. The proportion of wet waste assessed to total wet waste was 66·1 per cent. against 63·9 in fasli 1298.

Total ryotwar assessment including second crop assessment, and water-rate.

The total assessment of ryotwari holdings, including the second-crop assessment and charge for water and deducting the remissions granted, amounted to over 381·5 lakhs of rupees, or 4·8 lakhs more than in the previous year. This was due to the increase in the extent of holdings and to the diminution in the amount of remissions granted during the year owing to the comparatively more favourable character of the season in several districts. In the second crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands there was a decrease of Rs. 57,818 in fasli 1299 resulting from a decrease of Rs. 1,69,337 in 7 districts and an increase of Rs. 1,11,519 in 11 others. The bulk of this increase appertained to the districts of Godávari, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Madura, and was mainly due to the favourable character of the season in those districts and to the more extended irrigation of dry lands. The decrease amounted in South Arcot to Rs. 1,07,000 and to about Rs. 59,000 in Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevelly, owing to the serious failure of the rains in those districts.

Remissions.

The remissions of assessment amounted to Rs. 28,44,777 in all or less than in the preceding year by Rs. 1,08,851. These remissions fall under the following heads:—(1) Remissions granted with reference to the state of the season—Rs. 7,53,461 against Rs. 9,90,816 in fasli 1298, the remissions in Ganjam alone, which were exceptionally heavy in 1888-89 owing to the famine, decreasing by 2½ lakhs. (2) Fixed remissions amounting to Rs. 2,39,271 against Rs. 2,46,384 in fasli 1298, the decrease being mainly due to the increment remission in newly-settled districts. (3) Deductions from the demand on account of land and village cess, merás and religious institutions amounting to Rs. 18,52,045 against Rs. 17,16,928, an increase mainly due to the payment in fasli 1299 of arrears due in previous faslis.

Net land revenue—Ryotwar.

The net ryotwar demand, after adding the second crop assessment and charge for water and deducting seasonal and other remissions, amounted to over 381·5 lakhs, or 4·8 lakhs more than in the previous year. This result, as already stated, was due to the increase in the extent of holdings and to diminution in the amount of remissions granted during the year, owing to the comparatively more favourable character of the season in several districts.

Miscellaneous.

The revenue under "miscellaneous" was nearly 46 lakhs, or about 1·2 lakhs less than in the previous year. The chief components were "quit-rent and jódi on minor inams" (Rs. 21,32,644), "charge for water supplied to zamindari and inam lands" (Rs. 6,17,214), and "assessment on land cultivated with or without application and not included in jamabandi" (Rs. 5,20,309). There was a decrease in "tax on trees on unassessed waste lands, and rent of palmyras, fruit-trees, gardens and topes" (Rs. 32,564), "charge for water supplied to zamindari and inam villages" (Rs. 1,85,915), "chank and pearl fishery rent" (Rs 1,69,787), and "sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands, &c." (Rs. 62,472). The chief increase was in "quit-rent and jódi on minor inams" (Rs. 2,68,502), "assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in jamabandi" (Rs. 38,479), and "revenue from cultivation of poramboke lands" (Rs. 28,287). The large increase in quit-rent, &c., was due to the transfer to this head of the water-tax on inams previously erroneously included under the head of "charge for water supplied to zamindari and inam lands."

Total land revenue demand—Current.

The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,84,54,344 against Rs. 4,81,23,136 in fasli 1298. The increase was under "ryotwar and miscellaneous" as shown below:—

——	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently settled	50,75,820	50,40,575
Shrotriem jódi	6,67,641	6,66,732
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	4,23,79,675	4,27,47,037
Total ...	4,81,23,136	4,84,54,344

The increase, as compared with the average (Rs. 4,49,76,435) of the five years preceding the famine, was about 34¾ lakhs or 8 per cent.

Cesses. The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 68,14,059 against Rs. 62,55,659 in the preceding fasli. The total current demand for the year was thus Rs. 5,52,68,403. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,34,74,359, or 96·8 per cent. of the demand against 96·4 per cent. in fasli 1298.

Arrears. The total arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 23,69,971 against Rs. 62,55,659. The collections amounted to Rs. 19,32,817 and remissions to Rs. 63,958. The arrear balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,73,196.

Charges. The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 36,45,066 or 6·6 per cent. of the total collections.

Coercive processes. The total number of coercive processes issued amounted to 4,413,404 against 4,368,761 in the preceding year. Of these 4,073,688 were demand notices, 195,567 distraint or attachment notices and 144,149 sale notices. No information is available as to the number of sales actually conducted, but some idea may be formed from the facts that, while the number of defaulters whose property was attached was 217,390, the number whose property was sold was only 11,339, and that, while property attached for recovery was Rs. 21,95,787, the amount of arrears for which property was actually sold was only Rs. 2,46,575. The number of defaulters whose property was sold in the previous fasli was 17,346. The total extent of lands sold was 23,615 acres against 31,675 acres in fasli 1298. Of this, 12,424 acres, or 52 per cent., were purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal sum of Rs. 1,378 and the remainder by private individuals for Rs. 1,09,374. The percentage of processes served by village agency has been steadily increasing from 86 per cent. in fasli 1295 to 95 in the year under report. Receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 31,139 and charges to Rs. 23,018, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,121 against Rs. 3,937 in the previous year. The rates of fees varied from 1 to 8 annas.

Civil suits. The amount of costs awarded during the year in suits instituted or defended by Government was Rs. 6,738 and the opening balance was Rs. 6,939. The total demand aggregated Rs. 13,677. Out of this amount, Rs. 3,365 were collected and Rs. 2,512 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,799 at the end of June 1890.

Advances. The amount advanced during the fasli under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 1,35,177. The largest sums advanced were in Coimbatore and Salem. The total amount advanced at the end of the year was Rs. 3,52,966, and of this Rs. 75,681 were actually recovered. Interest of Rs. 16,073 had accrued during the year, of which Rs. 11,667 were collected and Rs. 18 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,388. Advances to ryots under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,97,751 including Rs. 57,202, which were outstanding at the beginning of the year. The largest sum advanced was in Ganjam, and it was mainly due to the famine of 1889. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 55,053 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,42,698. The interest on this amount came to Rs. 4,623, of which Rs. 3,443 were collected in the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,180.

Interest on arrears of land revenue. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,734, of which Rs. 61,506 were collected and Rs. 12,852 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,376 against Rs. 74,139 at the end of the previous year.

Transfer of registry of holdings. The number of applications for transfer of puttas received through registering officers and pending at the beginning of the year was 2,814, and 46,676 were received during the year, making a total of 49,490. Of these, 4,172 cases were pending at the end of the year. 88,745 applications were presented direct to revenue officers. Of these, 3,009 or 3·4 per cent. were left undisposed of.

Lands acquired by public servants. Lands to the extent of acres 1,279, assessed at Rs. 5,265, were acquired by public servants during the year. South Canara being an unsurveyed district, the extent of the land acquired is not known, but the assessment thereon is included in the above sum.

Inspection of boundary and field marks. Considerable progress in replacing missing boundary stones was made in Tinnevelly, but in other districts the progress made was less satisfactory.

Revision of assessment.

The new settlement was introduced into Vizagapatam, four villages in the Tuni Division in Godavári, the Tiruvannámalai taluk of South Arcot and the Ouchterlony Valley in Nílgiris.

Irrigation works.

The total number of irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to 352,622. Of these, 302,346 were wells, mostly private, 34,151 tanks, 15,197 river and spring channels and 928 anicuts. Of the tanks, 27,147 belonged to Government, showing a decrease of 486 on last year's figures, and 4,616 of these were out of order. In the number of wells there was a decline this year of 166,688, due to the exclusion of wells used only for drinking purposes and of wells in wet lands used solely for supplementing the irrigation from Government works.

Village and taluk accounts.

The village and taluk accounts were very carefully scrutinized at the jamabandi and the results were, on the whole, satisfactory.

SURVEYS. (1890-91.)

Outturn and outlay.

The forecast for 1890-91 anticipated an outturn of 1,900 square miles of cadastral survey and an expenditure of 6 lakhs. The outturn was 2,227 square miles of cadastral survey, besides 520 square miles of topographical survey not included in the forecast or estimate. The expenditure was Rs. 5,87,811, or Rs. 12,189 less than the budget grant, and Rs. 39,980 less than the expenditure of 1889-90. It included Rs. 42,125, cost of surveys for the Court of Wards in the districts of Kistna, Salem and Coimbatore, Rs. 21,990 spent on topographical forest surveys in Bellary and Anantapur, Rs. 35,707 on special surveys in Malabar, Madura and Nílgiris, and Rs. 1,209 on the re-demarcation of the Pondicherry frontier. The expenditure and outturn during the year are shown in the following statement:—

Nature of work.	Outturn of 1888-89.	Outturn of 1889-90.	Outturn of 1890-91.
Cadastral Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
I. Traversed	1,702	1,556	2,201
II. Fields surveyed	2,198	1,717	2,227
III. Maps printed	2,100	2,371	2,059
Topographical.			
I. Triangulated or traversed	383	118	340
II. Plane-tabled	809	1,321	520
III. Maps printed { Village, 4-inch	164	89	67
{ Taluk, 1 „	3,893	8,690	8,068
{ District, ½ „	1,582	5,218	7,501
	COPIES.	COPIES.	COPIES.
Miscellaneous maps and plans printed	65,750	120,044	130,367
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure ...	6,96,478	6,27,791	5,87,811

Outturn and outlay of each party.

The subjoined statement exhibits the area completed and the charges for each party during the year:—

Party.	Outturn in square miles.							Outlay.
	Cadastral.			Topographical.				
	Demarcation, 16-inch.	Field survey, 16-inch.	Special, 16-inch.	Village, 8-inch.	Forest, 8-inch.	Estate, 2-inch.	Hills, 2-inch and 4-inch.	Special.	
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.
I	437	437	...	26	...	...	...	...	90,774
II	545	709	...	51	160	...	75	...	93,099
III	312	268	...	...	92	...	...	* 95	1,22,500
IV	368	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,596
V	179	425	3 †	1	...	...	...	† 20	1,07,301
Central office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,841
Total ..	1,841	2,224	3	78	252	...	75	115	5,87,811

* Palni Hills, Madura. † Kannot escheat, Malabar.

No. I Party, Kistna.—The estimate was 400 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 437 square miles of cadastral survey and 26 square miles of topographical survey. The cadastral survey for the Court of Wards of the Medur and Kapileswarapuram estates, Núzvíd zamindari, and the survey for Government of the Tsallapalli and Gúdúr estates in the Kistna delta (mamul wet survey) were finished. No. II Party, Bellary and Anantapur.—The estimate was 700 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 709 square miles of cadastral survey and 286 square miles of topographical survey. Ráyadrug and Harpanahalli taluks were finished, and with them the survey of the Bellary district was completed. No. III Party, Malabar.—The estimate was 300 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 268 square miles of cadastral survey and 187 square miles of topographical survey. The expenditure of this party on ordinary cadastral demarcation and survey was very large and compared unfavourably with that of No. V Party working in the same district. No. IV Party, South Canara.—The estimate was 300 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 385 square miles. The work progressed satisfactorily. No. V Party, Malabar.—The estimate was 300 square miles. The outturn was 428 square miles of cadastral survey and 21 square miles of topographical survey. The cadastral survey of Walawanád taluk was finished.

Outturn of each party compared with the forecast for 1890-91.

The area of village and estate maps published during the year was 2,059 square miles, or 312 square miles less than last year's outturn, but there were no arrears of publication. One district map (area 7,501 square miles) and 13 taluk maps (total area 8,068 square miles) were published. The cost of the Central office was Rs. 1,06,541, or Rs. 7,683 less than in the previous year.

Central office.

The Bellary district was completed during the year. There thus remained incomplete Anantapur, Malabar, South Canara and a small piece of mamul wet survey in Kistna. The amount remaining to be surveyed was estimated at 2,577 square miles in Anantapur, 1,947 in Malabar, 2,574 in South Canara, and 296 (including 3 square miles of topographical survey) in Kistna. The total area of cadastral survey finished at the end of the year was 65,625* square miles and of topographical survey 57,432† square miles.

Area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed in the Presidency.

The total cost of the survey from its commencement in 1858 up to 1st April 1891 was Rs. 1,96,59,344, of which Rs. 1,70,80,689 have been incurred on account of survey parties and Rs. 25,78,655 on account of the Central office. Two taluks in Bellary with a total area of 1,324 square miles were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 168 per square mile and one taluk in Malabar, 597 square miles in area, at a cost of Rs. 357 per square mile. The Medur and Kapileswarapuram estates were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 204 per square mile.

Cost of survey work to Government.

The theodolite work of the Madras Survey was connected with 10 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The mean error in traversing was 6·89 feet per mile against 6·37 feet last year, and the largest error passed was 12·95 feet per mile against 14·63 feet in 1889-90.

Tests of accuracy.

The temporary advances to Deputy Superintendents in charge of parties were reduced from Rs. 56,000 to Rs. 48,489 and lodged in the custody of District Treasury officers instead of Survey officers. Fines under the Boundary Act were inflicted in 136 cases to a total amount of Rs. 362. 5 Junior Civilians, 104 Revenue Inspectors, 30 Clerks, 25 Taluk Gumastahs, and 17 other officers went through the Survey course of instruction. A change in the organization of the department, involving the abolition of the large office establishments formerly maintained throughout the year and resulting in the reduction of the annual expenditure from 6 lakhs to 5½ lakhs, was sanctioned by Government in February 1891.

Miscellaneous

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* This figure includes 945 square miles once surveyed cadastrally or topographically, but again surveyed cadastrally.

† This figure includes 814 square miles once surveyed cadastrally or topographically, but again surveyed topographically.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1890-91.)

Outturn of work.

Settlement operations were carried on in five districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, South Arcot and Malabar. The total area classified was 698,459 acres. Settlement Party No. I completed the classification of the remaining 8 villages in the Ráyadrug taluk of Bellary, covering an area of acres 24,289 or 38 square miles. The supervisor tested the classification in 48 villages of that taluk, while the Uncovenanted Assistant and the Deputy Commissioner inspected 61 villages in the Iluvinahadgalli, Kúdligi and Ráyadrug taluks. The measurement of interstitial fields was completed in 346 villages of the Adóni, Alúr and Gooty taluks, and the new rates of settlement were finally introduced into the Alúr and Adóni taluks. Crop experiments were conducted in the Anantapur district. Settlement Party No. II remained in Vizagapatam to compile the settlement accounts until the end of June, when it was moved into the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district. The classification work of this taluk was completed by the 6th December 1890. Classification was then taken up in the Nannilam taluk, and by the end of the official year 163 out of the 229 villages were completed, while the work was well advanced in 12 other villages. The area classified in the 2 taluks was acres 256,325 or 400·51 square miles. The supervisor tested the work in 111 villages, and the Deputy Commissioner inspected 79 villages. Sub-division measurement was commenced in the Negapatam taluk and a number of crop experiments were made. Manuscript diglott registers for a number of villages in Vizagapatam were written up during the year, and a scheme for the revision of the village establishment in that district was under consideration. Settlement Party No. III completed the classification of the remaining 77 villages in the southern portion of the Tanjore taluk in August 1890. Máyavaram taluk was next taken up, and 115 out of 177 villages were completely classified and 11 were in progress at the close of the year. The area classified in the two taluks was acres 256,692 or 401·08 square miles. The supervisor tested the work in 202 villages, and the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners inspected 255 villages. More than 750 crop experiments were made. The sub-division measurement work was commenced in the Shiyáli taluk and subsequently extended to Máyavaram. 43 villages were completed and 37 were in progress at the end of the year. The Deputy Commissioner drew up a scheme for the settlement of the whole district of Tanjore and submitted it to the Board. A completion report on the introduction of the new rates into the Madura district was drawn up by the same officer, reviewed by the Board and submitted to Government. Settlement Party No. V was at work in South Arcot. The inspection of the classification in the Tirukoilúr and Kallakurchi taluks was completed, as also was the sub-division measurement work. Statements showing the financial results of the application of the new rates to the whole taluk of Kallakurchi and to 240 villages of the Tirukoilúr taluk were submitted to and approved by the Board. The new rates were introduced, and the objections of the ryots heard in 582 villages in the Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Tirukoilúr taluks. 344 diglott settlement registers and 953 inam excess accounts were written up. Settlement Party No. VI completed the classification of the remaining 57 villages of the Pálghat taluk of Malabar and extended its operations to the Walawanád taluk, 31 desams in which were completed, while 10 others were in progress. The area classified in these two taluks was acres 161,153 or 251·80 square miles. The classification in the Pálghat taluk was checked in 103 villages by the supervisor. Manuscript registers of 657 villages in Madura and South Arcot were printed during the year, and 5,767 maps relating to 7 districts were mounted.

Training of Assistant Collectors.

4 Assistant Collectors and 1 Hyderabad Civilian were attached to settlement parties for training during the year.

Expenditure and revenue.

The revised estimate for 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 3,40,000 and the actual expenditure to Rs. 3,28,956, or less than the sanctioned grant by Rs. 8,044 and less than the revised estimate by Rs. 11,044. This decrease was the net result of an increase of Rs. 3,076 in printing charges and Rs. 25 in the Secretary's salary and a decrease of Rs. 14,145 under establishment and other items. There was an increase of Rs. 38,25,721 in the revenue, being a return of 13·06 per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 292,76,967 incurred by the Survey and Settlement departments together. In 1889-90 the increase was Rs. 31,81,654 with a return of 11·2 per cent. on the total outlay.

INAM COMMISSION. (1890-91.)

During the year under report, the village service inams in the district of Vizagapatam were settled. The settlement of inams in the Tiruvannámalai, Tirukoilúr, Kallakurchi and Vriddháchalam taluks in the South Arcot district was deferred under the orders of Government. The number of title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner during the year and the value of the inams dealt with are given in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jódi.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government in columns 5 and 7.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dévadayam	128	275	338	...	...	29	...	29	...	8,791
Dharmadayam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police inams enfranchised	20	740	494	70	...	212	...	282	...	
Personal	147	2,459	2,811	497	137	916	...	1,418	..	
Village service ..	2,374	26,172	39,633	1,666	...	22,519	...	24,185	...	
Total ...	2,669	29,646	43,276	2,233	137	* 23,676	...	25,909	...	8,791

Of the 2,669 title-deeds issued, 2,096 were for village service inams in Madura, 278 for similar inams in Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam, North Arcot, Chingleput and Cuddapah, and 20 for police service inams in Bellary and Anantapur. The remaining 275 title-deeds related to religious institutions in Trichinopoly and Bellary and to miscellaneous cases in various districts. The total number of title-deeds dealt with by the Inam Commissioner from the commencement of the inam operations up to the end of the year was 476,533, covering an extent of nearly 7·3 millions of acres, assessed at a little over 113 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of inams amounted to Rs. 22,04,347 including Rs. 1,56,322, the assessment on inams fully assessed. In addition to this there was the old jódi payable to Government, amounting to Rs. 10,08,119. The total revenue derivable from the inams settled up to the close of the year was thus Rs. 32,12,466, while the total cost of the commission up to that time amounted to only Rs. 14,84,615, which is about 67·3 per cent. of the annual increase of revenue secured.

COURT OF WARDS. (Fasli 1299—July 1889 to June 1890.)

Number of estates under management.

There were 52 estates under management at the beginning of the year, of which 5, viz., Chinna Kimedi and Urlám in Ganjam, Chitticherla in Cuddapah, Ramasetuswamiar's estate in Tanjore and Ramnad in Madura were handed over to their owners on their attaining majority; 6 estates, viz., (1) Tangellamúdi in Godávari, (2) Telaprole in Kistna, (3) Uppara Ayyanna's estate in Bellary, (4) Karuvelakarai in Tanjore, (5) Anavaratham Pillai's estate and (6) Etaiyápuram in Tinnevelly were taken up during the year, so that there were 53 estates at the end of the year. In the Chinna Kimedi and Urlám estates, which were in the hands of the Court for over 10 years, the current demand showed a considerable fall; debts were paid off to the extent of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 931, while the amount spent on irrigation works and other permanent improvements aggregated Rs. 72,845 and Rs. 62,816, respectively. As regards Ramnad, which was for 16 years and 8 months under the Court's management, the current demand rose from Rs. 6,60,702 to Rs. 8,84,121, or by 33·8 per cent., while debts and arrears of peishkush, amounting to Rs. 25,84,892, were paid off and Rs. 9,25,294 were expended on irrigation

works and other permanent improvements. The cash balance to the credit of the estate rose from Rs. 6,499 at the time of its assumption to Rs. 3,51,261 at the date of its restoration. The condition of the other two estates, though not equally prosperous, was nevertheless creditable to the Court's management. The educational attainments of the Ramnad wards were good, the elder having passed the First in Arts examination and the younger the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. On the other hand, the progress made by the wards of Chinna Kimedi and Chitticherla was unsatisfactory.

Wards. Of the wards under the care of the Court, 42 were incapacitated by minority, 5 by sex, and the remaining 6 by lunacy and imbecility.

Number of villages. As in the previous year, 34 estates were held on zamindari tenure, while the rest consisted of ryotwari lands. The total number of villages in the permanently-settled estates was 3,089. Of these 1,711 were held on ryotwar or joint-rent tenure, 421 were rented to middlemen, paying money rents or rent in kind, and the remaining 957 villages were held on favourable assessment, or, in some cases, free of assessment.

Holdings and cultivation. The total area of holdings in all the estates, except Vadagarai, for which figures were not available, was 467,539 acres, of which 421,569 acres or 90·1 per cent. were cultivated against 346,019 acres or 78·3 per cent. in the previous year. There was, however, a decrease in the Panaiyur, Singavanam and Palayavanam estates, due to the unfavourable season.

Demand, collection and balance. The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 19,22,818 and the net demand to Rs. 18,89,494. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 33,324 against Rs. 2,76,650 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the favourable character of the season in fasli 1299. The largest seasonal remissions were in Sáptúr (Rs. 4,924), Parlákimedi (Rs. 3,169) and Panaiyur (Rs. 2,501). Excluding the estates which were not under management in both the years, the demand of fasli 1299 showed an increase of Rs. 3,06,407 as compared with that of fasli 1298. The net demand exceeded 5¾ lakhs in Parlákimedi. It was nearly 3¼ lakhs in Kallikót and 1¼ lakhs in Medur and Kapiléswarapuram. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 13,21,614, of which Rs. 3,37,186 were collected and Rs. 69,787 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,14,648, or 69·2 per cent. of the demand, against 62·2 per cent. in the previous year. In 4 estates the balance was *nil*. It was below 25 per cent. in 10, between 25 and 50 per cent. in 15, and more than 50 per cent. in 21 estates. The total current collections amounted to Rs. 14,26,465 out of a demand of Rs. 18,89,638, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,63,178, or 24·5 per cent., against 23·3 per cent. in the previous year.

Financial transactions. The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 25,81,570. Adding to this the cash balance at the beginning of the year, the total available assets were Rs. 34,69,614, of which Rs. 22,53,594 were expended and Rs. 3,21,000 were spent in the purchase of Government promissory notes. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,95,020. Adding to this the value of grain on hand and of Government securities, the balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 49,15,596. The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 11,02,675. Debts newly contracted or brought into account, together with the interest that accrued thereon, brought the total sum to Rs. 12,73,431, of which Rs. 1,24,947 were collected and Rs. 21,317 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,27,211 at the end of the year, distributed among 40 estates. The amount of debts due by the estates, with interest, was Rs. 15,26,037, of which Rs. 2,67,436 were paid off and Rs. 1,823 struck off, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 12,56,778 due by 25 estates.

Public works The total allotment for public works was Rs. 2,87,722, of which Rs. 1,37,665, or 47·8 per cent., were spent, against 64·6 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure under irrigation works was Rs. 67,565, buildings Rs. 29,762, communications Rs. 25,211 and establishment Rs. 14,844. In 11 estates in which the public works were entrusted to the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,12,028 out of an allotment of Rs. 4,79,331 were surrendered, owing to the opening of relief works in Ganjam requiring the concentrated attention of the executive staff.

Education of wards.

The total number of wards and of such of their relations as were receiving instruction during the year under report was 67, of whom 62 were males and 5 females. With a few exceptions, the conduct and progress of these minors was satisfactory. The minors of Jarada and Kallikót were instructed, in addition to their other studies, in revenue law and accounts during the year.

Law suits.

The formal appeal filed last year in the High Court against the decision of the District Court of Ganjam in connection with the transfer of the Parlákimedi estate to the son of the incapacitated zamindar was decided in favour of the latter and the landed estate was handed over to him on 1st July 1890. Original Suit No. 14 of 1888, on the file of the District Court of Vizagapatam, has since been decided in favour of the minor zamindar of Siripuram, who was declared entitled to immediate possession of Ungarada and other villages with mesne profits from April 1886. The suit filed by Suryanarayana Thatraj to recover possession of half the Belgám estate was decided in his favour. An appeal was, however, presented to the High Court. Two suits filed against Sinhádri Appa Rao on behalf of the Kapiléswarapuram estate were pending at the close of the year. A suit on behalf of this estate filed against the zamindar of Gannaveram and his tenants for causing obstruction to a supply-channel belonging to the estate was still pending. In connection with the Tangellamúdi estate, 3 appeals were pending before the High Court in the matter of an heirship-certificate granted to the Rájá of Venkatagiri. In Vadapathimangalam, an appeal preferred to the High Court against the decree of the Sub-Court, Kumbakónam, adjudging nearly one-half of the landed property to one Aiyadorai Mudali and his son, was pending. In Sáptúr, a suit filed by Nagammal to recover the estate, or a share of it, was decided mainly in favour of the Court's ward. The adverse portion of the decision was appealed against. The appeal (Suit No. 80 of 1887) relating to Puttamma's estate, which had been pending in the High Court since 1887, was decided in favour of the Court's ward.

General remarks.

The Parlákimedi estate was handed over to the young zamindar and the long pending question of settlement left to him to be dealt with as he considers expedient. The forests in Sáptúr were under the District Forest Officer. The survey in the Modúr, Yelagiri and Metráthi estates was completed during the year. Special attention was paid to the Kallikót estate, and the revenue showed signs of steady improvement. In the Mallavaram estate, inaccuracies of recorded extent of fields were noticed and rectified to a certain extent. Certain boundary disputes in connection with the Kapiléswarapuram estate were settled during the year. Minor improvements were also made in connection with the roads and topes of this estate.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1890-91.)

Additional Member of Council.

THE Honourable Mr. G. Hamnett, C.I.E., was nominated an Additional Member of Council on the 30th August 1890 and took his seat on the 24th February 1891.

Re-appointments.

The undermentioned gentlemen were re-appointed Additional Members of Council on the dates set opposite their names on the expiry of their two years' term of office:—

	When re-appointed.
The Honourable Mr. J. F. Price	21st October 1890.
The Honourable Mr. J. Grose	3rd February 1891.
The Honourable Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson	9th March 1891.
The Honourable Mr. J. A. Boyson	21st October 1890.
The Honourable Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Rai Bahadur ...	Do.

Meetings.

Two meetings of the Council were held during the year, both at Madras. The average attendance of Additional Members was 6—3 officials and 3 non-officials.

The Acts passed by the Council are detailed below:—

Act II of 1890.

(1) An Act to make better provision for the establishment of Canals and Public Ferries in the Presidency of Madras and for the management thereof passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th May 1890. This is a re-enactment of the previously existing Canals and Ferries Act I of 1870 and the amending Act IV of 1878, and its object is to remedy some defects in those Acts. The most conspicuous provisions of the new Act are (i) those empowering Government to declare the officers or classes of officers by whom powers under the Act shall be exercised, (ii) those declaring the income from canals and ferries to be public revenues and recoverable as such, (iii) those enabling Government to place canals or ferries under the management of local and municipal bodies, (iv) those providing for the levy of fees, and (v) those conferring upon Government ample authority to make rules for the regulation of traffic.

Act III of 1890.

(2) An Act to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865, passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 9th April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1890. The object of this Act is to legalize the levy of a local fund cess on the water-rate paid by the ryots in zamindari areas who, under previous Acts, have, by oversight, been unduly favoured in this respect.

Bills.

(3) An Act for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and for other purposes was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1891, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor at the close of the year.

Legislative returns.

The appendix will be found to contain a list of all legislative measures pending before the Council, with a statement of their respective objects and reasons.

POLICE. (1890:)

Strength of the whole force.

The actual strength of the police force of the Madras Presidency, inclusive of the city of Madras, was, on 31st December 1890, 22,694 against 22,668 on 31st December 1889. The actual establishment was ·9 per cent. below the sanctioned strength, the deficiency at the end of the previous year being 1·3 per cent. The number of non-effectives was 460. The actual charges amounted to Rs. 38,05,217 against Rs. 36,44,885 in 1889 and Rs. 35,75,572 in 1888. The increase was mainly under the head of "pay and allowances," owing principally to the revision of pay of inspectors and head constables sanctioned in G.O., No. 93, dated 10th February 1890, Financial Department. The expenditure under "clothing," which had been unusually low in 1889, resumed its normal condition in 1890.

Hutting and building.

120 huts, 13 station-houses and 27 miscellaneous works were constructed at a cost of Rs. 26,171. Rs. 51,564 were spent on repairs, the total expenditure on construction and repairs being Rs. 77,735 against Rs. 73,813 in 1889 and Rs. 78,433 in 1888.

Proportion of police to area and population.

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,628 against 1 to 1,620 in the preceding year. In towns the proportion was 1 to 622 and in rural parts 1 to 1,801. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles.

Average cost of a policeman.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 180$\frac{1}{7}$ or As. 1-9$\frac{1}{2}$ per head of population, while in the preceding year it was Rs. 172$\frac{3}{4}$ or As. 1-8$\frac{5}{8}$. The increase was due to the revision of pay of inspectors and head constables.

Police supplied on payment.

During the year, 186 policemen against 182 in the preceding year were employed by companies and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 19,314.

Departmental punishments.

The number of dismissals from the force was 225 and of other punishments 3,823. The percentage of punishments to the strength of the force was 19·4. The common offence was absence without leave; this accounted for no less than nine-tenths of the punishments. Tinnevelly returned the highest percentage of punishments (26·7) and Trichinopoly, as in the previous year, the lowest (7·2). Tinnevelly and Coimbatore exhibited the most marked increase in punishments, while a decrease was especially noticeable in Jeypore and the Ceded Districts. 150 appeals were received by the Inspector-General and 30 by Government against 135 and 19, respectively, in 1889. In 7 out of 15 cases disposed of, the orders of the Inspector-General were reversed by Government.

Rewards.

870 police officers were rewarded in 1890—248 by promotion and 622 by money grants. Salem headed the list in the number of promotions (64) and Madura in pecuniary rewards (92).

Police officers convicted by magistrates and courts.

155 police officers or ·74 per cent. of the whole force were convicted against 188 or ·92 per cent. in 1889. Convictions under the Police Act for negligently suffering prisoners to escape, for assault and for voluntarily causing hurt preponderated. There was, however, a noticeable decrease in the number of convictions under the first two of these heads, as compared with the previous year. One damaging feature in the year's record was the occurrence of 4 cases of causing hurt to extort confessions. In the previous year there were no cases of this nature. Malabar, Ganjam and Tanjore showed the greatest number of convictions, while no district was entirely free from convictions in the year under report.

Enlistments and casualties.

1,892 men were enlisted against 1,748 in 1889 and 1,935 in 1888. Casualties numbered 1,854 against 2,142 in 1889. The number of deaths was 282 against 386. The decrease in mortality was due to the fact that the season in the northern districts was not abnormally unhealthy as in the previous year.

Education.

The percentage of men able to read and write advanced from 76·9 to 78·6. 61·9 per cent. of the whole force had passed the tests of their respective ranks against 56·3 per cent. in 1889—a notable improvement.

Escapes and recaptures.

Escapes from jails and sub-jails were less than usual during the year, the figures being 12 and 48 against 23 and 66 in 1889. Escapes from other custody showed a notable decrease. The total number who escaped from custody was 240, of whom 186 were recaptured against 355 and 302, respectively, in 1889.

Processes served by the police.

The number of processes served has steadily increased since 1887, the total for 1890 being 741,007 against 728,744 in 1889. The increase was entirely due to petty cases, there having been a decrease in grave cases. Taking grave and petty cases, Godávari and Madura were, as usual, far in excess of other districts.

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The year 1890 shows a decrease of 434 in the total number of violent and unnatural deaths as compared with 1889, the figures being, respectively, 11,848 and 12,282. The decrease was mainly under the head of accidental deaths. North Arcot again returned the largest number (959).

Suicides.

There was an increase of 51 in the number of suicides recorded, the total number being 1,963 against 1,912 in 1889. Drowning (1,321) and hanging (555) formed the most frequent means of committing suicide. Godávari showed by far the largest number (174).

Accidental deaths.

Accidental deaths numbered 9,281 against 9,660 in 1889. Drowning, as usual, accounted for the great majority of deaths (6,410). Snake-bites contributed 1,114 deaths against 1,171 in 1889. North Arcot, as usual, returned the largest number of deaths by drowning (659) and South Arcot from snake-bites (141). The number of deaths by wild beasts showed a marked diminution—221 against 280 in 1889. Nearly 75 per cent. of these occurred in the northern range.

Fires.

9,589 fires were reported against 9,887 in 1889, involving a loss of 129 lives and 50,640 houses against 143 and 54,892, respectively, in that year. The value of property lost was considerably less than in 1889, the high figure in that year being due to one very destructive fire at Cochin, but slightly higher than in 1888—Rs. 14,12,311 against Rs. 30,96,088 in 1889 and Rs. 13,65,231 in 1888. Madura again returned the largest number of fires (1,144).

Known deprodators and suspected persons.

The numbers of known depredators, suspects, receivers and persons belonging to wandering gangs borne on police registers were 16,808, 1,371, 770 and 20,357, respectively. The year showed a decrease under all heads except "receivers," the number of whom was more than double that of the last year. This improvement was due to the greater attention paid to the subject and to the registration of suspected as well as of convicted receivers. 1,727 known depredators and 128 suspects were convicted against 1,371 and 136, respectively, in 1889.

Old offenders re-convicted.

1,610 old offenders were convicted against 1,521 in 1889 and 1,473 in 1888.

Detection.

107,838 cognizable cases were reported with 75,768 (or 70·3 per cent.) detected against 110,716 and 76,695 (or 69·3 per cent.), respectively, in 1889, the average for the five years preceding 1889 being 106,133 with 72,789 cases (or 68·6 per cent.) detected. The proportion of convictions to arrests also showed a slight advance over last year—58·7 per cent. against 58·3. The percentage of recovery of property showed an appreciable increase—25·5 against 21·8 in 1889. Detective results under the important item of cognizable offences under the Penal Code alone exhibited an appreciable improvement compared with those of the three preceding years, but were still below those of 1886 and 1885 in the number of detections; the percentages in 1890 were detection 35·2, conviction 29·6 and recovery 25·5. The working of the police was particularly good in Madras city, being even better than in 1889. In the northern range there was a slight falling off in the percentage of detections and convictions, but with that exception there was a general improvement in the year.

Non-cognizable crime.

Non-cognizable crime decreased by 12,459 cases—100,538 against 112,997 in 1889. The decrease was due to the fact that of cases under the Salt and Abkári laws only those reported by inspectors to magistrates were registered in accordance with paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 1228, Judicial Department, dated 10th February 1890. The police were employed in 2,455 cases against 2,952 in 188.

Murders.

Murders fell from 350 to 323; but this offence was still very prevalent, and detection of it poor when compared with years prior to 1888. 29·7 per cent. were detected against 28 in 1889. Malabar and Coimbatore showed the highest percentage of convictions, Bellary and Tinnevelly the lowest.

Dacoities.

173 dacoities were recorded against 199 in 1889, but the number was still above the average of the five preceding years. Vizagapatam and Nílgiris were free from this crime, while Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Madura showed the greatest number of

cases. The percentage of detection (37) was the highest obtained since 1875, in which year it was 39·7. The proportion of convictions to arrests rose to the striking figure of 44·6 against 27·5 in 1889. The percentage of recovery of property (25·6) was quite unprecedented. Taking all classes of dacoities together, there was thus a great improvement. The best results in the way of detection were obtained by North and South Arcot and Madura, while the worst results were shown by Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah and Kurnool. There were 14 torch light dacoities, of which 10 occurred in Tanjore. Of the 173 dacoities reported, 111 were committed by local and 13 by wandering criminal classes.

Robberies.

In the year under report there were 45 more robberies than in 1889,—359 against 314—the increase being very marked in Cuddapah, Tinnevelly and Salem. Both Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, however, showed good results in the way of detection. Robberies in houses showed a decrease, while an increase occurred under the other two heads (highway and other robberies). Detection improved to 42·3 per cent. against 39·8 in 1889. Madras city and Jeypore showed the best results, and then came North Arcot and Tanjore. Kurnool figured at the bottom of the list. The percentage of convictions to arrests advanced from 43·3 in 1889 to 48·9 in 1890. The recovery of property lost showed a still greater decline than in 1889—14·6 per cent. against 18·8.

House-breaking.

Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking cases decreased in number from 7,298 in 1889 to 7,000 during 1890. The total was, however, still above the average. The northern range exhibited a decided improvement. Ganjam, though still heading the list with 631 cases, showed a decrease of 366. There was a notable increase of 187 cases in North Arcot. Detection improved from 30·9 per cent. in 1889 to 34·8, a result but slightly below the average of the five years preceding 1888 (35·4). Jeypore, North and South Arcot showed the highest percentages, Bellary and Kurnool the lowest. The proportion of convictions to arrests showed a considerable improvement, being 71·5 against 64·8 in 1889. The value of property lost was less than in 1889, being Rs. 6,24,109 against Rs. 6,91,738. The percentage of recovery remained at the same low level as in 1889—15·6 per cent. Of the 7,000 cases shown above, 901 were committed by day and the remaining 6,099 by night, the number of detections being, respectively, 589 (or 65·4 per cent.) and 1,849 (or 30·3 per cent.).

Grave crimes.

7,532 cases of grave crimes against property were registered against 7,811 in 1889. The percentages of detection, conviction and recovery of property rose, respectively, from 31, 48 and 14·8 in 1889 to 35·2, 51 and 16·3 in 1890.

Cattle thefts.

2,342 cases of cattle thefts were reported against 2,414 in 1889 with 1,137 or 48·5 per cent. detected against 966 or 40 per cent. in 1889. Coimbatore and Madura, as usual, returned the largest numbers. Madras city, Jeypore, South Canara and South Arcot showed the best results in detection, Tinnevelly the worst. The percentage of convictions to arrests again advanced, being 71 against 63 in 1889. The value of property lost amounted to Rs. 50,539, the percentage of recovery being 53·3 against 44 in 1889.

Cattle poisoning.

50 cases of poisoning cattle were reported against 52 in 1889, while the number of detections was 21 against 26.

Ordinary thefts.

The number of ordinary thefts reported (13,057) was lower and the percentage of detection (45·1) was higher than in any of the five preceding years. Ganjam again showed the largest number of cases (1,164). There was an improvement in the proportion of convictions to arrests, and in the recovery of property lost from 43·2 and 25 per cent. in 1889 to 46·2 and 32·4, respectively, in 1890.

Arms Act.

579 cases under the Arms Act were reported against 666 in 1889. The decrease occurred mainly in Cuddapah, Salem and Tanjore.

Offences against Revenue laws.

21,881 offences under the Revenue laws were recorded against 35,360 in 1889—a decrease of 13,479. Of these, 10,182 were offences against Salt and 11,699 against Abkári laws. The large decrease was due to the different system of registration referred to above under the head " Non-cognizable crime."

Cases referred.

The year under report showed a satisfactory improvement in the number of cases referred by magistrates for police inquiry under sections 155 and 202 of the

Criminal Procedure Code. 3,795 cases were referred against 4,521 in 1889, of which 2,446 or 64·5 per cent. were struck off as false against 63·1 per cent. in 1889 and 67·8 per cent. in 1888. 14,041 cases were referred by the police to the magistracy for orders under sections 157, 169 and 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of which 13,169 or 93·8 per cent. were struck off as false as against 92·9 per cent. in 1889. Madura again referred the largest number of cases (1,693). Out of 70,853 cases prosecuted by the police, 3,493 or 4·9 per cent. were found false after trial against 5·4 per cent. in 1889. Salem, Kurnool and Ganjam showed the greatest proportion of false cases.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General of Police was in camp 216 days and visited 18 districts, viz., Coimbatore, Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, Malabar, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool. The Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern range inspected 94 stations out of 827, and the Deputy Inspector-General of the Southern range 139 out of 1,251; the former officer spent 280 days in camp, the latter 220. Inspection by Superintendents and their Assistants was extremely satisfactory. All the 1,578 stations were inspected at least once, and 587 were inspected more than once.

REWARDS. (1890.)

The rewards disbursed during 1890 amounted to Rs. 4,342 against Rs. 2,483 in 1889 and an average during the preceding five years of Rs. 3,206. The increase as compared with 1889 was mainly noticeable in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam, Madura, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,106 were granted by District Magistrates, Rs. 118 by the Inspector-General of Jails, Rs. 1,824 by the Inspector-General of Police and Rs. 294 by the Commissioner of Police, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,056, Rs. 86, Rs. 1,121 and Rs. 220, respectively. Of the rewards disbursed by District Magistrates, Rs. 629 were for saving human life and Rs. 1,447 for services rendered in aid of public justice, the corresponding figures in 1889 being Rs. 543 and 513. Two items amounting to Rs. 30 were wrongly included in this year's return. The most noteworthy cases of reward were the following:—(1) Rs. 100 disbursed by the District Magistrate of Malabar to an Inspector of Police for the detection of a case of dacoity attended with murder; (2) Rs. 100 disbursed to certain members of the Salem Police for meritorious conduct in arresting a man charged with murder; (3) a gold bangle of the value of Rs. 100 presented to a native of Tanjore district for courageous conduct in rescuing a man upon whom a murderous attack had been made; (4) Rs. 150 paid to a shepherd in the South Arcot district for the courage with which he, though stabbed in several places, retained his hold upon two out of a gang of four robbers until his cries brought assistance; (5) Rs. 200 paid to two constables of the Ganjam Police for arresting a proclaimed offender accused of having administered poison to seven persons; (6) Rs. 100 paid to an Inspector of the Bellary Police for valuable services rendered by him in connection with certain frauds committed by men of the Revenue Survey Department employed in that district.

FACTORIES ACT. (1890.)

The year closed with 30 factories,—the same number as in the preceding year—the result being due to the establishment of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company's Factory and to the exclusion from the list of factories of the Tuticorin Cotton Press belonging to Messrs. Darley, Butler and Company. The number of inspections in the year under review was on the whole satisfactory. The total number of employés in the factories was 17,843 against 16,890 in 1889. A noticeable feature in the year's working was the great number of children employed, viz., 772 against 399 in 1889 and 617 in 1888. The accidents numbered

117 in 1890 as against 103 in 1889 and 89 in 1888. This figure is the highest on record since the passing of the Factories Act. There was, however, as in 1889, only one fatal accident. The Carnatic Mills, Madras, and the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's Factory showed the greatest number of accidents.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1890.)

250 licenses were in force during 1890, of which 36 were new, against 240 in the preceding year. These covered nominal dealings to the extent of 713 tons against 679 in 1889. The amount of sulphur sold was 264 tons against 300 tons in 1889. As usual, there were no transactions in Kurnool and Nílgiris. The average quantity covered by each license was 2·8 tons and the average quantity sold by each license was 1·05 tons. The increase in the number of licenses issued in Godávari was noticeable, the figure being 42 against 35 in the previous year. The returns from 9 of the districts showed an advance in the amount of sales, and those from Madras and Malabar a marked decline as compared with the preceding year. Sulphur was used in the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works, for medicinal and sanitary purposes, and in Malabar for bleaching ginger and cardamoms. Inspections were generally good in all districts and fulfilled, as a rule, the prescribed conditions.

ARMS ACT. (1890.)

The total number of licenses issued in 1890 was 50,044 against 46,955 in 1889. The total number of licenses has more than doubled since 1885, and this increase is mainly attributable to progress in registration. More than 81 per cent. of the licenses were issued in form VIII authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display. Most of the districts showed an advance in this respect, the only exceptions being Godávari, South Canara, Kurnool, Madras, Bellary and Ganjam. Quinquennial licenses in form X authorizing the possession of fire-arms, ammunition, &c., in districts which have not been disarmed were issued only in 7 out of 22 districts in the Presidency. The number of such licenses amounted to 649 against 432 in 1889. There was a small increase from 1,772 to 1,811 in the number of licenses in form XI authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals. 5,624 licenses were granted to authorize possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes against 5,817 in 1889, and more than nine-tenths of these were issued in Coimbatore to enable ryots to deepen their wells. In form II, 186 licenses were issued for the transport of arms, ammunition and military stores within British India. The number of licenses granted for importation of arms and ammunition into the ports of Madras and Calicut was 86 and the number of licenses in form A covering import of explosives into the same ports was 76. The Commissioner of Police granted 182 licenses in form B and the District Magistrate of Malabar 2 licenses for the importation of arms and ammunition by river or land in accordance with Rule 6 (c) of the Arms Act Rules. The Chief Secretary to Government granted 7 licenses and the Commissioner of Police 58 licenses in form V for export to Native states and French territory respectively. The inspection work of the police improved, while that of the magistracy deteriorated, but inspections generally were satisfactory. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year was 515 involving 542 persons, of whom 431 or 79·5 were convicted, against 530 cases involving 596 persons in 1889.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1890.)

Increase of crime.

There was again an increase in the number of offences returned as true, the total number being 206,793 in 1888, 212,365 in 1889 and 218,724 in 1890. The following statement shows the details of comparison :—

Class.		Reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C.P.C.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1889 ...	115,032	10,920	5,091	99,021	98,911	239,271
	1890 ...	114,032	10,200	5,113	98,719	93,645	233,897
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1889 ...	114,288	556	388	113,344	112,324	131,969
	1890 ...	121,181	779	397	120,005	119,385	141,490
Total ...	1889 ...	229,320	11,476	5,479	212,365	206,235	371,240
	1890 ...	235,213	10,979	5,510	218,724	213,030	375,387

(a) Offences reported—Penal code.

There was a decrease of 1,000 offences under the Indian Penal Code occurring mainly under mischief (—269), wrongful restraint and confinement (—196), offences against the public tranquillity (—177), contempt of the lawful authority of public servants (—147), criminal breach of trust (—133), and extortion (—126).

Special Laws.

The increase (6,893) under Special and Local Laws was chiefly in offences under the District Police Act (from 36,170 to 42,110), under the Municipal Act (from 15,343 to 19,311) and under the Abkári Act (from 10,062 to 13,180). There was a striking decrease under the Madras City Police Act, *viz.*, from 26,967 in 1889 to 19,536 in 1890.

Percentage of true cases; district variations.

The districts which showed the smallest percentages of cases returned as true under the Penal Code were Tanjore (73·88), Malabar (79·68) and Trichinopoly (79·91). The heaviest percentages were noticeable in Chingleput (95·45), Anantapur (94·55) and Godávari (92·44).

(b) Cases returned as true—Offences affecting life.

The excess of 6,359 in the number of cases returned as true was due wholly to the increase under Special and Local Laws.

Of the 717 cases affecting life, 275 were cases of murder and 60 of attempts to murder as compared with 251 and 76, respectively, in the previous year. In the following districts the variations in murders were striking :—

	1889.	1890.
Madura	10	21
Godávari	10	19
Coimbatore	10	24
Tanjore	9	17
Anantapur	...	8
Chingleput	6	9
Kurnool	20	13

Robbery and dacoity.

The cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder occurred chiefly in Vizagapatam (17), Godávari (10), Kurnool (9) and Salem (9). Changes of causing death by rash or negligent acts were most numerous in Bellary (9), Malabar (7) and Salem (5). Attempted suicides were common in Vizagapatam (22), Ganjam (16), Kistna (16), North Arcot (15) and South Arcot (14).

In robbery there was an increase from 346 to 366 and in dacoity from 247 to 253. Nellore was the only district free from dacoity. The chief fluctuations were—

In robbery.		In dacoity.	
Coimbatore	− 18	Madura	− 16
Kurnool	− 14	Kistna	− 7
Bellary	+ 12	Tanjore	+ 16
Salem	+ 10	Tinnevelly	+ 10
Madura	+ 8	South Arcot...	+ 9

Forgery.

The chief variations in forgery were—

	1889.	1890.
Ganjam	16	4
Tanjore	24	13
South Canara	14	4
South Arcot	9	31

There was a decrease of 225 cases of assault and criminal force, but there were great variations in Godávari (— 302), South Arcot (— 182), Ganjam (— 106), Malabar (— 102), Vizagapatam (+ 214) and Tanjore (+ 105). Criminal force and assault.

The decrease of 179 cases in the total number of offences against public tranquillity was chiefly observable in Kurnool (— 55), Chingleput (— 34) and Cuddapah (— 31). In Malabar there was an increase of 25 cases. Offences against public tranquillity.

The chief variations in offences against public health, safety and convenience were in Chingleput (— 153), Ganjam (— 123), Trichinopoly (— 118), Salem (+327) and Vizagapatam (+ 167). Offences affecting public health, &c.

The increase in true cases under Special and Local Laws was 6,661. Under the District Police Act there was an advance of 5,954 cases, under the Municipal Act of 3,857, and under the Abkári Act of 3,118. Almost the whole of the increase under the first head was due to the vigorous prosecution of nuisance cases in the Salem Municipality. Under the second head, 3,482 cases out of 3,857 occurred in the City of Madras. The rise under the third head was due to the extension of the tree-tapping license fee system. Offences against Special and Local Laws.

Judged by the ratio of grave offences to population, the City of Madras and Nílgiris were, as usual, the most criminal districts with 1 grave crime to 398 and 752 inhabitants, respectively. Next to these came Vizagapatam Agency (1 to 1,017), Chingleput (1 to 1,094), Ganjam (1 to 1,197), and Godávari (1 to 1,271), while the least criminal districts were Ganjam Agency (1 to 2,894), Vizagapatam (1 to 2,815) and South Canara (1 to 2,650). Criminality of districts tested by grave offences.

All districts taken together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,582 as against 1,636 in the previous year. Criminality of the Presidency.

The total number of persons under trial in 1890 was 375,387 as against 371,240 in 1889. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code was 22·0 and under Special and Local Laws 76·4 against 21·4 and 79·5, respectively, in 1889. As usual, the percentage of convictions was very low in offences which may be lawfully compounded, and high in offences affecting public health, &c., offences relating to weights and measures, receiving stolen property and contempt of lawful authority of public servants. In rape, kidnapping, &c., robbery and dacoity, offences affecting life and theft, the percentage of convictions, though still low, was much higher than in 1889. Offences proved on trial.

Of the 698 instances in which persons were called upon to give security to keep the peace, more than half were furnished by the four districts of Tinnevelly (146), Tanjore (112), Madura (90) and Salem (80). Of the 360 persons bound over, 78 were in Tinnevelly, 53 in Coimbatore and 50 in Madura. Security to keep the peace.

Out of the 456 persons fined for preferring frivolous and vexatious complaints, Malabar, as usual, contributed the largest number, *viz.*, 107. Vexatious complaints.

Of the 207 persons called upon to show cause against the removal of local nuisances, &c., 58 were punished for disobeying orders, 46 of whom were in Ganjam. Local nuisances.

91 European British subjects concerned in 74 cases were under trial during the year under review, 33 being convicted (10 under Special Laws) and 57 acquitted. One person remained under trial at the end of the year. Crimes by European British subjects.

The salient features in 1890 were (1) a slight decrease in crime under the Penal Code accompanied by a considerable increase under Special and Local Laws, and (2) a check in the continued decrease in the percentage of convictions under the Penal Code and a striking falling off under Special and Local Laws. Summary.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1890).

COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Number and description of courts.

The Courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1890 were :—

(a) In the Mofussil—
732 { 6,472 Village Magistrates' Courts,
169 Third-class Magistrates' Courts,
448 Second-class do. do.
115 First-class do. do. and
20 Courts of Session.

(b) At the Presidency Town—
2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

Village Magistrates.

There was a decrease of 663 in the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases during the year as compared with the previous year. The decrease was noteworthy in Trichinopoly (324), Cuddapah (241) and Tanjore (115).

Honorary Benches.

52 out of the 732 Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil were Honorary Benches against 55 in 1889. The North and South Wynaad Benches were abolished and the Bench at Yercaud did not exercise powers during the year. The average number of working days in these courts was 63, varying from 150 at Chingleput to 9 at Ranipet in the North Arcot district.

Special Magistrates.

Of the remaining 680 Magistrates, 67 were Special Magistrates as against 70 in 1889. Of the 67 Special Magistrates, 6 exercised first-class, 3 second-class and 58 third-class powers. The average number of working days in these Courts was 55 days, varying from 268 in Cuddalore to 1 in Vizagapatam.

Regular Magistrates.

Of the 613 Regular Magistrates' Courts thus remaining, 78 were those of Third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 425 those of Second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 3 those of Cantonment Magistrates (1 third-class and 2 first-class), 86 those of Sub-Divisional Magistrates (first-class) and 21 those of District Magistrates. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 50, varying from 93 in Madura and Trichinopoly to 2 in Tanjore.

Courts of Session.

In the Courts of Session the average number of working days was 74, varying from 138 in Tinnevelly to 30 in Vizagapatam.

Presidency Magistrates.

The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates sat on 279 days.

High Court.

In the High Court, 188 criminal benches sat during the year, 18 for the disposal of sessions and 170 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. As usual, there were 4 sessions held during the year. On the Appellate Side, 81 benches were wholly engaged with criminal work on 80 days, while 89 benches sitting on 78 days transacted criminal along with civil work.

BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS—Contributions by classes of courts.

The distribution of the criminal work amongst the several classes of courts which exercised powers is shown below :—

—	Original cases.	Percentages.	Appeals.	Percentages.
Village Magistrates' Courts	11,529	5·15	...	...
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil	175,614	78·46	5,288	80·15
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	35,606	15·91	...	...
Courts of Session	1,040	0·46	745	11·29
High Court	51	0·02	565	8·56
Total ...	223,840	100·00	6,598	100·00
Compare 1889	216,480	...	6,558	...

Taking both original cases and appeals together (and excluding the Presidency Town), Malabar contributed the largest percentage of the total criminal work, viz., 9·36, Madura and Tanjore coming next with 8·09 and 7·60 respectively. The smallest contributions were, as usual, from Nilgiris (1·25), Anantapur (1·48) and Kurnool (1·59).

VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The steady falling off in the institution of cases before Village Magistrates' Courts which began in 1886 continued and was especially noticeable in Tanjore

(—371), South Arcot (—256) and Kistna (—202). The total number of persons for trial was 18,229, of whom 17,841 were dealt with during the year. Of the 9,918 perons convicted, 7,097 were detained in simple custody and 2,821 in stocks.

The number of cases filed in the regular Magisterial Courts in the Mofussil during the year is compared below with the figures of the two previous years :— *Regular Magistrates' Courts in the Mofussil— (a) Original jurisdiction— Institutions.*

—	1888.	1889	1890.
Benches of Magistrates	28,804	31,713	38,922
Special Magistrates	5,495	6,435	5,030
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers ...	119,117	121,854	126,469
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	4,916	4,836	5,020
District Magistrates	154	58	173
Total ...	158,516	164,896	175,614
First-class Magistrates	5,989	5,726	6,124
Second-class do.	120,127	126,658	133,464
Third-class do.	32,400	32,512	36,026
Total ...	158,516	164,896	175,614

There was an increase of 10,718 cases in the year under review shared amongst all classes of Courts except Special Magistrates' and contributed chiefly by Salem (3,854), Malabar (2,251), Kistna (1,563) and Tanjore (1,340). The abnormal rise in the files of Benches of Magistrates was partly the effect of vigorous action against nuisances and partly of a Government notification investing Bench Courts with powers to try offences under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code. The increase was very striking in Salem (2,986), Kistna (1,459), Tanjore (1,026), Chingleput (818) and North Arcot (680). Almost the whole of the decrease (1,405) in the number of cases filed in the Courts of Special Magistrates occurred in Ganjam, where there was a falling off of 1,342 cases from the high figure of 1889. There was an excess of 4,615 in the number of cases received in the Courts of Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates. Towards this number, Malabar contributed 2,071, Ganjam 1,104 and Salem 852. The increase in the number of cases in the Courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers was slight, but there were noticeable variations in Malabar (+107), Madura (+102) and South Arcot (—114). Towards the increase of 115 cases in the files of District Magistrates' Courts, Nilgiris, South Canara and Bellary contributed 46, 26 and 16, respectively. The District Magistrates of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Tanjore received no cases. *Variations.*

Including 2,247 * cases pending at the beginning of the year and cases received by transfer, and excluding those transferred and those in which the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the regular Mofussil Magistrates' Courts was 178,086, of which 175,426 were decided, leaving a balance of 2,660 at the close of the year. In 1888, 157,131 and in 1889, 165,952 cases were disposed of. There was a slight decline in the quantity of work disposed of in the Courts of Sub-divisional Magistrates with appellate powers and of Special Magistrates. In every other grade of court there was a substantial increase, but the growth of business received was even greater and there was an advance in the number of cases pending. The increase in the disposals by Benches of Magistrates was striking in Salem (+ 2,982), Kistna (+ 1,395), Tanjore (+ 1,036) and Chingleput (+ 818). Special Magistrates in Madura, Vizagapatam and Kistna disposed of a considerably greater number of cases than in 1889, viz., 229, 205 and 104, respectively. Subordinate Magistrates tried 3,937 cases more than in 1889. The increase was most marked in Malabar (2,051), Ganjam (1,262), Salem (848) and Vizagapatam (707). Sub-Divisional Magistrates disposed of 50 cases fewer than in the preceding year and 165 more than the number filed during the year. The District Magistrates of Kurnool and Tanjore did no original work. The District Magistrate of South Canara disposed of the largest number of cases, viz., 34. *Disposal of cases.*

* The difference between this and the figure shown in the last year's report is due to the decrease of 4 cases in Ganjam, 3 in Bellary, 1 in Nellore and 1 in Trichinopoly.

Persons for trial, tried and pending.

The total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the regular Magisterial Courts during the past three years and the number pending at the close of each year were as follows :—

Years.	For trial.	Dealt with.	Pending at the end of the year.
1888	316,351	309,830	6,521
1889	327,581	320,252	7,329
1890	334,988	327,210	7,778

Of the 327,210 persons dealt with, 3,916 were committed or referred to higher courts, 197,254 discharged and 126,040 convicted. The percentages of convictions in the different courts were as shown below :—

—	Percentage of convictions.	
	1889.	1890.
Benches of Magistrates	72·0	73·8
Special Magistrates	57·6	69·0
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	31·2	32·3
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	35·5	37·7
District Magistrates	31·5	46·2
Total ..	36·9	39·0
First-class Magistrates	37·2	39·2
Second-class do.	34·6	36·6
Third-class do.	48·8	49·9
Total ...	36·9	39·0

The increase in the percentage of convictions from 36·9 in 1889 to 39·0 in 1890 was a noteworthy feature. The highest percentages, as usual, were observable in Nilgiris (61·4), Bellary (56·3) and Trichinopoly (52·3) and the lowest in Kurnool (25·0), Cuddapah (26·4), Godávari (26·5) and Nellore (27·1). Of the 7,778 persons awaiting trial, 622 were in custody and 7,156 were on bail or otherwise at large; 139 persons had been under trial for more than six months.

Punishments.

Particulars of the nature of the sentences passed on the persons convicted by the regular Magistrates' Courts are shown below :—

—	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.		Orders to give securities.			Dealt with under Special Acts.
	Rigorous.		Simple.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Section 106.	Section 107.	Sections 109 and 110.	
	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.											
Benches of Magistrates ...	...	69	261	...	...	32,775	8	...	...	4	...	...	72
Special do. ...	1	183	54	...	...	4,309	85	3	...	...	...	...	3
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers ...	197	13,754	1,456	...	...	66,880	3,203	785	68	...	...	...	767
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	193	1,997	189	...	...	1,569	457	32	80	74	249	80	3
District Magistrates ...	1	53	9	...	...	87	9	...	1	...	9	...	...
Total ...	392	16,056	1,969	...	...	105,620	3,762	820	149	78	258	80	845
Compare 1889 ...	293	14,376	1,971	...	...	97,982	3,542	1,404	124	66	98	100	811

To the 392 sentences of solitary confinement awarded during the year, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Chingleput contributed 90, 57 and 40 respectively. The

proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment to the number of sentences passed was 89 per cent., as against 88 in 1889. There was a marked increase in the number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months. The average fine during the year was Rs. 4·8 as against Rs. 4·6 in the previous year. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 5,28,495 against Rs. 4,73,494 in 1889. The percentage of realization was nearly 3 per cent. less than in the preceding year, viz., 76·4 against 79·1. Rs. 6,878 were collected out of the fines imposed in the previous years, thus making a total of Rs. 4,10,645, as against Rs. 3,84,578 in 1889. The decrease in the proportion of fines paid as compensation to realization continued, the percentage being 4·4 against 4·5 in 1889. Whipping was inflicted on 969 persons (the lowest number on record) against 1,528 in 1889; of these, 320 were juveniles.

Security for peace.

Of the 336 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, 78 were in Tinnevelly, 53 in Coimbatore and 50 in Madura.

Security for good behaviour.

The number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour was 80, as against 100 in 1889, and the number imprisoned for failing to furnish security was 47.

Persons dealt with under Special Acts.

The number of persons dealt with by Magistrates under Special Acts and subjected to an order not involving fine or imprisonment was 845, as against 811 in 1889. Of these, 158 were in North Arcot, 148 in Nílgiris and 107 in Salem.

Appealable and non-appealable sentences

The number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed was as follows:—

	Appealable.		Non-appealable.	
	Regular.	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Benches of Magistrates	1,594	31,444	...	139
Special Magistrates	4,371	2	180	...
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	83,289	18	68	464
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	2,690	28	883	711
District Magistrates	96	1	22	40
Total ...	92,040	31,493	1,153	1,354
Compare 1889 ...	87,442	26,956	1,281	1,356

Quality of work done.

To show the quality of work done, the appealable sentences passed are distributed below according to the powers of the Magistrates who awarded them and the number and result of appeals therefrom are compared with similar figures in 1889:—

	Second and Third-class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ...	111,832	120,622	2,566	2,911
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates	11,734	11,931	...	...
To District Magistrates	435	471	...	...
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	11,842	11,892	...	...
By District Magistrates	438	451	...	...
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	6,628	6,972	...	...
By District Magistrates	224	233	...	...
Number of appellants to Courts of Session	...	...	1,314	1,285
Number of appellants whose cases were decided	...	...	1,348	1,268
Number of appellants whose sentences were confirmed	...	...	880	802
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	10·5	9·9	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	55·9	58·6	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	0·4	0·4	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	51·1	51·7	...	...
Sessions Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	...	...	51·2	44·1
Percentage of sentences confirmed	...	...	65·3	63·2

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates was as follows:—

—	1889.	1890.
	Days.	Days.
Benches of Magistrates	1½	1½
Special Magistrates	4	4
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	7	7
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	13½	14
District Magistrates	14	8½

The best averages, taking all courts together, were, as usual, in Nilgiris (2 days) and Bellary, Chingleput, Salem and Vizagapatam (3 days each); and the worst in Coimbatore, Kurnool and Tinnevelly (10 days each).

Witnesses. 346,875 witnesses were examined against 339,602 in 1889. The percentage of witnesses detained beyond three days to the total number examined was 1·4, as against 1·6 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of witnesses detained beyond three days was common to all classes of courts except District Magistrates' Courts. The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 41,347, as against Rs. 38,849 in 1889.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. The number of appeals preferred during the year was 5,288, as against 5,265 in 1889. The number of appeals disposed of and pending during the past three years is shown below:—

—	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	4,763	5,045	5,057	260	277	302
District Magistrates	272	208	188	8	17	17
Total ...	5,035	5,253	5,245	268	294	319

The District Magistrates of South Canara and South Arcot disposed of 65 and 30 appeals, respectively. The average duration of appeals was—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	20	20	23
District Magistrates	15	20	18

There were 13,121 appellants for trial, of whom 12,343 were dealt with as follows:—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	611	6,361	884	3,869	10	157	...
District Magistrates.	34	199	38	177	...	3	...
Total ...	645	6,560	922	4,046	10	160	...
Compare 1889 ...	656	6,196	1,009	4,311	12	96	...
Percentage { 1889 ...	5·3	50·5	8·2	35·1	0·1	0·8	...
Percentage { 1890 ...	5·2	53·1	7·5	32·8	0·1	1·3	...

Revision cases. The numbers of revision cases for disposal, disposed of and pending were, respectively, 784, 755 and 29. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in revision was 2,308, of whom 2,232 were dealt with, 124 being referred to the High Court.

1,040 cases were committed for trial before the Sessions Courts during the year, as against 985 in 1889 and 987 in 1888. Of the 1,066 cases for disposal, 1,065 were disposed of during the year, leaving 31 pending as against 998 and 23, respectively, in 1889. In 60 of the cases decided, either the prosecution was withdrawn or suspended or the accused pleaded guilty, or the commitments were quashed by the High Court. Of the remaining 975 cases, 365 were tried by jury and 610 with assessors. In 92 per cent. of the cases, the Judges concurred with the verdict of the jury. In assessors' cases, the Judges agreed with the opinions of assessors in 69·4 per cent. of the cases, in 10·4 per cent. they differed from one assessor, in ·2 per cent. from the majority of assessors and in 20·0 per cent. from all the assessors. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 49, against 62 in 1889. Of the 2,427 persons dealt with, 112 were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remaining 2,315, 1,182 were acquitted and 1,133 convicted. The percentage of convictions increased from 44·8 in 1889 to 48·9 varying from 73·9 in South Malabar to 31·9 in Godávari.

Courts of Session—(a) Original jurisdiction. *Institutions and results. Disposals.*

The punishments awarded were as follows :—

Punishments.

—			1888.	1889.	1890.
Transportation	For life		66	82	140
	For a term		23	26	66
Imprisonment	Rigorous	with solitary confinement	15	10	7
		without do.	816	920	874
	Simple		25	34	33
Fine	Alone		12	10	9
	With other punishments		56	83	37
Whipping	Alone		1	13	4
	With other punishments		9	9	17

The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 8,215, of which Rs. 2,664 or 32·4 per cent. were recovered against 26·4 per cent. in 1889. Including Rs. 8,572 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections were Rs. 11,236, as against Rs. 8,076 in 1889. The sum paid to complainants as compensation was Rs. 1,432, as against Rs. 1,198 in the preceding year. Of the 21 persons who were sentenced to whipping, 3 were juveniles.

Of the 1,133 persons on whom sentences were passed by Sessions Courts, 1,098 had right of appeal. The percentage of appellants to appealable sentences was 92·6 and the percentage of sentences confirmed was 65·2 against 58·6 in the previous year. The average duration of cases was the same as in the last year, viz., 27 days, being highest in Godávari (53 days) and Ganjam (49), and lowest in Vizagapatam (17), South Arcot and South Malabar (20 each) and Trichinopoly (21).

Quality of work done.

The number of witnesses examined by Sessions Courts was 9,105, as against 8,652 in the preceding year. The number detained for over three days was 4,272, as against 4,228. The sum paid to witnesses on account of diet money, &c., amounted to Rs. 33,838, giving an average of nearly Rs. 3¾ per witness examined.

Witnesses.

The increase in the number of appeals preferred continued, viz., from 642 in 1888 and 703 in 1889 to 745 in 1890. 700 were disposed of and 61 left pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals improved from 31 days in 1889 to 27 in 1890. The number of appellants was 1,378, of whom 1,268 were dealt with as follows :—

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—*Institutions and results.*

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
During 1890	206	596	166	267	1	31	1	110
Compare 1889	185	695	178	267	3	18	2	100

The numbers of revision cases received, disposed of and pending were 367, 373 and 34, respectively. Of those received, 278 came up on application and 89 were

Revision cases.

taken up of the Court's own motion. The number of persons concerned in revision cases was 1,304, of whom 1,186 were dealt with. The results are given below :—

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.
During 1890	948	53	91	94
Compare 1889	1,165	51	129	135

Presidency Magistrates' Courts—Institutions and results.

There has been a steady falling off in the total number of cases filed in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates since 1888, the numbers of cases instituted in 1888, 1889 and 1890 being, respectively, 40,860, 38,350 and 35,606. Including 7 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 35,613 for disposal, of which 35,599 were disposed of, leaving 14 cases pending. The average number of cases decided daily per Magistrate was 30 in the Egmore Court and 34 in the Black Town Court, as against 32 and 38, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 41,831 persons dealt with, 92 were committed to the High Court, and the results as affecting the rest are exhibited below :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.
Discharged or acquitted	8,594	8,718	11,626
Convicted on regular trial	117	72	87
Do. on summary trial	39,754	35,798	30,026
Percentage of convictions	82 2	80 4	72 1

The proportion which the number of sentences of imprisonment bears to the whole number of sentences increased from 3·1 to 6·1 per cent., and the ratio of sentences of rigorous imprisonment from 2·8 to 5 per cent. The total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 43,055, of which Rs. 38,375 or 89 per cent. were recovered, as against 86 per cent. in 1889.. Of this sum, Rs. 991 were paid to complainants as compensation. Of 188 persons whipped, 88 were juveniles.

Results in appeal.

Of the 87 persons on whom appealable sentences were passed, 34 appealed to the High Court. Including the appeals pending at the commencement of the year, there were 37 for disposal, all of which were disposed of during the year. In the cases of 35 persons (94·6 per cent.) the sentences were confirmed.

Detention of witnesses.

17,838 witnesses were examined, as against 18,810 in the previous year. Only 81 witnesses were detained beyond three days, as against 205 in 1889.

Work of the Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner of Police in his capacity as a Magistrate received and disposed of 17 cases affecting 28 persons.

High Court—(a) Original jurisdiction (1) *Sessions cases.*

The High Court received 49 cases for trial by commitment, as against 33 in 1889. Including 2 cases pending from last year, there were 51 for disposal, all of which were disposed of. The numbers of persons for trial, tried and pending during the year were 84, 84, and *nil* respectively against 45, 43 and 24 in 1889. The percentage of convictions (81·0) was nearly 12 per cent. greater than in 1889. Of the 338 witnesses examined at the sessions, not one was detained beyond 3 days. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to judgment was 25 days, as against 27 in the preceding year.

(2) *Cases under s. 307, C.P.C.*

20 cases of jury disagreement were submitted to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Including one case pending from last year, there were 21 cases for disposal, of which 16 were disposed of. In 5 cases the verdict of the jury was upheld, in 10 it was set aside and in the remaining one a new trial was ordered.

(3) *Cases under s. 374, C.P.C.*

60 cases, in which capital sentences were inflicted, were submitted to the High Court for confirmation under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 63 in 1889 and 59 in 1888. Including 7 cases pending from last year, there were 67 cases for disposal. Of these, 60 were disposed of involving 66 persons, of whom 53 were convicted and 13 acquitted. The sentences of death passed on 37 were confirmed. Of the 53 persons convicted, 15 were sentenced to trans-

portation for life and 1 to rigorous imprisonment in commutation of the death sentences. In the High Court Sessions, one person was sentenced to death.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—*Appeals.*

The number of appeals filed in the High Court was 565 against 590 in 1889 and 620 in 1888. Of these, 64 were appeals from persons under sentence of death; excluding these and references under section 307 and including 103 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 586 for disposal, of which 498 were disposed of, as against 484 in 1889 and 521 in 1888. The sentences were confirmed in 57·81 per cent. of the cases. The average duration of appeals was 51 days as against 43 in 1889. The number of accused persons concerned in the appeals received was 1,051. Excluding the 111 persons connected with the cases submitted under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and including the 171 persons pending trial from the previous year, there were 1,111 for disposal, of whom 964 were dealt with and 147 awaited trial at the end of the year.

Revision cases.

There were 646 cases received for revision during the year and 635 were disposed of, while 102 were pending at the end of the year. In 61 per cent. of the cases decided the proceedings of the courts below were not interfered with. In 53 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and in 67 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise disturbed. The proportion of interference with lower courts' orders in cases in which revision was sought for by parties was 18 per cent. as against 17 per cent. in 1889. The number of persons concerned in the cases for revision was 1,918. Of these, 1,397 persons were dealt with.

Calendars of original trials and appeals supervised.

In the further exercise of its powers of superintendence and revision, the High Court received 911 calendars of Sessions trials and 166 of trials by District Magistrates, 730 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 179 of appeals heard by District Magistrates, making a total of 1,986, as against 2,132 in the previous year. Including 239 calendars pending at the close of 1889, there were 2,225 for disposal; of these, 1,956 were recorded on perusal, while in 52 cases the records of the lower courts were called for. 217 calendars were pending perusal at the end of the year.

FINANCIAL—*Receipts and charges.*

The receipts and charges of all Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 6,43,020 and Rs. 14,69,474, respectively. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 8,26,454, as against Rs. 8,26,008 in 1889.

Summary.

The chief features of the year under review were (1) a continuance of the decrease in the number of cases received and disposed of by Village Magistrates, accompanied by a noteworthy increase in the total institutions and disposals of original work in all classes of regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil and in the total percentage of convictions, (2) an increase both in original and appellate work received and disposed of by the Sessions Courts and an improvement in the percentage of convictions, (3) a continued falling off in the number of cases received and disposed of by the Presidency Magistrates, and (4) a striking increase in the number of sessions cases filed in, and disposed of by the High Court and a slight decrease in the number of appeals instituted accompanied by an increase in the number disposed of.

PRISONS. (1890.)

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The total jail population at the beginning of the year was 8,547.* The total number of admissions, including transfers, was 67,381 against 61,132 in the previous year. The increase was largely due to transfers, which numbered 12,804 against 9,905 in 1889. The number discharged from all causes was 66,284 against 61,465 in 1889; and the number remaining at the end of the year 9,644 against 8,547 in 1889. The daily average population increased from 8,434·30 in 1889 to 8,930·62.

Convicts.

The number of admissions by direct committal was 27,316 against 24,072 in 1889. The admissions by transfer were 12,804 in number against 9,905 in

* Correct figure for 8,546 erroneously entered in last year's report as the number of prisoners remaining in jail at the end of 1889.

1889. The daily average population rose from 7,418·63 in 1889 to 7,953·86. At the end of the year there were 8,395 convicts in prison.

Under-trial prisoners.

There were at the beginning of the year 828 under-trial prisoners and 25,728 were received during the year. At the end of the year there remained 1,029. The daily average number fell from 857·44 in 1889 to 827·25.

Civil prisoners.

There remained at the beginning of the year 192 civil prisoners, and 1,503 were received during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 220, and the daily average population was 149·52 against 158·23 in 1889.

Religion, age, sex and previous conjunction of prisoners.

Out of 27,316 convicts directly admitted, 744 were Christians, 2,439 Muhammadans, 24,117 Hindus and 16 of other religions. The proportions these classes of convicts bore to the total free population of their respective religions were ·10, ·13, ·08, ·06 against ·10, ·10, ·07, ·02 in the previous year. There was a marked decline in the number of juvenile convicts, the number being 456 (or 1·67 per cent.) against 524 (or 2·17 per cent.) in 1889. There was a slight decrease in the number of female convicts—2,288 against 2,330 in 1889. The proportion of female to male convicts was higher in this Presidency than in most parts of India. Out of 27,316 convicts, 8,862 belonged to the class of "persons engaged in agriculture and with animals," while 7,421 fell under the unsatisfactory head of "miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise."

Sentences passed.

The percentage of prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one month remained nearly stationary—54·88 against 54·76 in 1889. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one year varied but little—94·27 against 94·78 in 1889. There was however a marked increase in sentences of transportation and of imprisonment for terms exceeding ten years, the percentages being, respectively, ·07 and ·72. These percentages are higher than any during the past eight years. The number of executions increased from 24 in 1889 to 36 in 1890. The percentage of sentences of simple imprisonment to total sentences of imprisonment continued its steady decrease, being 13·33 against 14·56 in 1889 and 16·45 in 1888.

Previous convictions.

2,210 or 8·09 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted had been previously convicted, as compared with 2,239 or 9·30 per cent. in 1889. The Penitentiary contained the greatest number of these habitual offenders. The identification of habitual offenders cannot be regarded as satisfactory in view of these figures and compares unfavourably with the results in the rest of India.

Escapes and recaptures.

Of convicts, there were 7 escapes from central jails and 6 recaptures, 3 escapes and 3 recaptures from district jails and 12 escapes and 9 recaptures (including 1 of a man who had escaped in a previous year) from subsidiary jails. Of under-trial prisoners, 1 escaped from a district jail and was recaptured, while 36 escaped from subsidiary jails, of whom 33 were recaptured. These figures show a great improvement on previous years, and the improvement may be ascribed to the resolution arrived at in 1889 to prosecute criminally the guard from whose custody a prisoner escapes.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of jail offences showed a slight diminution as compared with that of the previous year, viz., 3,316 against 3,336 in 1889; the most marked decrease appeared under offences relating to work, which fell from 1,282 in 1889 to 1,080 in 1890. The ratio per cent. of punishments calculated on the jail population fell from 8·03 in 1889 to 6·97 in 1890, and the ratio per cent. to the daily average strength from 44·97 to 41·69. Corporal punishments decreased from 80 to 40 (or 1·22 per cent. of the total punishments), Vellore jail being responsible for the largest proportion. Fetters were used in 6 cases for offences against prison discipline. All these figures show a continued progressive improvement in the conduct of prisoners and compare favourably with the results in the rest of India as far as comparison is possible. There were 29 criminal offences committed in jails against 33 in 1889; none of these were of a very serious nature.

Education.

The daily average number of convicts under instruction was 713·46 against 637·36 in 1889. Of 982 prisoners released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail, 266 only benefited by education. Government has recognized the futility of attempting to instruct adults, and has directed that teaching shall, in future, be confined to juvenile prisoners.

Prison officers.

The percentage of convict officers to the average convict population in district and central jails was in the case of males 7·39, in that of females 6·37, as compared with 7·23 and 6·56, respectively, in 1889. One-fifth of these convict officers were punished during the year. Bellary jail showed the greatest percentage of convict officers.

Foreign convicts.

On 31st December 1889, there were 1,173 Burmese convicts in our jails. The number remaining at the end of the year was 910. The daily average strength was 1,044·98, being 21·35 per cent. of the total central jail population. The central jails at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly were abandoned for the incarceration of Burmese for climatic reasons. There were 17 deaths during the year, 2 cases of transfer to the Leper Hospital and 1 transfer to the Lunatic Asylum. The conduct of these convicts was fair during the year; there was a small outbreak in Vellore jail consequent on the introduction of a change in the clothing prescribed for them, but it was promptly quelled by the Superintendent. On the whole their health was good.

Dietary.

The Madras scale of diet continued in force as in the previous year.

Finance.

The total charges for the year were Rs. 8,34,775 against Rs. 8,14,349 in 1889 and Rs. 8,30,253 in 1888. The increase was due to the increased prison population. The expenditure on account of rations was Rs. 2,45,132 against Rs. 2,06,005 in 1889, and the cost of rations fell from Rs. 29-15-4 per head to Rs. 27-14-8. This, though a marked improvement on last year, compares unfavourably with the results throughout India, where, in 1889, the average expenditure per head on account of rations was only Rs. 25-0-11. Of central jails in this Presidency, Rajahmundry showed the minimum cost per head, viz., Rs. 21-6-4; of district jails, Mangalore, viz., Rs. 18-7-3. The expenditure on account of establishment increased from Rs. 2,47,924 in 1889 to Rs. 2,75,532, but the cost of establishment charges diminished from Rs. 31-8-7 per head to Rs. 30-13-8, the fall being particularly marked in the case of central jails. This figure is, however, still considerably in excess of that obtaining throughout India, where, in 1889, the average cost per head was Rs. 25-2-0. Hospital charges decreased from Rs. 17,240 in 1889 to Rs. 14,069. The expenditure per head of average strength was Rs. 1-9-2 against Rs. 2-0-8 in the preceding year, and that per head of average number sick was Rs. 64-13-0 against Rs. 82-8-1. The charges under clothing and bedding varied but slightly, the total cost being Rs. 28,702 against Rs. 28,117 in the preceding year, and the average cost per head Rs. 3-9-9 against Rs. 3-12-8. The expenditure under contingencies improved from Rs. 9-7-4 per head of average daily strength to Rs. 9-3-3. The figure compares very unfavourably with the average cost per head under this item throughout India, which, in 1889, amounted to Rs. 5-13-5. It is satisfactory to note that the total cost per head under all items has been steadily decreasing in the last five years from Rs. 91-2-10 to Rs. 72-4-8. There is, however, still room for further improvement, the corresponding figure for the whole of India being, in 1889, Rs. 61-4-7. Deducting cash earnings, the total net cost of the department was Rs. 5,96,125 against Rs. 6,15,381 in the previous year, while the net cost per head of average strength improved from Rs. 72-15-0 to Rs. 60-12-0. Vellore among central jails and Madura among district jails showed the best results in this respect.

Employment of prisoners.

The average number of sick and convalescent prisoners increased this year from 538·30 to 583·44, the highest figure during the last eight years. As in the preceding year, no prisoners were employed on unremunerative labour. There were fewer prisoners employed in attending to jail repairs and jail buildings, but there was a large increase in the number employed on manufactures, the average daily number being 2,275·44 against 1,680·62 in 1889. The total cash earnings amounted to Rs. 40,493 against Rs. 23,661 in 1889 and Rs. 57,263 in 1888, while the average cash earnings per head of those sentenced to labour amounted to Rs. 6-12-0 against Rs. 3-7-0 in 1889 and Rs. 9 in 1888. The average cash earnings per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 5-8-8 in 1890 against Rs. 2-12-10 in 1889, and an average throughout India in 1889 of Rs. 12-8-6. The bulk of this difference is due to the fact that in Madras jails little or no machinery is employed, almost all the labour being purely manual. There is, however, still room for improvement.

Health of prisoners.

Jail accommodation was ample. The year under review was healthier than either 1889 or 1888, the death-rate being 23·85 per mille against 38·53 and 25·20, respectively, in those years. The rates in central, district and subsidiary jails were respectively 23·87, 28·52, and 13·87 per mille. The total number of deaths, which was 325 in 1889, fell to 213. Out of these, 22 were from cholera (11 in Berhampore district jail and 6 in the Penitentiary, Madras). Of all diseases, dysentery and diarrhœa were by far the most fatal. The total number of admissions into central and district jail hospitals increased from 5,060 to 6,152; the increase was due to the prevalence of influenza, which accounted for no less than 1,052 admissions. The daily average number of sick per mille was 24·31 against 24·77 in 1889. The largest mortality was, as might be expected, among the prisoners over 60 years of age, their death-rate per mille being 78·43; there were no deaths among prisoners under 16 years. The mortality in Berhampore district jail was abnormally high in consequence of an outbreak of cholera, the death-rate per mille of average strength being 91·49. Next on the list of district jails came Mangalore, Pârvatipur and Calicut with respective death-rates of 73·69, 59·14 and 49·29. There were no deaths in Nellore jail, the European Prison at Ootacamund, and the Debtors' Prison, Madras. Among central jails, Trichinopoly showed the highest death-rate—40·40—a result largely due to influenza, and Vellore the lowest—8·24. The ratio per cent. of prisoners, who, on discharge, had lost weight during confinement, rose from 25·1 to 28·9; the average proportion throughout India was in 1889 24·6 per cent.

Remission of sentences.

The mark system continued in vogue during the year, but the number of prisoners released in accordance with the remission rules decreased from 709 in 1889 to 648; the decrease was due to the reduction in the number of prisoners to whom the mark system applied. On the whole the system seemed to be working with greater uniformity than in previous years.

Inspections.

All the central jails were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General, besides 13 district jails and 16 sub-jails.

Buildings.

The total expenditure by the Jail Department on petty construction and repairs came to Rs. 11,531 against Rs. 24,100 in 1889 and Rs. 12,545 in 1888. The expenditure on jails by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 64,937.

VAGRANCY. (1890.)

In the following statement are compared the admissions into, and departures from, the Government workhouse of vagrants during 1889 and 1890:—

Admissions.	1890.	1889.	Departures.	1890.	1889.
European British subjects	16	18	Absconded	1	5
Other Europeans	1	4	Obtained employment	12	6
Americans	3	...	Released under section 16	2	1
British subjects not coming under the foregoing clauses ...	5	4	Deported to Natal	4	1
Remaining in the workhouse at the beginning of the year ...	3	1	Do. to England	1	...
			Sent to Reformatory ...	...	3
			Transferred to Lunatic Asylum ...	...	1
			Do. to Relief House ...	...	1
			Removed by a relative ...	...	1
			Sentenced and discharged by the Magistrate ...	1	...
			Transferred to the Bombay workhouse	1	...
			Discharged, being an East Indian, under section 9	1	...
			Remaining at the close of the year ...	2	3
Total ...	28	27	Total ...	25	22

As in 1889, a large proportion of the vagrants admitted belonged to the class of sailors. The daily average population of the workhouse was 2¾ in 1890 against

1¼ in 1889, and the longest period of stay was approximately 170 days against 95. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,248. The average cost per inmate fell from Rs. 102-14-2 in 1889 to Rs. 83-13-7; the decrease was partly due to the reduction of establishment effected by substituting a warder on Rs. 60 per mensem for the Governor on Rs. 100 and by discontinuing the carriage allowance for the latter.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1890-91.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital and Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry for the year 1890 amounted to Rs. 21,552, being Rs. 520 less than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 18,755 against Rs. 18,330. The decrease in the receipts was mainly due to a falling off in subscriptions during the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are given below :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.				
		Establishment.	Maintenance, medical and hospital charges.	Contingencies, clothing and repairs.	Total.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Donations from Government. 10,179	Monegar Choultry	1,807	2,002	496	4,305
Interest on Government securities 7,704	Foundling Asylum	...	42	...	42
	Native Infirmary	1,543	5,008	2,270	9,721
Subscriptions and donations. 2,618	Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital	1,794	1,193	562	3,499
Assessment from Government ... 325					
Unclaimed pauper deposits ... 413	General repairs, &c. ...	...	...	...	1,167
Miscellaneous 321					
Total ... 21,552	Total ...	5,144	9,115	3,329	18,755

The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the Depôt Choultry was 63 against 80 in 1889. The expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 2,002 or an average of 1 anna 4½ pies per head per day against 1 anna 3½ pies in the previous year. The average daily number of children maintained in the Foundling Asylum during the year was 2·46 against 3 in the previous year. The cost incurred under this head was Rs. 42 or an average of 9 pies per head per day against 1 anna 5½ pies in 1889 and 10½ pies in 1888. The decrease was chiefly due to the discontinuance of the supply of milk to infants during the year. The average number of patients maintained daily in the Native Infirmary was 86·74 against 85·50 in 1889. The expense incurred was Rs. 5,938 or an average of 3 annas per head per day against 2 annas 11½ pies in 1889 and 3 annas 1½ pies in 1888. The total number of patients admitted into Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 686 against 601 in 1889. The cost of dieting was Rs. 991 against Rs. 835, or an average of Rs. 1-5-0½ per head against Rs. 1-6-2½. The expenses on account of batta were Rs. 232 against Rs. 500 in 1889. The decrease was due to the smaller number admitted and also to a reduction in the rate from 2 annas to 1½ annas per head. The cost of establishment under this head was Rs. 1,734 against Rs. 1,731 in 1889. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's choultry was 56, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice-doles of two olleeks a day; while in the year 1889 the average number of inmates was 48½ and of out-door recipients 108; the cost of dieting, &c., was Rs. 4,057 against Rs. 3,701 in the previous year. This increase was due to the greater number of admissions and the increase under the heads of clothing and contingencies. The average cost of feeding each pauper per day was 1 anna 4½ pies. The number of children who attended Lord Napier's Tamil school during the year was 10.

Triplicane Langarkhána and money-doles to Mohammadan paup.

The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhána were Rs. 6,622 against Rs. 5,927 in the year before. Charges (including an investment in Government securities of Rs. 1,032) amounted to Rs. 5,982 against Rs. 4,535. The closing balance was Rs. 640. The cost of relieving paupers rose from Rs. 1-4-2 per head in 1889-90 to Rs. 1-5-0. The number of out-door paupers receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money-doles was 3,648 and that of inmates receiving cooked food and clothing was 119 against 3,516 and 74, respectively, in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 597 was spent during the year against Rs. 592 in 1889-90 on account of the Mussulman paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. There were 33 paupers belonging to Triplicane and Mylapore, who received money-doles of Rs. 64-4-0 at the close of the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1890.)

(A) Territorial and jurisdictional changes.

Territorial changes occurred in Vizagapatam, Nellore and Bellary. In Vizagapatam, the High Court made a redistribution of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs and transferred the Bimlipatam District Munsif's Court to Chódavaram. These changes had effect from the 1st January 1890, and their result was to secure a better distribution of work and to promote the convenience of the public. In Nellore, a new District Munsif's Court was opened at Kanigiri on the 1st January 1890, and the effect was to reduce the proportion of the total work of the district falling to the share of the Nellore District Munsif from 52·0 to 33·3 per cent., a much needed relief. In Bellary, 14 villages were transferred from the revenue taluk of Hiyadrug to that of Dharmavaram, and, to preserve the coincidence in revenue and judicial divisions, the High Court made a corresponding transfer of the same villages from the Bellary Munsifi, within the limits of which Rayadrug taluk lies, to the Penukonda Munsifi, in which Dharmavaram taluk is included. This change took effect from 26th August 1890. In order to give permanent assistance to the District Judge of Salem, it was arranged that, from the 1st June 1890, the Subordinate Judge of Paddapatri should become the Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem and should sit at Salem from June to October and at Bellary from November to March each year, having territorial jurisdiction over the municipalities of Bellary and Salem. The additional Munsif of Trichinopoly was, in January 1890, transferred to Tinnevelly—a change which proved a benefit to Tinnevelly but the reverse to Trichinopoly.

(B) Courts administering the Civil Justice—Classes of Courts.

The Courts actually exercising original jurisdiction during the year were: (*a*) in the Mofussil—3,096 Village Munsifs' Courts, 61 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 31 Agency Courts, 111 District Munsifs' Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 20 District Courts; (*b*) at the Presidency town—the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by 9 Agency Courts in addition to 13 Subordinate Judges' Courts, 20 District Courts and the High Court. The number of Village Munsifs who actually exercised civil jurisdiction was 154 less than in 1889, and varied in the several districts between 429 in Tanjore and 14 in North Malabar. 61 Revenue Courts exercised their powers against 67 in 1889; most use was made of them in Kistna, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Chinglepat. The Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount continued the only court of this class. In the Agency tracts, as in the previous year, 3 Agents, 9 Assistant Agents and 10 Sub-Magistrates exercised, respectively, the powers of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs. In the District Munsifs' Courts the average number of working days was 243 against 244 in 1889. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the average was 226 against 228 in 1889 and in the District and Sessions Courts 153 against 147. The strength of the Presidency Court of Small Causes (3 Judges) was the same as in the previous year, and the number of working days was 224, exclusive of 45 days, on which the Vacation Judge sat during the annual recess. The High Court had 6 Judges throughout the working portion of the year. Mr. J. W. Best, C.S., officiated as Puisne Judge from 10th January to 7th December 1890, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. Justice Wilkinson, and Mr. T. Weir, C.S., took the place of Mr. Justice Parker during his absence on furlough from 7th March to 18th November 1890. The Court was closed on account of the annual vacation for two months from 12th May 1890, the Honourable the Chief

Justice sitting as Vacation Judge. The Court sat for 181 days on the Original, and for 195 days on the Appellate Side, the number of Benches being 299 on the former and 327 on the latter.

(C) LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY —ALL COURTS TOGETHER.

The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1890 were 259,963 and 11,333 against 255,006 and 11,114 in 1889, to which the various classes of Courts contributed as follows :—

—	Original Suits.	Percentage.	Appeals.	Percentage.
Village Munsifs' Courts	53,936	20·75	...	...
Revenue Courts	6,631	2·55	...	...
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	307	0·12	...	...
Agency Courts	889	0·34	47	0·41
District Munsifs' Courts	187,818	80·71	...	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	13,133	5·05	181	1·60
District Courts	701	0·27	9,443	83·32
Presidency Court of Small Causes.	26,174	10·07	...	...
High Court	374	0·14	1,662	14·67
Total	259,963	100·00	11,333	100·00

Excluding the Presidency town, the largest contribution to the aggregate litigation of the Presidency was, as in the previous year, made by Tanjore (12·87 per cent.), the next heaviest districts being South Malabar and Madura (8·15 each), Kistna (6·80), Godávari (6·63) and Tinnevelly (6·47), and the lightest districts were, as usual, Kurnool (1·45), Cuddapah (2·08) and Bellary (2·18). Judged by the ratio of population to suits, the Presidency town took the lead with the usual rate of 1 suit to every 15 inhabitants. Amongst the mofussil districts, North Malabar with 1 suit to every 49 persons maintained the precedence, which it has held for many years. Then followed Tanjore, South Malabar, Chingleput and Kistna with 1 to 70, 87, 94 and 102, respectively. In Ganjam, North Arcot and the Ceded Districts, the proportion of litigation was less than 1 in 200 persons as in the previous year.

(I) VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

Of the total institutions, only 20·75 per cent. occurred before Village Courts against 21·07 per cent. in 1889. The ratio has been steadily decreasing for six years. There was a slight advance in the total number of institutions from 53,733 to 53,936; but it is noteworthy when considered in connection with the great falling off in Tanjore, which contributed 1,215 fewer suits than in 1889. There was a decrease in the number of suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, more than counterbalanced by the increase in number of suits of higher value; Salem, Godávari and Trichinopoly were the districts in which the increase was most noticeable. The decrease in the number of suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value was further counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the number of such suits filed before District Munsifs' Courts.

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL —(a) Original Litigation.

The total numbers of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in the regular mofussil courts in the past three years are compared in the following table :—

Class of Courts.	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.			Total.			Percentage of contribution of each class of courts to the total institutions in 1890.
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
Revenue Courts	5,920	6,556	6,631	...	...	...	5,920	6,556	6,631	2·63
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	...	...	...	275	254	307	275	254	307	0·12
Agency Courts	560	912	889	...	...	...	560	912	889	0·35
District Munsifs' Courts (including Magistrate-Munsifs)	60,776	63,383	66,251	84,552	88,115	91,567	145,328	151,498	157,818	67·95
Subordinate Judges' Courts	679	810	700	13,177	12,907	12,433	13,856	14,017	13,133	7·22
District Courts	320	375	453	420	260	248	740	641	701	0·30
Total ...	68,564	72,136	74,924	98,424	101,542	104,555	167,088	174,078	179,479	100·00

The largest increase in ordinary suits (848) occurred in Bellary, and in small cause suits (1,521) in South Malabar. The steady decrease in institutions in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount continued. In the number of suits received in the Courts of District Munsifs, there was a continuance of the rapid rate of increase, which has prevailed for several years past. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the last five years :—

—	1886.	1890.	Increase.
Ordinary Suits	59,129	66,251	7,122
Small Causes	83,175	91,567	8,392
Total ...	142,304	157,818	15,514

The increase in the files this year was contributed chiefly by the districts of Godávari (ordinary suits 929), Bellary (ordinary suits 860 and small causes 160), Vizagapatam (ordinary suits 572 and small causes 542), South Malabar (small causes 1,228) and Tanjore (small causes 1,028). The average institutions in the regular Munsifs' Courts were 611 ordinary suits and 847 small causes against 595 and 830, respectively, in 1889. There was a decrease of 110 in the number of ordinary suits filed in the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and a decrease of 774 in the number of small causes. The decrease in the former represents a return to the normal figure, exceptional causes having raised it in 1889; the decrease in the latter resulted from the change in the territorial jurisdiction of the Bellary-Salem Sub-Court. The original work in the Sub-Courts has shown no tendency to advance of late years. The number of ordinary suits instituted in the District Courts again showed an advance on the previous year, the figures for 1889 and 1890 being, respectively, 375 and 453. Trichinopoly showed the greatest increase (29), but it was due to the splitting up of one suit into 40, and was more apparent than real. The following statement shows, in comparison with the figures for the previous year, the aggregate and average values of such of the suits instituted in each class of court as admitted of valuation :—

—	Aggregate value.		Average value.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Ordinary Suits.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Courts	3,77,395	3,65,850	57	55
Agency Courts	1,07,045	88,119	118	100
District Munsifs' Courts	1,13,67,053	1,15,41,221	182	176
Subordinate Judges' Courts	1,22,23,828	1,32,78,323	15,280	19,078
District Courts	29,99,713	98,81,057	9,614	26,003
Small Causes.				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	19,134	15,377	54	50
District Munsifs' Courts	24,86,925	25,33,772	28	28
Subordinate Judges' Courts	18,05,808	16,87,398	137	136
District Courts	80,710	75,232	303	303

The large increase in the value of suits in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and the District Courts was due to the institution of some 7 suits of more than ordinary value; these 7 suits aggregated 146½ lakhs in value, and the chief one—a suit for the partition of the Ramnad zamindari—was alone valued at 57 lakhs.

The total numbers of appeals, regular and miscellaneous, instituted in the mofussil courts in the past three years are compared in the following table:— (b) *Appellate litigation.*

—	Appeals from decrees.			Appeals from orders.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Agency Courts	32	32	47	3	...	3
Subordinate Judges' Courts	147	156	181	4	8	11
District Courts	10,000	8,964	9,443	637	693	677
Total ...	10,179	9,152	9,671	644	701	691

The increase in the number of appeals from decrees is accounted for by the agrarian disputes in the Núzvíd and Chellapalle estates in the Kistna district, which resulted in the institution of no less than 1,053 rent appeals as against 451 in 1889. Kistna and South Malabar contributed over 1,000 appeals each, while Kurnool furnished the lightest file (85).

26,143 small cause suits and 31 summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code were instituted in 1890 against 26,774 and 50, respectively, in 1889. The general work remains very constant from year to year, the most prominent feature being the steady decrease in the number of summary suits, which is attributable to the unpopularity of the provisions of Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure. The average value of small causes was Rs. 48 and of summary suits Rs. 382 against Rs. 49 and Rs. 482, respectively, in 1889. (III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES— *Original litigation.*

The total number of suits instituted in the High Court in 1890 was 374, of which 2 were summary suits on negotiable instruments, against 371 and 6, respectively, in 1889. The steady advance in original litigation since 1886 was thus continued. The chief increase was in suits for immoveable property and for declaratory decrees, while the largest decrease was in suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, &c. The aggregate and average values of suits in the past five years are compared in the following statement:— (IV) HIGH COURT— (a) *Original litigation.*

—	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aggregate value	32,85,736	27,06,307	21,42,226	41,78,738	60,27,053
Average value	12,080	9,700	8,176	12,779	17,319

The increase in values this year was due to the institution of a partition suit valued at 22 lakhs. Separating the grades of values, there was a considerable increase in the number of suits above Rs. 10,000 in value, while the main decrease occurred in suits not admitting of valuation.

The number of appeals declined from 2,063 in 1889 to 1,794; the whole of the diminution was due to the falling off in second appeals, and the explanation of this lies in the postponement of a large number of these cases in consequence of their having been presented too late in December to be admitted before the Christmas holidays. There were 1,164 appeals from decrees and orders of District Courts, 556 from those of Sub-Courts and 1 from an order of a District Munsif's Court, the corresponding figures for 1889 being 1,466, 533 and 2. The decrease in second appeals occurred chiefly in Kistna, Salem, Tanjore, Madura and Godávari. Distributing the appeals according to value, there was a decrease in the number of first appeals for sums under Rs. 10 and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value, and in the number of suits not admitting of valuation; all other classes of first appeals remained the same or increased in number. Second appeals of every value above Rs. 10 decreased. The aggregate and average values of first and second appeals for 1889 and 1890 are compared in the following statement:— (b) *Appellate litigation.*

	First appeals.		Second appeals.	
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	26,10,257	18,512	4,05,951	272
1890	54,31,350	32,719	3,17,442	265

The high average value of first appeals was due to the institution of an appeal regarding the partition of the Sivagunga zamindari valued at nearly 30 lakhs.

(D) Business in the Courts—(I) Village Munsifs' Courts.

Including 5,370 suits pending at the end of 1889, the total number of suits for disposal by Village Munsifs was 59,113, of which 53,121 were disposed of, leaving 5,992 pending at the end of the year. The figures for last year were 59,347 for disposal, 53,977 disposed of and 5,370 pending. The arrears were heaviest in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Tanjore, Godávari and Madura. The average number of suits disposed of by each court was 17·2 as against 16·6 in 1889. 68·16 per cent. of the suits were disposed of without contest and 15·94 per cent. without trial. The whole of the decrease took place in contested suits.

(II) Regular Courts in the Mofussil—(a) *Original jurisdiction—Suits.*

In the regular courts in the mofussil there were 106,999 ordinary suits and 115,966 small causes, of which 77,304 and 105,826, respectively, were disposed of. The percentage of disposals was 72·25 in ordinary suits and 91·26 in small causes as against 71·60 and 91·01 in 1889. The amount of work turned out by the courts was the highest on record. In both classes of suits, the number disposed of considerably exceeded the number filed during the year. This satisfactory excess was especially noticeable in Tinnevelly, Madura and Ganjam as regards ordinary suits, and in Nellore and Ganjam as regards small causes. Arrears increased in the District Munsifs' Courts and the District Courts. The increase was especially great in the District Munsifs' Courts of Bezváda and Masulipatam and in the District Courts of Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. Long pending suits increased in the District Munsifs' and Subordinate Judges' Courts. There was a slight decrease in the arrears in small causes. The increase in long pending revenue suits was noticeable in Kistna (2,244 to 2,976) and Tanjore (1,426 to 1,736). In the former case 2,382 suits relating to the Telaprole estate were postponed in the expectation of a compromise. During the last five years there has been an enormous increase in the work falling on Revenue Courts. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 40·46 per cent. of ordinary suits and 20·99 per cent. of small causes were contested as against 43·98 and 21·38 per cent., respectively, in 1889. Of the total number of suits tried, 15·36 per cent. were determined by compromise and 5·80 per cent. by confession, 28·86 per cent. were decreed *ex parte* and 1·18 per cent. dismissed *ex parte*. The proportion of ordinary suits compromised to the total disposed of was largest in Tinnevelly (24·26 per cent.), Madura (21·02) and Trichinopoly (20·07). The average duration of contested ordinary suits varied from 295 days in Sub-Courts to 154 days in Revenue Courts, the corresponding extremes in the case of small causes being 122 days in District Courts and 3 days in the Cantonment Small Cause Court. The percentage (54·89) of appeals to appealable decrees passed by Revenue Courts was much higher than in the previous year (31·29). The highest percentage was in Kistna (82·98). The percentage of confirmation was highest in Tanjore (84·88). Nearly 11 per cent. of the appealable decrees passed by the Agency Munsifs were appealed against as against 5 per cent. in 1889. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees passed by District Munsifs' Courts was highest in South Malabar (32·47), South Canara (27·97) and North Malabar (25·68), and lowest in Cuddapah (9·56) and Kurnool (8·52). The percentage of confirmations was highest in Ganjam (74·89), Cuddapah (74·03), North Arcot (72·73) and Kurnool (72·60), and lowest in Godávari (56·85), Madura (57·00) and Salem (57·80). In the case of District Munsifs' decisions, the proportions of confirmation and interference, on appeals actually preferred, by Subordinate Judges and District Judges were as follows :—

—	Total decided.	Confirmed.	Modified, reversed, &c.	Percentage of confirmation.
By District Judges	4,291	2,918	1,373	68·00
By Subordinate Judges ...	2,803	1,682	1,121	60·01

The proportion of appeals from Subordinate Judges' decisions was highest at Calicut (100·00), Mangalore (88·88) and Kumbakónam (80·00), and lowest at Cocanada (8·33), Tinnevelly (14·81) and Ootacamund (25·00). In the cases of Bellary-Salem, Mangalore and Cocanada, all the appeals disposed of resulted in the confirmation of the original decree. The proportion confirmed was lowest in Tanjore (28·57 per cent.), Ellore (37·50) and Ootacamund (45·55). Excluding appeals not dealt with on their merits, 57·71 per cent. of the appeals resulted in confirmation of the decrees of the lower mofussil courts. Taking all courts together, the percentage of confirmation was highest in Ganjam (75·11), Cuddapah (74·03) and Kurnool (72·60).

Execution. The number of applications for execution received in the year exceeded that in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number disposed of, but this fell short of the increase in institutions, and the number and percentage of arrears consequently rose. This increase affected the figures showing pendency for over 3 months, which advanced from 2,708 to 2,975. Of 151,649 applications disposed of, the number withdrawn, non-prosecuted and transferred was 61,470, while the execution was fully satisfied in 31,569 cases and satisfied in part in 18,013 cases, an increase on last year's figures. Coercive measures were more freely resorted to, there being an increase in the number of cases of imprisonment as well as in the sales of property. The amount realised in execution of decrees was Rs. 38,67,695 with process and Rs. 9,58,128 without, against Rs. 32,55,694 and Rs. 8,60,320, respectively, in 1889. There was an improvement in the average pendency of applications in all courts, except in the Revenue Courts, where the figure rose from 52 to 69 days, and in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes, where it was stationary.

Insolvency. There were 457 applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal against 460 in 1889. Of these, 380 were disposed of, of which 150 were withdrawn or not prosecuted and 100 were granted, while the remaining 130 were rejected. Imprisonment was inflicted in four cases under section 359, Civil Procedure Code, and in one case the applicant was sent to a magistrate to be dealt with. The average duration of the applications disposed of fell from 103 days in 1889 to 90 in 1890.

Miscellaneous cases. There was a striking increase in the miscellaneous institutions, and it was common to all courts except Revenue and Sub-Courts. There were in all 291,047 for disposal, of which 6,866 were left pending at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for 1889 being 280,100 and 6,550.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction. In the year under review the total number of appeals for disposal was 15,617, of which 10,357 were disposed of against 15,449 and 10,374, respectively, in 1889. The Pálghat Sub-Court and Kistna District Court showed the largest disposal figures in their respective classes. The average disposals per Sub-Court and District Court of appeals from decrees were 232 and 329, respectively, as against 190 and 348 in 1889. The average duration in days of appeals improved in Sub-Courts and District Courts and deteriorated in Agency Courts in contested cases, while in uncontested cases there was a marked improvement except in the case of Sub-Courts. The number of second appeals increased and the percentage of confirmations increased in the case of Sub-Court decrees, while both figures decreased in that of District Court decrees.

(c) Business of all kinds. The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mofussil courts in the past two years:—

→		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Session trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1889 ...	63,860	88,628	...	...	134,299	283	234,101	...	...	...
	1890 ...	66,695	92,711	...	...	135,790	288	243,762	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1889 ...	740	13,016	2,664	7	14,053	87	21,836	...	...	...
	1890 ...	788	12,513	3,013	23	13,603	80	20,912	...	...	...
District Judges	1889 ...	349	328	6,971	683	1,170	9	13,048	13	962	1,129
	1890 ...	421	247	6,575	689	1,243	12	15,339	19	998	1,092

(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—*Suits.*

There were 28,552 cases for disposal in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, of which 26,363 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for last year being 29,270 and 27,173. 7·75 per cent. were disposed of without trial and 78·52 without contest. The average duration of contested suits was 45 days and of uncontested suits 25 days against 42 and 31 days, respectively, in 1889.

Execution.

There were 14,342 execution applications for disposal, of which 1,352 were withdrawn or transferred and 10,819 disposed of on their merits. Judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 393 cases out of 913 arrests, and the sale of moveables was resorted to in 744 cases. The average pendency of an application was 44 days as against 45 in 1889.

Miscellaneous

The total number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 6,686, of which 6,654 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 1 day and of contested 6 days as against 1 and 4, respectively, in 1889.

(IV) HIGH COURT—(a) *Original Side - Suits.*

There were 670 suits for disposal in the High Court during the year, of which 309 were disposed of and 361 left pending. Compared with the figures of 1889, viz., for disposal 632, disposed of 348, pending 284, there was a marked falling off in the outturn of work. The High Court attributes the decrease in disposals to the unusual length of certain important suits. 113 suits out of 361 pending were of more than one year's duration as against 81 in the previous year. Of the 309 suits disposed of, only 2 were summary suits on negotiable instruments. 69 suits were disposed of without trial and 98 without contest. The average duration of contested suits rose from 285 to 398 days, and that of uncontested suits from 155 to 164 days. The duration of contested suits was higher than it has been during the last ten years. The percentage of appeals rose from 14·83 to 20·57 (the highest figure for six years), and that of confirmations from 46·43 to 68·08. References to take accounts, &c., were directed in 25 cases. Including those pending from 1889, there were 78 such matters for disposal, of which 17 only were disposed of.

Execution.

There were 562 applications for execution for disposal, of which 47 were withdrawn or transferred and 215 disposed of, leaving 300 pending at the end of the year. Recourse was had to coercive measures in 72 cases.

Insolvency.

There were 232 insolvency applications for disposal, of which 26 were withdrawn or dismissed and 124 granted, while 82 were left pending at the close of the year. 172 insolvents were concerned in the cases decided, of whom 139 obtained discharges. No person was committed to prison during the year. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 212 persons, and disposed of 42 applications of a miscellaneous nature and 318 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous.

The Court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature;—

—	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits	...	927		...
Applications for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*	41	42	16	15
Do. for probate and letters of administration	171	148	7	127
Claims to attached property	16	11	3	8
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	29	33	...	29

(b) *Appellate Side—Appeals from decrees and orders.*

The total amount of appellate work done in 1890 is shown in the following table and compared with the work of the preceding five years :—

—		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Appeals from decrees.						
First ...	For disposal	286	327	435	599	590	550
	Disposed of	141	119	138	251	297	272
	Pending	145	208	297	348	293	278
Second ...	For disposal	1,571	1,886	2,366	3,182	3,389	3,031
	Disposed of	1,054	906	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548
	Pending	517	980	1,267	1,663	1,608	1,483
	Appeals from orders.						
First ...	For disposal	258	264	244	197	135	146
	Disposed of	164	201	158	123	88	77
	Pending	94	63	86	74	47	69
Second ...	For disposal	51	80	94	47	31	9
	Disposed of	37	45	72	30	25	6
	Pending	14	35	22	17	6	3

Of the 1,903 appeals decided in 1890, 231 were disposed of without trial. The particulars of the remaining 1,672 cases are shown below :—

—		Contested.	Uncontested.	Confirmed.		Reversed.		Varied.		Remanded.	
				Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
From decrees	First appeals ..	256	9	175	66·04	34	12·83	39	14·72	17	6·41
	Second do. ...	1,178	154	859	64·49	262	19·67	144	10·81	67	5·03
From orders	First do. ...	68	1	46	66·67	7	10·14	5	7·25	11	15·94
	Second do. ...	6	...	6	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,508	164	1,086	64·95	303	18·12	188	11·25	95	5·68

The decrees of the lower courts were reversed or varied in 27·55 per cent. of first appeals and 30·48 per cent. of second appeals from decrees as against 31·34 and 22·77, respectively, in 1889. Of miscellaneous first appeals, the proportion in which the orders of the lower courts were reversed or varied was 17·39 per cent. as against 23·53 in 1889. The orders under appeal in all the 6 miscellaneous second appeals were confirmed. Of appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court, 24 were disposed of, the orders in 17 of them being confirmed and in 4 reversed, while in 3 the case was remanded.

The average duration of appeals decided was as follows :—

—		Contested.		Uncontested	
		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
		DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees	First appeals	525	437	363	342
	Second do.	340	374	271	365
From orders	First do.	228	289	...	277
	Second do.	271	240	...	...

References and revision.

There were 454 petitions received in 1890 under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, as against 420 in 1889. 307 of these petitions were for revision of the proceedings of courts in small causes. Including 246 cases pending from 1889, there were 700 civil revision petitions for disposal, of which 355 were disposed of, 111 without trial. In the remaining 244 decided cases, the decrees of the lower courts were confirmed in 109 cases, reversed or varied in 56, and fresh trial was ordered in 79. The average duration of the petitions dealt with was 335 days in contested and 315 days in uncontested cases. The Court also received and disposed of the following references :—

—	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	16	16	6
Under section 646 A, Civil Procedure Code	1	1	...
Under section 646 B, Civil Procedure Code	9	25	4
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	2	2	1
Under Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts)	2	2	1
Under Regulation V of 1804 (Court of Wards) ...	...	2	...
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	5	2	3
Under Statute 22 & 23, Victoria Chap. 63	1	1	...

Miscellaneous. The number of applications of a miscellaneous nature received in 1890 was 1,199 as against 1,365 in 1889. Including applications that were pending at the commencement of the year, there were 1,436 for disposal, of which 1,122 were disposed of, leaving 314 pending at the close of the year. During the year 10 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Including 4 pending from 1889, there were 14 for disposal, of which 5 were disposed of. Certificates were issued in 3 cases, while, in the other 2, leave to appeal was not granted. The Privy Council disposed of 2 out of 17 appeals, confirming 1 and reversing the other.

(c) Business of all kinds. The following statement shows in one view particulars of the various classes of work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1890 as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding :—

—	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Original Side, Civil.						
Suits	370	271	247	454	348	309
References to Chambers	11	3	8	15	23	17
Execution petitions	187	82	64	93	104	215
Insolvency cases	186	169	173	167	152	150
Miscellaneous cases	1,512	1,052	1,406	1,700	1,632	1,754
Criminal.						
Sessions cases	68	51	67	46	33	51
Appellate Side, Civil.						
First appeals from decrees	141	119	138	251	297	272
Second do. do.	1,054	906	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548
First appeals from orders	164	201	158	131	106	101
Second do. do.	37	45	72	30	25	6
Revision petitions	441	263	349	324	310	355
References and miscellaneous cases	663	832	919	1,481	1,237	1,173
Criminal.						
Referred trials	55	51	63	62	60	60
Appeals	546	506	407	530	503	514
Revision cases	696	765	650	747	625	635
Miscellaneous cases	105	139	148	141	146	145

There was thus a decided falling off in the quantity of work done as compared with 1889; the decrease is ascribed by the High Court to the inability of several of the Judges to attend Court for some considerable period owing to illness.

(E) Financial. The net surplus in the Civil Courts in 1890 was Rs. 10,22,719 as against Rs. 9,98,919 in 1889. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 6,66,208, under the Process Fund Rs. 2,60,925, and under the Copyist Fund Rs. 95,586 as against Rs. 5,88,799, Rs. 3,22,187 and Rs. 87,933, respectively. As in the previous year, there was a surplus under the head of Imperial and Provincial Funds in every district except Kurnool. Excepting Bellary, there was a surplus in all districts under the Process Service Fund, and to the Copyist Fund every

district yielded a surplus. Suits filed in Village and Revenue Courts being excepted, the average revenue per suit was just short of Rs. 17, as in the previous year.

(F) Miscellaneous.

In the course of the year, 1 advocate and 26 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, and stamp duties to the extent of Rs. 13,500 and court fees amounting to Rs. 270 were levied in their cases. 471 candidates were admitted to the annual pleadership examination, of whom 20 passed in the first grade and 110 in the second grade; 65 were absent and 276 failed. 13 articled clerks also were granted permission by the High Court to appear for the examination to qualify for admission as attorneys. None of them, however, came up to the standard. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 46-8-0, the amount reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 9,466-8-0, of which Rs. 9,226 were expended. 74 pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court during the year, 20 for the first grade and 54 for the second grade. 2,128 pleadership certificates were renewed during the year. The total receipts from stamps and admission fees amounted to Rs. 38,380. The other matters dealt with in the principal rules issued by the High Court during the year are mentioned below :—(1) it was made compulsory for vakils, when addressing the Court, to appear in the black gown prescribed for Bachelors of Laws of the Madras University; (2) the rules relating to the submission of statements of fines levied by Magisterial Courts were revised; (3) a period of 30 days was fixed as the time within which appeals must be presented to the High Court, Appellate Side, under section 15 of the Letters Patent, from a judgment of a Division Court, confirming the judgment of a lower Court under section 575, Civil Procedure Code, or from the judgment of one Judge of a Division Court on the Appellate Side; (4) the rules under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, were revised; (5) forms of registers and accounts were prescribed for Civil and Criminal Courts; (6) the rules for selection of jurors were amended; (7) the procedure to be observed in applications for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* to a minor defendant or respondent was prescribed; (8) the rules for the guidance of Courts in sending for records and documents from Courts and public offices under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code were modified. The destruction of records liable to be destroyed under the rules was making fair progress in all districts. The Court and Bar libraries were in good condition. Bar libraries were opened in the District Munsifs' Courts of Dindigul, Paramakudi and Madura. The securities furnished by judicial subordinates were examined and found adequate. Inspection of the Subordinate Courts was not as complete as could have been wished. The District Judges of South Arcot, Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore and Vizagapatam alone inspected all the District Munsifs' Courts in their districts.

(G) Summary.

To recapitulate, the principal features presented by the statistics of business done by Civil Courts in 1890 were (1) a continuance of the decrease in the disposal of suits by Village Munsifs, (2) the strenuous endeavours of the regular courts in the mofussil to meet the increase of litigation and the especial promptitude of disposal in the District Munsifs' Courts, (3) a decrease in the number of suits disposed of by the Presidency Court of Small Causes accompanied by a slight increase in arrears, and (4) a diminution in the number of cases disposed of by the High Court under each of the chief classes of work.

REGISTRATION. (1890-91.)

Offices to area and population.

Nine new offices of registration were opened during the year under report and one office was abolished; the number of offices at work thus rose from 378 in 1889-90 to 381 in 1890-91. The average area in square miles to each office was 311, and the average population 78,281.

Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

The aggregate number of registrations in Books I, III and IV rose from 727,395 in 1889-90 to 762,471 in 1890-91, the increase being 35,076 or 4·8 per cent. The number was distributed under "compulsory" and "optional" as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Book I.		
Compulsory	456,712	480,210
Optional	221,834	235,878
Total ...	678,546	716,088
Book III.		
Compulsory	11	15
Optional	1,953	2,239
Total ...	1,964	2,254
Book IV.		
Compulsory	110	126
Optional	46,775	44,003
Total ...	46,885	44,129

The percentages of increase under "compulsory" and "optional" in Book I were 5·1 and 6·3, respectively. In the total number of documents registered in Book I, the increase was 5·5 per cent. The advance in the documents registered in Book III was 14·7 per cent.

Registrations in each district. In 1889-90, registrations declined in Cuddapah, Kurnool and Vizagapatam, but, in the year under report, these districts recovered their lost ground, while the registrations in Madras, Tanjore, South Canara, Calicut and Nilgiris declined by 1·4, ·3, ·6, 1·1 and 8·7 per cent. respectively.

Nature of instruments registered. In Book I there was an advance under all classes of documents except leases compulsorily registrable other than perpetual and leases exempted. The largest advances were under mortgages, compulsory and optional (8·3 and 7·1 per cent.), under sales of Rs. 100 and upwards and under sales of less than Rs. 100 (6 and 3 per cent.), and under perpetual leases (4·2 per cent.). The decline under leases compulsorily registrable was ·7 per cent. In Book IV there was a decline under all the heads except gifts of moveable property.

Aggregate value of transactions. The aggregate value of transactions registered in Book I amounted to 1,390 lakhs against 1,307 lakhs in 1889-90. The increase was due to transactions of very large value having been registered in Vizagapatam, Godávari, Madura and Nilgiris, as well as to the increase in the total number of registrations. The value of transactions in Book IV declined from 167 lakhs to 120 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to the fact that in 1889-90 a partition deed for 36 lakhs was registered in the Venkatagiri office.

Percentage of documents registered on day of presentation, &c. The number of documents registered on the day of presentation declined from 478,921 in 1889-90 to 455,395 in 1890-91 and the percentage from 65·8 to 59·7. This result is inevitable as, with the rapid increase in the number of registrations, it is becoming increasingly difficult to copy documents in the registers with the same expedition as in former years.

Wills and authorities to adopt. During the year 2,236 wills were presented open to Registrars and Sub-Registrars for registration against 1,942 in 1889-90. There was thus an increase of 294 wills (or 15 per cent.), which was chiefly contributed by the Godávari, Cuddapah, Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts. Hindus registered the largest number of wills (2,080); 110 wills were registered by Muhammadans. The number of authorities to adopt was 15 against 11 in 1889-90.

Registration on payment of fine. The number of registrations on payment of fine under section 24 fell from 1,434 to 959 or by 33 per cent. The number of registrations under section 34 fell from 1,003 to 988 or by 1 per cent. The decrease indicates increased familiarity of the public with the provisions of the registration law.

Copies and searches. There were 33,071 applications for searches in the registers and indexes and 30,240 applications for copies of documents in 1890-91, the numbers for the previous year being 32,222 and 29,263 respectively.

Minor operations generally increased, the most satisfactory feature being the increase in the number of attendances by registering officers at private residences, &c., for purposes of registration, while the number of commissions issued to clerks for this purpose was the same as in the previous year. Minor operations.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of documents presented for registration, the number of documents refused registration fell from 1,699 to 1,647. During the last four years refusals to register have diminished by 31 per cent., while the number of documents registered has advanced by more than 25 per cent. Documents refused registration.

During the year, 414 appeals were filed, and 11 were brought over from the previous year. The total number of appeals was 425. Registration was ordered in 262 cases and refused in 146 cases while 17 appeals remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Appeals.

There were 240 documents remaining uncopied at the end of 1889-90; but at the end of the year under report, there was no document remaining uncopied, the holidays with which the year ended having been utilized to clear off all arrears. Arrears.

There were at the end of the year, 1,345 registered documents lying unclaimed in the several offices. The ratio of unclaimed documents to total registrations was 1 in 806 against 1 in 889 in the previous year. The number of documents destroyed was 328 against 361 in 1889-90. Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed.

During the year, 843 documents were impounded for being insufficiently stamped against 786 in 1889-90. 815 were disposed of and 154 documents, including 126 documents impounded in 1889-90, remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Documents impounded

The number of public prosecutions during the year was 26 against 21 in 1889-90. There were 5 private prosecutions against 39 in 1889-90. Prosecutions.

Transfers of villages from one sub-district to another to suit the convenience of the public were sanctioned in Madura, Calicut, Godávari, Kistna, South Arcot, Nellore, Tellicherry and Trichinopoly. Transfers.

The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 73,310 against Rs. 42,767 in 1889-90. Buildings.

The revenue expenditure and surplus for the past two years were as follows:— Financial results.

—	1889-90	1890-91	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Receipts	10,24,106	10,75,727	5·0
Expenditure	7,26,979	7,67,891	5·6
Surplus ...	2,97,127	3,07,836	3·6

The surplus is the largest ever obtained. The increase in receipts is accounted for by the increase in the transactions of the department. The principal items in which there was an increased expenditure were (*a*) New works and repairs by the Public Works Department (+ Rs. 30,431), (*b*) Salaries of Inspector-General, Registrars and Sub-Registrars (+ Rs. 3,063), (*c*) Commission paid to Registrars and Sub-Registrars (+ Rs. 8,782), (*d*) Establishments of Inspector-General, Registrars and Sub-Registrars (+ Rs. 4,188). The percentage of expenditure to receipts was 71·3 against 70·9 in the previous year. Two districts only, viz., Kurnool and Nilgiris, showed an excess of expenditure over receipts, the excess being, respectively, Rs. 3,303 and Rs. 26. Of the total number of offices, 51 only showed deficits against 61 in 1889-90 and 69 in 1888-89. The average fee levied per document registered was Rs. 1-2-10 against Rs. 1-2-9 in 1889-90, the extremes being Rs. 3-3-0 in Nilgiris and Rs. 0-13-8 in Tellicherry.

The Inspector-General visited 16 districts and inspected 70 offices. The Registrars inspected all the offices in their respective districts. The number of inspections made by Revenue officers was 93 against 98 in 1889-90. Inspections.

The number of applications for mutations of names in the revenue registers, executed before registering officers under the scheme sanctioned in 1885, was 49,255 in 1890-91 against 46,732 in 1889-90. Applications for transfer of revenue registry.

During the year, 59 registering officers exercised magisterial powers. Special Magistrates.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1890-91.)

The report on operations under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the official year 1890-91 discloses, on a comparison with the reports of previous years, the following results :—

—	Companies registered during the year.					
	Limited by shares.	Limited by guarantee.	Unlimited.	Total.*	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	84	25	1	110	28,33,706	4,46,003
1887-88	66	1	1	68	38,66,786	7,30,931
1888-89	30	2	...	32	27,80,545	4,20,057
1889-90	23	4	...	27	31,71,857	11,42,101
1890-91	26	1	...	27	26,61,807	2,52,802

—	Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year (31st March).			
		Number of companies.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Collections.
	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	192	482	386,60,240	143,75,021	15,700
1887-88	176	374	395,91,011	163,99,644	8,082
1888-89	110	296	372,80,720	167,90,357	5,097
1889-90	60	263	387,22,354	175,71,039	5,787
1890-91	57	233	384,78,297	172,41,566	4,600

The number of companies registered under the Act during the year was 27 as in 1889-90. 20 of these were banking or loan companies, 1 was a trading company, 1 a planting company, 1 a mining and quarrying company, 1 a sugar manufacturing company, while the remaining 3 were miscellaneous companies. The Kollegal Mining Company (Limited) with a nominal capital of 5 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 21,300 was the most important of the companies registered during the year. The nominal and paid-up capitals of the 26 companies fell from Rs. 31,71,857 and Rs. 11,42,101 in 1889-90 to Rs. 26,61,807 and Rs. 2,52,802, respectively. The difference was due mainly to the registration in 1889 of one abnormally large company with a nominal capital of 10 lakhs and a paid-up capital of over 7½ lakhs. Excluding that company from consideration, it will be seen that the paid-up capital has advanced steadily in amount during the last five years. 57 out of the 263 companies, which were at work at the beginning of the year under review, were wound up. The number of companies limited by guarantee was 23 at the close of 1889-90, and 1 was newly registered in 1890-91. Of these, 6 were wound up during the year. 20 against 21 companies last year omitted to file their balance sheets, and penalties to the extent of Rs. 83 were recovered from 5 of them, the others having been either acquitted or let off with a warning by the Magistrates by whom they were tried. Out of 99 companies working at the Presidency on the 31st March 1891, 95 were inspected by the Registrar's establishment. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 4,599 and the charges to Rs. 1,344, the net balance in favour of the department for the year being Rs. 3,255 against Rs. 4,446 in 1889-90.

* Excluding companies registered under Act XXI of 1860.

MILITARY. (1890-91.)

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1890 and the 1st April 1891 and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval :— Strength of army.

—	British troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1890 ...	1,255	362	1,343	557	9,444	45	13,006
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	...	...	...	...	742	...	742
By drafts from Europe	146	46	86	104	1,066	6	1,454
By enlistments in India	2	9	14	3	23	...	51
By transfers	2	191	415	133	3,233	1	3,975
By other causes	6	...	...	...	10	...	16
Total additions ...	156	246	515	240	5,074	7	6,238
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ...	...	...	...	...	1,196	...	1,196
By invalids, &c., being sent home...	135	41	110	66	1,213	...	1,565
By deaths	5	5	18	13	127	2	170
By desertions	5	...	1	1	7	...	14
By transfers	5	200	386	15	1,442	...	2,048
By discharges	4	2	7	5	24	...	42
By other causes	4	2	...	1	41	3	51
Total diminutions ...	158	250	522	101	4,050	5	5,086
Strength on 1st April 1891 ...	1,253	358	1,336	696	10,468	47	14,158

—	Native troops.				
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1890 ...	1,850	24,984	1,318	154	28,306
Additions by recruiting ...	135	4,681	98	47	4,961
Diminutions—					
By pensions	46	2,608	72	...	2,726
By discharges	40	640	16	27	723
By desertions	22	192	15	9	238
By deaths	8	554	19	1	582
By other causes	14	150	2	3	169
Total diminutions ...	130	4,144	124	40	4,438
Strength on 1st April 1891 ...	1,855	25,521	1,292	161	28,829

The subjoined statement shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1890-91 :— Enlistments of recruits.

—	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Remarks.
Christians	10	101	14	...	*As the number of Telingas in the Madras Infantry was found to be disproportionately large in comparison with the numbers of the other castes of which the Madras Regiments are composed, the discontinuance of recruiting from men of that caste was directed in December 1890.
Mussulmans	90	519	3	...	
Brahmans and Rajputs	17	44	...	...	
Mahrattas	7	18	2	...	
Telingas or Gentoos	...	214*	3	...	
Tamils	...	186	2	...	
Other castes	...	147	49	...	
Gurkhas	...	251	...	...	
Punjabis	...	18	...	...	
Burmans	...	...	...	47	
Total of enlistments ...	124	1,498	73	47	

Troops in Burma.

Four local Burma battalions of the Madras Army were formed during the year under review from the Kubo Valley police battalion, the Chin levy, the Shan States levy and the Myingyan police battalion.

Reorganization of the District Commands and Staff of the Royal Artillery in India.

The district commands and staff of the Royal Artillery in India were reorganized with effect from 1st April 1890, the Artillery in India being divided into six regimental commands called "circles." Each "circle" was placed under the supervision of a Colonel on the staff, such officer being the Artillery adviser to the General Officers commanding the districts included in his circle, and having a staff officer and an office establishment.

Volunteer reserves.

The Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Command. The Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers and the Godávari Rifle Volunteers were amalgamated into one administrative battalion designated the "East Coast Rifle Volunteers."

Foreign service bounty clothing.

The issue of foreign service bounty clothing to Madras regiments embarking for Burma was discontinued. All men entitled to such clothing now receive a cash payment in lieu.

Movement of troops.

In the ordinary annual reliefs, the following moves were carried out:—One Horse and two Field Batteries of Royal Artillery proceeded to Bombay and were replaced by a similar number from that Presidency. Four battalions of British Infantry were moved from Burma, 2 of which proceeded to England, 1 to the Bengal and the other to the Madras Presidency, and were replaced by 2 from the former and 2 from the latter Presidency, a battalion from England and one of those withdrawn from Burma taking the places of the 2 latter in India. One battalion moved in India. Two companies of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners were also moved, of which 1 returned to India from Burma and was replaced by another from India. Nine battalions of Madras Infantry were also moved in relief—6 between India and Burma. In addition a wing of the 4th Madras Pioneers was moved from Bangalore to Upper Burma in connection with road work in the Chin Hills.

Distribution of Native army.

Madras troops ceased to garrison Sambalpur (transferred to the Bombay Presidency) on its occupation by Bombay troops. The Wing 27th Madras Infantry accordingly moved to Cuttack. Two squadrons of the 4th Madras Cavalry were moved from Bellary to Madras to provide for extra guard and other duties on the occasion of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch and 2 companies of the 1st Madras Pioneers were sent to Tuticorin from Trichinopoly for duty during His Imperial Highness's stay there. Madras was substituted for Vizianagram as a regimental centre station for Madras Infantry under the linked-battalion system.

Field operations.

During the year, Madras troops under the command of Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C., were detailed to take part in the operations conducted against the Swaba of Wuntho (Upper Burma), with the object of restoring order on the frontier. Small detachments of troops, British and Native, were also employed in Burma in connection with certain expeditions undertaken for punitive and other purposes.

Disturbances near Tuticorin.

Detachments of the 1st Madras Pioneers were despatched to Tuticorin and Kilakarai to guard against the probability of a disturbance arising from a large number of Arabs having assembled at those places in connection with the Ceylon pearl fishery.

Revised system of hutting.

A revised system of hutting Native troops was introduced in April 1890, under which the State provides and maintains lines which are occupied by corps free of rent.

Health of British troops.

The average strength of the British troops was 13,592, or more than that of last year by 313; but the number of admissions into hospital and the average daily sick rate were less. The following table compares the health of the troops in the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

—	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
1889-90	13,279	1,224	20,390	238	412	92·17	1,535·50	19·92	31·02
1890-91	13,592	1,167	18,059	155	311	85·86	1,328·65	11·40	22·88
Increase ...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	57	2,331	83	101	6·31	206·85	8·52	8·14

From these figures it will be observed that the health of the army during the year under report compares very favourably with that of the previous year. The troops were comparatively free from cholera and small-pox. There were 2 admissions amongst the men for cholera, both of which proved fatal, and 5 admissions for small-pox. There were no admissions amongst the women for these diseases, while amongst the children there were 3 admissions for small-pox and no case of cholera. The officers were free from these diseases. There were 125 admissions for enteric fever with 42 deaths. The largest number of cases occurred in Bangalore, where there were 29 admissions and 4 deaths, while in 1889-90 there were only 19 admissions. Tounghoo came next with 18 admissions and 12 deaths. In Secunderabad there were 14 admissions and 2 deaths, a record more favourable than that of the previous year, when there were 164 admissions and 46 deaths. The rate of mortality from dysentery, hepatitis and hepatic abscess was 2·45, which is much lower than that of the previous year, when the ratio per mille of strength was 4·19. The total number of deaths from these diseases was 25, of which 11 occurred in Burma. There were 24 admissions from heatstroke, with a mortality of 15 against 37 cases and a mortality of 27 in the previous year. The depôts furnished the highest rate of admission, which was 1,701·23 and exceeded the rate for 1889-90 by 415·78. The next highest admission rate—1,638·28—was in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts, where there was a decline as compared with the preceding year of 637·17. The Madras district came next with an admission rate of 1,527·96 against 1,572·02 last year. In the Rangoon district the admission rate was 1,344·92, and approaching this was that in the Southern district, which was 1,311·55. There was a decrease in the admission rate in both these districts as compared with the previous year. In the Belgaum and Bangalore districts the ratio of admissions was 1,222·56 or 67·50 lower than last year. The troops on the march contributed the lowest rate, while in the previous year they furnished the highest rate. The ratio per mille for the year under report was 777·32, while in 1889-90 the corresponding figure was 3,769·86. As compared with the previous year, the rate of mortality was higher at the depôts—24·60 per mille—and in the districts of Madras and Rangoon, as well as in the Southern districts. In all the remaining districts there was a fall in the rate. There were no deaths amongst the troops on the march, while in 1889-90 the rate of mortality was highest amongst them. This year, the depôts furnished the highest death-rate, which was 24·60.

Health of Native troops.

The strength of the Native Army during the year was 23,252, or less than that of the previous year by 3,767. The decrease is rather apparent than real, the statistics of three corps not having been received in time for inclusion in this year's figures. The following table compares the health of the troops during 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

—	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
1889-90	27,019	1,204	23,284	672	565	44·56	861·76	24·87	20·91
1890-91	23,252	943	20,142	462	484	40·56	866·25	19·87	20·81
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·49	...	...
Decrease ...	3,767	261	3,142	210	81	4·00	...	5·00	·10

The admission rate has gone on increasing steadily for the last five years. The Myingyan and Mandalay districts were the unhealthiest in the command and the Madras district the healthiest, the admission rate in the former being 1,338·40 per mille of strength and in the latter 576·19. In the Secunderabad district the admission rate was 917·41 or 198·61 higher than last year, and in the Southern district the rate was 798·43, being almost double the rate for the previous year. The admission rate in the Rangoon district increased considerably, being 693·23 in the year under report and 480·63 in 1889-90. There was an increase in the average daily sick rate in two districts (Belgaum and Bangalore, and Rangoon), but the rate of mortality was lower in all the districts. The invaliding rate was higher than that for last year in the Madras, Secunderabad and Rangoon districts and lower in the remaining three districts. The average daily sick and death rates were highest in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts and lowest in the Southern district. The Southern district, however, contributed the highest invaliding rate and the Myingyan and Mandalay districts the lowest. There were 125 admissions amongst the European officers in the year under report against 159 in the previous year, and the largest number of admissions was from ague (33). There were two deaths amongst them, one from hemiplegia and the other from pneumonia.

Voluntary venereal hospitals.

During the year under review, there were 5 voluntary venereal hospitals in operation. The number of patients admitted into these hospitals was 284, while last year there were 119. The results produced under the voluntary system were very far from satisfactory when contrasted with those shown when the Contagious Diseases' Act was in operation. There were no deaths recorded amongst the patients.

Changes in medical administration.

The introduction of cantonment hospitals in this Presidency was sanctioned during the year. The strength of the Apothecary branch of the Sub-Medical Department was raised and an establishment of Lady Nurses was sanctioned for Rangoon.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1890-91 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 340,81,380 and the revised estimate was Rs. 338,58,000, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 336,75,000, being Rs. 4,06,380 less than the sanctioned allotment. The decrease was due chiefly to savings under Native Infantry Reserve forces, provisions for natives, malt liquor, hire of transport, sea and inland water charges, railway charges, implements, godown, furniture and contingencies, transport branch-depôt, regimental medical establishments, ordnance stores and gratuities to natives. The savings under the above and other heads were counterbalanced largely by expenditure on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition and the Anglo-Siamese mission, as well as by increased expenditure under Royal Artillery, British Infantry, kit-money, provisions for Europeans, dieting sick, miscellaneous contingencies and a few other heads. The extra expenditure on account of Upper Burma during the year under review was Rs. 51,21,100, including Rs. 13,36,900 on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition. The expenditure for the year 1890-91 was less by Rs. 1,60,923 than that for 1889-90 (Rs. 338,35,923).

Clothing department.

The clothing manufactured during the year under notice was generally serge or undress clothing for British Troops, alkaliks and pantaloons for Madras Cavalry, and serge clothing for the Bombay Army. No clothing was made up for the Madras Infantry. 161,439 garments and 58,011 chevrons and good-conduct badges were made up during the year against 125,903 garments and 125,650 chevrons and badges in the previous year. The factory outturn included 27,060 garments supplied for expeditionary forces and for mobilization reserve. The balance of stock at the beginning of the year was estimated at Rs. 13,75,561, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,97,537, and the issues for the same period to Rs. 8,06,155, leaving a balance of stock at the end of the year valued at Rs. 11,66,943. The total value of stores demanded from England during the year was Rs. 3,65,571 against Rs. 5,17,447 in the previous year. Stores of indigenous manufacture to the value of Rs. 1,30,110 and European stores worth Rs. 10,870 were purchased in the local market. It was decided that the Madras Cavalry and Infantry including the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners and Hyderabad Contingent Infantry

should in future receive money compensation at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 per man, respectively, in lieu of free issues of khaki clothing. The maintenance of a reserve of field clothing at Rangoon for British and Native Troops and followers was sanctioned.

Commissariat department.

The supply of beef and mutton for all stations in India and Burma was arranged for, as usual, by contract, except at Bhamo, Shwebo and Bernardmyo, where it was supplied departmentally. Slaughter cattle and sheep for the above three stations were obtained by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Store and Shipping, Mandalay, and sent there. Bread was supplied departmentally at all stations in India and Burma except Belgaum, Cannanore, Calicut and Malapuram, where contracts prevailed. The Government Garden at Secunderabad, which was made a permanent institution, was worked at a saving of Rs. 196 during the year under review. The working of the Thayetmyo Commissariat Garden was a very great success, the saving to Government during the year being Rs. 4,667 or Rs. 2,064 more than in 1889-90. The Government of India accorded sanction during the year for the establishment of gardens at Bhamo and Bernardmyo, and steps were taken for the establishment of gardens at Mandalay, Shwebo and Haka. The stock of rum in hand was sufficient to meet all demands. Malt liquor for Indian stations (including Belgaum) was supplied by the Murree Brewery Company and Messrs. Meakin and Company up to the 31st December 1890, when the Government ruled that officers commanding British regiments and batteries of Artillery should, as a tentative measure, make their own arrangements for the supply of beer to their refreshment-rooms without the aid of State agency. Malt liquor for the troops in Lower Burma continued to be supplied by the Murree Brewery Company and in Upper Burma by Messrs. Dyer and Company, and tea for stations in India was contracted for at As. 7-7 per pound deliverable at Madras, except in Belgaum, where the supply was made by the Dehra Dún Company at As. 6-8 per pound. The Government Tea Gardens at Port Blair continued to supply the tea required for all British troops in Burma at As. 7-8$\frac{3}{4}$ per pound. 196 young steers were received from the Amrat Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharájá of Mysore.

Reserve Remount depôt, Hosur.

504 horses for the British Mounted services remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1890; exclusive of 7 old cast horses attached to the depôt farm. During the year under review 275 horses were purchased, making a total of 779 animals. Of this number 276 were issued to the service, 9 were sold and 5 died, leaving a balance of 489 on the 1st April 1891. The average price of the horses purchased during the year was the same as that in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 650.

Pension and Family Payment department.

On the 31st March 1891 there were 31,878 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 23,84,602, showing an increase of 1,429 pensioners at an increased cost to Government of Rs. 1,02,521 as compared with the previous year. There were 1,541 casualties during the year and 2,790 fresh pensioners were added to the list. This large increase in number and money was owing to the disbandment of four Native regiments. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments in Burma and at the stations beyond the Madras frontier during the year was 82,509, and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 5,42,265, showing a decrease in number of 5,076 certificates and in money of Rs. 57,417. This decrease was owing to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by two regiments of Native Infantry returned from Burma for disbandment, by one regiment of Native Infantry and one battalion of European Infantry returned from Burma on relief, and by men of various corps and departments who had died, been discharged or had returned to the coast on sick certificate.

Employment of pensioners.

At the close of the official year under review, 8,468 pensioners were employed, a large number of whom filled posts of trust and responsibility. The number of pensioners on the 31st March 1891 who had registered their names for employment was 743.

MARINE. (1890-91.)

Marine Acts. The following new Acts were passed in the year, viz., Act V of 1891 amending and supplementing the Indian Ports Act X of 1889, Act VI of 1891 amending the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, and Act VII of 1891 amending the Indian Registration Act X of 1841. Under section 5 (1), Act X of 1889, new limits were fixed for the ports of Tellicherry and Vizagapatam. Under sections 7 and 36, a Board of Port Conservancy for the Godávari district was constituted. Under section 7, the Port Officer of Pámban was appointed Conservator of the ports of Mandapam and Rámesvaram in the district of Madura. Madras Act III of 1885 was extended to the port of Cocanada, and rules and schedules of fees were framed and brought into force there in the year. On the line between Negapatam and the Straits Settlements, an additional steamer was employed by a new Company, making in all three steamers working on that line. The provision of medical officers on board of native passenger-vessels, rules for the carriage of explosives on board such vessels, and sundry other matters in connection with the working of Act X of 1887 formed the subject of an exhaustive inquiry and report to the Government of India by a Special Commission appointed for the purpose. 90 native vessels were registered in the Presidency during the year. Rules for the preparation of Shipping Masters' accounts and for the periodical inspection thereof by an officer of the Accounts department were framed and issued to the Shipping Masters at Madras and Coast ports. The schedules of boat-hire rates of the more important ports along the coast (Madras excepted) were revised, and the revised rates were brought into force in the year. The rules of 30th September 1867, for the better management and control of licensed boats, catamarans, &c., were under revision at the close of the year. Under section 6 (1) (*e*) of the Indian Ports Act, two additional rules were brought into force at the port of Cocanada in order to prevent the use of naked or unprotected lights on vessels lying in the river within port limits, and the firing of rocket or other fireworks within port limits. Section 31 of the Ports Act was specially extended to the port of Mangalore, and rules relating to the licensing of pilots framed and rates of fees for pilotage fixed. The rules relating to the licensing of pilots and to the duties of licensed pilots at the ports of Pámban and Kílakarai were revised, and the rates for services other than pilotage, were amended. The rates of pilotage fees payable by vessels entering the artificial harbour at the port of Madras were reduced in the year.

Wrecks and casualties. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of wrecks and casualties, there being only 3 strandings and 4 founderings, or a total of 7, as compared with 23 strandings, 12 miscellaneous casualties, 1 collision, and 1 foundering, or a total of 37, in the previous year. The most important of the seven cases recorded this year was the loss of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Nurjahan*, of 1,936 tons burthen, on the Tinnevelly coast, in connection with which a formal investigation under Act V of 1883 was held at Tuticorin, and the 3rd officer of the vessel was reduced for three months. There was no loss of life in any instance.

Weather. The weather was normal throughout the year, thus enabling shipping and landing operations to be carried on without interruption at all the ports.

Meteorological observatory. The Meteorological Observatory at the Presidency Port office worked satisfactorily.

Marine manual. A complete manual for the guidance of Port Officers was compiled in the year, but its issue was deferred pending final approval by Government.

Tidal observations. The Tidal Observatory at Madras was abolished. The results of observations at Cocanada, Tuticorin and Cochin were satisfactory.

Passenger traffic. 168,540 passengers sailed from all ports in the Presidency during the year and 132,709 landed at these ports. The largest traffic was carried on at the ports of Pámban, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Cocanada.

The following statement compares the number of vessels which paid port dues, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency with the figures for 1889-90 :— Navigation and trade.

—	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
						Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	British { Coasting	266	314	425,509	448,302	29,945	28,636
	British { Other than coasting ...	251	252	491,822	485,104	73,714	64,292
	Foreign	57	69	62,084	86,582	3,893	8,304
	Native	79	86	10,638	10,980	1,092	869
	Total ...	653	721	990,143	1,030,968	1,08,644	1,02,101
Coast Ports	British { Coasting	2,721	3,954	3,904,835	4,948,359	1,02,792	1,54,407
	British { Other than coasting ...	612	966	398,949	947,206	31,378	1,02,949
	Foreign	606	666	88,298	130,048	3,199	12,859
	Native	20,500	19,969	774,644	785,603	25,421	25,860
	Total ...	24,439	25,555	5,116,726	6,811,216	1,62,790	2,96,075
	Grand Total ...	25,092	26,276	6,106,869	7,842,184	2,71,434	3,95,176

The principal ports visited by British vessels, and the number of vessels that called, were as follows, viz., Pámban 519, Negapatam 380, Cocanada 334, Gopálpur 325, Tuticorin 271, Bimlipatam 261, Cochin 261, Masulipatam 241, Vizagapatam 225, Calicut 213, Tellicherry 212, Cannanore 167, Mangalore 153, Cuddalore 131 and Calingapatam 130. Of foreign vessels, 6 called at Cocanada, 1 at Cuddalore, 1 at Porto Novo, 4 at Negapatam, 205 at the principal ports in the Malabar district, and 380 at the principal ports in the South Canara district. The foreign vessels that visited the ports in the eastern group were chiefly French, Swedish, Norwegian and American steamers. Of those that visited the Malabar and South Canara ports, some were under American, German and French colours, the remainder being principally large Arab vessels, and small country craft belonging to the coast of Cutch, Goa, &c. The decrease in port dues paid by British craft at Madras and by all native craft was due to the reduction in rates in force from 1st September 1889. The port dues paid at the coast ports averaged from 6 to 21 pies per ton, and at Madras from 12 to 26 pies per ton.

The subjoined statement exhibits the total value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the Presidency for the official years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :— Trade.

—	Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
All Ports.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of Madras. { 1889-90 ...	990,143	6,65,85,549	5,40,63,184	12,06,48,733	10,95,357	30,655	11,26,012
Total of Madras. { 1890-91 ...	1,030,968	6,64,84,066	5,10,80,871	11,75,64,939	11,77,441	2,835	11,80,276
Total of all other ports. { 1889-90 ...	5,116,726	4,38,71,873	10,71,29,724	15,10,01,597	56,716	4,55,403	5,12,119
Total of all other ports. { 1890-91 ...	5,780,248	5,32,28,107	10,54,15,433	15,86,43,600	60,498	4,05,954	4,66,452

The receipts at all the ports in the Madras Presidency amounted to Rs. 3,47,674 and the charges to Rs. 5,26,223 against Rs. 3,95,881 and Rs. 5,50,818, respectively, in 1889-90. Excluding the Provincial contribution of Rs. 72,484 credited in 1889-90, the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 24,277, an increase almost wholly arising from port dues. The charges included a contribution to the Madras Harbour Trust of Rs. 2,62,000. The year closed with an outport balance of Rs. 2,74,483 and a balance at Madras of Rs. 2,91,945. Port fund.

Gopálpur—Both imports and exports increased, a result due to the improvement in the condition of the district arising from a comparatively favourable season. Passenger traffic was unusually brisk. The question of breaking up the pier was under consideration. Calingapatam—There was an increase in the Outports.

value both of imports and exports, and a general improvement in the trade of the port this year arising from the improved condition of the district. Bimlipatam—There was an increase both in exports and imports. Seeds were shipped to European ports, and cotton goods and metals imported in larger quantities than in the previous year. Passenger statistics exhibited a decrease. The boat channel shifted its position during the year. Vizagapatam—In exports there was a slight decrease, but in imports an increase, due to the arrival of large consignments of railway materials for the East Coast Railway. Passenger traffic decreased. A survey of the coast was completed by the Indian Marine Steamer *Investigator*. A stern mooring buoy was laid down in the roadstead and a three-ton crane was erected near the landing place. Cocanada—In imports there was an increase but in exports a decrease, due to the failure of the gingelly crop and to less demand for sugar and castor seeds from foreign countries. Passenger traffic was brisk as usual. The goods wharf was repaired. Two dredgers were employed in removing the silt from the bar and river. A survey of the coast and bay was carried out by the Indian Marine Steamer *Investigator*. Masulipatam—The marked prosperity of the district, combined with the failure of crops in some of the southern districts, helped to increase the value of exports from Masulipatam by over 14 lakhs of rupees as compared with 1889-90. Under the head of imports also there was an increase. Cuddalore—In the export trade there was an increase this year, while in imports there was a decrease. Large shipments of ground-nuts to Europe contributed to the increase, while the decrease was owing to fewer arrivals of coal and railway materials. A dredger was obtained and much of the inconvenience caused to boat traffic by the silting of the channels was removed by dredging. Porto Novo—There was a decrease in exports and an increase in imports. The decrease in exports was due to less shipments of rice and paddy to Ceylon ports. The trade with the Straits Settlements was on the increase. The wharf was repaired and two additional wings added to the jetty at a cost of Rs. 4,000. Negapatam—Both exports and imports showed an increase, over the figures of the preceding year. A Committee was appointed by Government to consider measures for overcoming the difficulties arising from the silting of the river and the want of a sufficient depth of water over the bar. Groynes were erected to protect the south sand spit from erosion. Passenger trade was brisk as usual. Large numbers of cattle were shipped from this port to the Straits Settlements. A shed for native passengers was erected on the port jetty at a cost of nearly Rs. 3,000. Pámban—Trade opened briskly with two regular lines of small steamers running through the pass. One line, however, had, in the competition, to abandon operations. The steam communication thus established had the effect of keeping away many of the smaller-sized native craft which used to resort to this port. Tuticorin—The trade of the port was in a prosperous condition, placing it again at the head of all the coast ports; there was a large increase in imports, but a falling off in exports. Cotton and jaggery shipments were fewer than in the previous year. Passenger trade was brisk as usual. Cochin—The trade of the port was in a flourishing condition, the returns showing an increase under the head of both imports and exports. Rice and paddy contributed largely to the increase under the head of imports. The ship-building industry of this port showed signs of reaction, and two small vessels adapted for the coasting trade were built in the year. Calicut and Beypore—There was an increase in imports but a small decrease in exports. A new flagstaff for signalling to the shipping was erected at Calicut. Tellicherry—Both imports and exports increased, the increase in exports being due to larger shipments of coffee this year to Europe, and that in imports to larger arrivals of rice from Calcutta, crops in certain parts of the district having failed for want of rain in proper season. Cannanore—The trade of the port showed an increase in imports and a decrease in exports. Mangalore—The trade of this port showed an increase in imports and a decrease in exports. The decrease in exports occurred chiefly in coffee, rice, &c. Two buoys marking the bar channel were placed in position.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1890-91.)

The following statement compares the numbers of wild animals destroyed in 1889-90 and 1890-91 :— Numbers killed.

—	1889-90	1890-91.
	No.	No.
Elephants	...	..
Tigers	150	158
Panthers	1,025	916
Bears	178	110
Wolves	84	1
Hyænas	168	7
Total ...	1,605	1,192

The decrease occurs under all the heads except "tigers," under which there was an increase of 8 over the number killed in the preceding year. There was only 1 wolf killed in the year and that was in Godávari. Of the 7 hyænas destroyed, Malabar accounted for 4, Godávari for 2, and North Arcot for 1.

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 27,419 against Rs. 37,345 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,926 or 26·57 per cent. The decrease was due to the smaller number of animals killed during the year, to the discontinuance of the grant of rewards for wolves and hyænas, and to the restrictive orders issued with regard to the payment of full rewards for the destruction of tigers, panthers and bears. Of the total amount of rewards, Rs. 22,655 were disbursed in the three northernmost and the two West Coast districts and in Coimbatore and Salem. The loss of human life by wild animals decreased from 290 in the preceding year to 143 in the year under report. The deaths from snake-bites declined from 1,847 in 1889-90 to 1,610 in the year under report; in Nílgiris alone there was no loss of life under this head. The total mortality among cattle from both wild animals and snakes amounted to 16,310 against 17,813 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,503 or 8·4 per cent. Loss of crops by the depredations of wild animals was reported specially only from Ganjam, Godávari and Malabar, and the value of the crops destroyed in these districts amounted to Rs. 889 in the year under report against Rs. 1,213 in the previous year. Rewards.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1890-91.)

Season and rainfall.

With the exception of the four northern districts of the Presidency and Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the season during the year 1890-91 was generally very unfavourable and exceptionally so in portions of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Malabar. The total rainfall registered for the Presidency during the year amounted to 40·00 inches against 47·04 in 1889-90 and 45·28, the average of the ten years ending 1889-90. As compared with this average the rainfall in the early monsoon was nowhere very seriously deficient; that of the latter monsoon was, however, deficient in all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. In the 9 districts where the season was exceptionally unfavourable, the rains in the first three months of the north-east monsoon were unusually scanty and the result was a serious failure of wet crops over more or less extensive tracts and a poor yield of dry crops. The areas affected in South Arcot and Madura were however comparatively small and prospects subsequently so far improved in them that they were left out of account when the question of relief measures for the affected tracts was considered during the last months of the year. Malabar, too, was left out of account, for although there was a considerable failure of the second rice crop, the first crop yielded fairly well. Excluding these three districts the area reported as affected by the season about the beginning of January 1891 was estimated at about 18,000 square miles, comprising the taluks of Nellore south of the Pennér river and the southern portion of the Venkatagiri zamindari; portions of the eastern and southern taluks of Cuddapah, the greater portion of the Kálahasti zamindari and the Wandiwash taluk in North Arcot, the northern taluks of Chingleput and portions of three others, seven taluks of Tinnevelly, four of which were only partially affected, and portions of the Coimbatore district. The aggregate population of this tract was over 4,000,000. In the third week of January, however, some unexpected rain fell in parts of the affected districts, and this was followed up by more rain in February and March which materially improved the prospects, especially in Nellore, Madura, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, so that towards the end of the official year there seemed no ground for any serious anxiety except in portions of Chingleput, North Arcot, three taluks of Tinnevelly and the Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore, comprising an area of 7,600 square miles. These tracts began to exhibit in January and February unmistakeable signs of distress and it was found necessary to provide relief works. The ordinary public works however, supplemented by a few large works opened by the Public Works Department, coupled with increased expenditure on repairs to minor irrigation works and a liberal grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, enabled the ryots and labouring classes to tide over the distress during the closing months of the year without much difficulty. At the end of March about 100 minor irrigation works and 15 ordinary Public Works Department works were in progress in the five affected taluks of Chingleput, giving employment to about 5,300 coolies. In the Wandiwash taluk and in the Kálahasti zamindari of the North Arcot district about 2,100 people were employed on 31 minor irrigation works and 9 Public Works Department works, while in Tinnevelly the number employed on 35 minor irrigation works started in the last week of March was about 1,000. In the Pollachi taluk in Coimbatore some 600 coolies were employed on a major irrigation work started in the worst tract. Kitchens for the distribution of cooked food to destitute women and children unable to work were ordered to be started in the affected tracts in the North Arcot district after a personal visit paid by His Excellency the Governor to the Wandiwash taluk on the 16th March. By the 31st March three kitchens

had been opened in the Wandiwash taluk and two in the Mâderpak division of the Kálahasti zamindari in which some 300 people, mostly children, were being fed daily. In the 9 affected districts referred to above, remissions for loss of crops had to be granted to the amount of 13·1 lakhs. In Ganjam there was a copious rainfall throughout the district during the last four months of the south-west monsoon and the crops, both wet and dry, promised to be bumpers, but a heavy north-east monsoon followed culminating in a cyclone which burst over the south-eastern part of the district on the 11th and 12th October and caused serious injury to tanks and roads, without, however, damaging the standing crops to any considerable extent. 11 major and 24 minor irrigation works irrigating 4,212 and 2,237 acres, respectively, were breached. The Godávari began to rise in June, being at its maximum height (11' 3" above the crest of the anicut) on the 13th August; the tanks as well as the Godávari canals received a good supply of water. The Kistna river had good freshes and the highest flood was 8·4 feet over the crest of the anicut on the 11th November 1890 against 8·3 feet in the previous year. No damage to crops was caused by the freshes in either river. The freshes in the Cauvery were about the average. In Nílgiris the season was unfavourable to coffee, but fairly satisfactory as regards tea.

Cultivation.

The total extent of ryotwari and inam lands (minor inams and whole inam villages) cultivated during the year both under first and second crop amounted to 26,070,494 acres, exhibiting a slight decrease of 48,400 acres or ·19 per cent. as compared with the total area cultivated in the previous year as shown below :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or decrease compared with 1889-90.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ryotwar. First crop ...	18,417,424	18,936,316	18,840,313	− 96,003	− 0·51
Ryotwar. Second crop ...	1,920,975	2,033,918	2,089,448	+ 55,530	+ 2·73
Ryotwar. Total ...	20,338,399	20,970,234	20,929,761	− 40,473	− 0·19
Inam ... First crop ...	4,739,845	4,860,585	4,836,943	− 23,642	− 0·49
Inam ... Second crop ...	255,748	288,098	303,790	+ 15,692	+ 5·45
Inam ... Total ...	4,995,593	5,148,683	5,140,733	− 7,950	− 0·16
Total, Ryotwar and Inam ...	25,333,992	26,118,917	26,070,494	− 48,423	− 0·19

There was a decrease in the area under first crop, but an increase in that under second crop. The former was due chiefly to the unfavourable character of the season in nearly one half of the Presidency, and the latter to the favourable north-east monsoon in Kistna, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly. The decrease under first crop was large in Anantapur (acres 84,200), Cuddapah (62,700), North Arcot (23,900), Chingleput (12,400), Madura (28,000), Tinnevelly (39,300), Coimbatore (18,000) and Ganjam (24,300). This decrease was partly counterbalanced by increases in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Nílgiris and Malabar, ranging from 0·15 per cent. in Nellore to 8·77 per cent. in Vizagapatam. The increase in Vizagapatam was due partly to the introduction of the survey area and partly to the favourable season.

Special products.

The cultivated area under cotton, indigo and sugarcane is shown below :—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1889-90.	1889-90	1890-91.	Increase or decrease compared with 1889-90.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	1,491,506	1,640,843	1,737,721	+ 96,878
Indigo	435,129	447,343	255,810	− 191,533
Sugarcane	51,632	59,975	57,479	− 2,496

* The difference between the figures in this column and those given in the report of the previous year is due to the adoption of finally corrected figures from the statistical returns of that year.

Cotton.

The total area sown with cotton showed an increase of 5·9 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The chief cotton districts in the Presidency are Kistna, the Ceded districts, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. The area under cotton in these districts amounted to 1,660,000 acres, or 95 per cent. of the total area under this crop. As compared with the previous year, all the districts named exhibited an increase except Tinnevelly and Madura, in which there was a small decrease amounting to 12,889 acres, or about 4 per cent., due to late and deficient rainfall during the north-east monsoon. The increase was large in Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary and Coimbatore owing chiefly to a favourable season and to the rotation of crops, the areas sown in the previous year with cholum in Bellary and indigo in Kistna having been mostly devoted to cotton during the year.

Indigo.

The area returned under indigo exhibited a decrease of more than 42 per cent. The decrease was common to all districts and was large in Kistna (31,393 acres), Nellore (20,311), Cuddapah (41,484), Anantapur (17,584), Kurnool (39,147) and South Arcot (22,321). It was due to a fall in the price of the dye and to the cultivation of more remunerative crops. In Cuddapah and Anantapur it was also due to untimely rains and to deficient water-supply.

Sugarcane.

The area under sugarcane decreased by 2,496 acres or 4 per cent. There was a decrease in 11 districts and an increase in 8. The decrease was large in Vizagapatam (1,545 acres) owing to the scanty rainfall in the early part of the year. The increase was large in Godávari and Kurnool, being due in the former district to timely receipt of water in the Yeleru river in the Peddápuram taluk and in the latter to large demand and high prices in the market for jaggery.

Prices.

Owing to unfavourable seasons the prices of all food-grains and horse-gram were higher than usual in 1888-89 and 1889-90; during the year under report there was a further advance as shown below :—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.			
	1875-76.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	seers.	seers.	seers.	seers.
Rice, second sort	16·0	14·8	13·4	12·6
Paddy, do.	28·6	25·7	23·2	21·8
Cholum	26·6	26·6	24·6	23·4
Cumbu	26·4	24·5	23·7	22·7
Ragi	27·9	28·6	27·7	25·6
Varagu	39·6	35·5	34·0	29·3
Horse-gram	24·1	25·2	20·8	20·2
Salt	15·8	11·8	12·1	12·1

In Ganjam and Vizagapatam the four staple food-grains—rice, cholum, cumbu and ragi—were sold much cheaper than in the previous year. In Godávari, cumbu and ragi were cheaper, but cholum was slightly dearer, while rice, second sort, was stationary. In South Canara, the prices of rice and ragi showed a slight fall. In all other districts, the prices of the four grains rose except cholum, cumbu and ragi in Kurnool and cholum in Tanjore, which showed a slight decrease. This general rise in the prices was due to the exceptionally disastrous character of the north-east monsoon and the consequent diminished outturn of crops in several districts, and also to large exportations of food supplies from the more favoured districts to their less fortunate neighbours. The rise was largest in Madura and Tinnevelly, amounting to 16 and 15 per cent., respectively, in the case of rice, second sort, to 22 and 16 per cent. in cumbu, and to between 21 and 24 per cent. in the case of cholum and ragi. In 9 other districts the percentage of increase ranged from 10 to 17 for one or more of these four grains. The price of horse-gram rose in all the districts except in the four northern districts, the Ceded districts and Kurnool. The rise was conspicuous in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Nílgiris, and is ascribed to insufficient rainfall during the latter part of the year. The price of salt was almost stationary in several districts.

Compared with 1889-90 the wages of labour remained almost stationary in several districts. The average for the Presidency for different classes of male adult labourers was as shown below:— Wages.

—	Rates current in	
	Towns.	Rural tracts.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural labourers	5 10 6	4 8 8
Syce or horsekeeper	6 4 2	5 1 8
Common mason, carpenter or smith	15 2 10	12 10 6

The average monthly wages of agricultural labourers in the rural tracts of most districts varied from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 5. They were slightly higher than Rs. 5 in Kistna, Cuddapah, North Arcot and South Arcot, and over Rs. 6 in Nílgiris and South Canara. As usual, Salem showed the lowest wages, viz., Rs. 2-10-0 against Rs. 2-14-0 in the previous year. There was an increase in the rates of wages of agricultural labourers in the rural tracts of Vizagapatam, Anantapur, South Arcot and one taluk of Cuddapah, attributed in the first-named district to the commencement of work on the East-Coast Railway and in the other three districts to the works on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway. In North Arcot, Salem and the sub-division taluks of Cuddapah, wages exhibited a decrease, ascribed to the unfavourable season and the consequent absence of demand for labour. In Kurnool and Kistna, also, there was a decrease, attributed to the completion of railway works.

During the year under report there was a sufficiency of pasture and fodder, and the health of cattle was generally good except in Godávari, Nílgiris and portions of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, in which, owing to the serious failure of the north-east monsoon, pasture and fodder were generally scanty. The total mortality among live-stock amounted during the year to 413,675, or 16,517 less than in the previous year—a death-rate of 15 per mille of the total stock. There was a decrease amongst cattle and sheep and goats in the numbers of deaths from all diseases, except "variola"—*vide* the following abstract:— Health of cattle.

Causes of death.	During the year ending the 31st March					
	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.
Diseases.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Rinderpest	38,252	4,492	...	21,970	2,172	...
Diarrhœa and dysentery	30,368	5,040	6	27,907	4,741	15
Anthrax	22,502	5,654	9	18,586	5,211	17
Foot-and-mouth disease	7,811	2,836	...	6,064	926	...
Variola	3,290	7,962	4	2,214	8,156	8
All other causes	26,243	13,615	134	25,356	8,771	159
Total deaths from disease ...	128,466	39,599	153	102,097	29,977	199
Other causes.						
Natural decay	163,848	40,699	484	197,736	47,606	574
Accidents	22,114	11,815	66	9,629	4,278	64
Snake-bite	2,895	829	10	2,698	192	3
Poisoning	15	2	...	24	...	...
Wild animals	10,517	9,050	130	10,553	7,921	144
Total ...	199,389	61,895	690	220,630	59,997	785
Total deaths from all causes ...	327,855	101,494	843	322,717	89,974	984

The loss of cattle caused by rinderpest during the year amounted to only 57 per cent. of that in 1889-90 and 22 per cent. of that in 1888-89. Cuddapah,

Kurnool, South Arcot, Tanjore and Madura contributed 45 per cent. of the total mortality under this head. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the mortality from diseases in Godávari, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Nílgiris. The increase amounted in Tanjore to 63 per cent. and in Trichinopoly to 20 per cent. The total loss to the agricultural community, resulting from diseases mostly preventable, was about 10½ lakhs, or 2¾ lakhs loss than in 1889-90, estimating the value of cattle at Rs. 10 per head and that of sheep and goats at Re. 1.

Manufactures.

Weaving, the chief industry of the Presidency, though somewhat on the decline as regards the finer cloths on account of the competition of cheap machine-made foreign goods, continued to afford employment to large numbers of the population. It was most frequently carried on with the aid of indigenous handlooms, but there were also 8 large spinning mills at work in Madras, Tinnevelly, Bellary and Malabar. In the Coimbatore district there were 3 cotton-cleaning machines, 5 cotton presses and a steam spinning mill. The manufacture of yarn and indigo, coffee-curing and the curing of hides and skins continued to thrive well. There was no brisk demand during the year for machine-made tiles and bricks turned out by the Basel Mission establishment in South Canara, but the number of them made was far in excess of that in the previous year; the cloth industry of the same establishment maintained its ground.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1890-91.)

General.

The Agricultural Department remained in charge of Mr. H. F. Clogstoun throughout the year. That officer was deputed to attend the Agricultural Conference at Simla early in October 1890, when Dr. Voelcker's suggestions for the improvement of Indian agriculture by scientific means were discussed. The orders of Government on the report of the Agricultural Committee appointed in September 1888 were issued in July 1890, but it was not possible to take any direct action on them during the year, and the questions involved therein were practically held in abeyance.

Village records.

The village and taluk accounts were fairly well kept and were carefully scrutinized at the period of the annual settlement. The sanction of the Secretary of State for the appointment of a special officer as Personal Assistant to the Director to undertake the duty of inspecting the work of the subordinate revenue establishments in the maintenance of land records and survey marks and plans was received towards the close of the year. The revision of the village establishments in the three Government taluks of Ganjam was sanctioned during the year. Proposals relating to Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Kurnool were under consideration. The revision of the staff of revenue inspectors, under reference in the previous year, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and given effect to partially during the year, their number having been raised from 525 to 610. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mr. Cardozo, made a tour in the North-Western and Central Provinces in order to ascertain the details of the system of survey by village accountants there prevailing, and on his return sent in a report recommending the introduction of the system into this Presidency, which was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Analysis of districts.

The progress made in famine analysis, though considerable, still left much to be desired. Nílgiris was the only district in which the village registers and firka books were completely prepared and checked up to fasli 1299. Ganjam and Chingleput were extremely backward. A special scrutiny of the registers was made during the jamabandi. No further steps were taken to carry out any detailed analyses, and it was decided at the Simla Conference that these should be left to be worked out gradually as information was collected.

System of collection.

The revision of the kistbandi, or instalments of revenue, carried out during 1889-90 has been attended with most satisfactory results throughout the Presidency. The instalments do not generally begin until the crops are ready for the market, and the ryot is thus able to sell his produce to greater advantage and pay

his revenue with greater readiness than before. During the year under report effect was given to the revised kistbandi in Tanjore. The scheme for the remittance of Government revenue by means of postal money orders was experimentally tried in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly.

Measures of protection.

The portion of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Cumbum to Nandyál was completed during the year and the whole line from Guntakal to Bezváda was thus made available for traffic.. A portion of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway in South Arcot was also opened for traffic on the 17th November 1890, and another portion, continuous with the above and connecting it with the Nellore branch, on the 18th March 1891. The work on the East Coast Railway was vigorously proceeded with in the northern districts, and the line from Tiruválúr to Mutupét in the Tanjore district was under construction. The survey of a line from Nellore to Bezváda, a distance of 163¼ miles, with an 18-miles branch to Guntúr, and that of another line, 86 miles in length, from Madras to Gúdúr, were completed during the year. The Rushikulya works in Ganjam and the Periyár project in Madura were in progress during the year.. A sum of Rs. 4,70,979 was also spent during the year on the improvement and extension of the Kistna Delta system. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received for estimates amounting to Rs. 8,71,000 for improving and extending the Kalingaráyan channel in the Coimbatore district. The original sanctioned allotment for the repairs of minor irrigation works was Rs. 4,00,000, but it was subsequently raised to Rs. 4,60,000 to provide work for labourers in the affected tracts of North Arcot, Chingleput and Tinnevelly. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,12,591, the highest recorded since the transfer of these works to the control of the Revenue Department in 1883-84. The budget allotment for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 2,41,900, of which Rs. 2,27,942 were actually lent against Rs. 1,38,690 in the preceding year; under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the budget grant was Rs. 58,100 and the actual amount utilized was Rs. 43,562 against Rs. 44,950 in 1889-90.

Agricultural experiments.

The dairy farm attached to the College of Agriculture, Saidápet, was fairly successful during the year. The work of the college itself is dealt with further on in Chapter VII. The question of establishing farm schools was still *sub judice*, and nothing was done with the exception that 3 selected Agricultural Inspectors were sent to Kumbakónam, Coimbatore and Bellary to make themselves fully acquainted with local practices, in view of the probability of their being called upon to take charge of the farms which it has been proposed to start at those places in connection with existing schools. During the year under report prizes were again awarded for samples of barley grown on the Nílgiris. There was a decline in the number of exhibits owing partly to an unfavourable season, but, notwithstanding the season, the samples were superior for malting purposes to those of the previous year. All the samples were raised from seeds of English origin. In May 1890, the Government, having regard to the deterioration of the quality of the potatoes grown on the Nílgiris, resolved to obtain 50 bushels of seed potatoes from England. The supply, which was obtained through the Secretary of State, arrived in Madras in December 1890 and was forwarded to the Nílgiris with instructions that the seed should be sold to growers at 10 lbs. per rupee. Acting on a remark in a report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, that Eucalyptus leaves were a useful disencrustator for locomotive boilers, their use was suggested to the South Indian Railway and the Madras Railway authorities, with the result that supplies were obtained for both for experimental use on the railways. The Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, of the managing committee of which the Director of the Department is an *ex-officio* member, continued its work on the usual lines during the year. It received a Government grant of Rs. 4,000 and a private income from subscriptions of Rs. 3,093. Its total receipts were Rs. 16,647. Its expenditure occurred chiefly under establishment (Rs. 5,062), seeds and plants (Rs. 3,260), and improvement of gardens (Rs. 3,463), and amounted in all to Rs. 17,316. Rs. 5,226 were realized by the sale of seeds and plants.

Exhibitions.

No shows of any sort were held during the year, nor was it considered advisable, in reference to the unfavourable state of the season, to make any

arrangements for carrying out the orders of Government as to the initiation of special pony and cattle shows in any of the chief breeding districts.

Agricultural implements.

The iron sugar mills continued to spread over the country, and the heavy iron cotton-soil ploughs remained in favour in the Bellary district, where the ryots often hired them to break up foul or waste land with teams of 4 or 5 yoke of oxen. Endeavours were made to introduce the bamboo seed-drill of the Ceded Districts into Ganjam, but with little success.

Cattle breeding and veterinary establishments.

The orders issued during the year regarding the provision of pasturage, fodder, fuel and small timber for the agricultural population deserve a brief reference. Hitherto the idea had generally prevailed that as soon as a forest was reserved, cattle and men were to be excluded, and it was to be worked for the profit of Government rather than for the benefit of the people. Government has now emphatically declared that the chief object of the reserved forests throughout the greater part of the country is the provision of pasture, small timber, fuel and leaves for manure or litter, and that they are to be worked in order to meet the wants of the villagers in these respects and not to be converted into close reserves for the growth of large timber. During the year pony-breeding operations were brought to an end on the Nílgiris, and the stallion previously stationed there was transferred to Coimbatore. One stallion in the latter district was condemned and sold. One new stallion was purchased and sent to Salem. At the end of the year there were 6 stallions stationed in Coimbatore and 5 in Salem. 509 mares were covered against 434 in 1889. The results of the coverings effected during 1889 were reported and showed that only 22 per cent. of the mares in Coimbatore and 38 per cent. in Salem, or, on the whole, 26 per cent. foaled. Castration operations were continued in Salem and Coimbatore, the number of castrations effected being 201.

Cattle disease.

Government determined in July 1890 to suspend all direct action in attempting to combat disease amongst live stock. It was at the same time proposed that the Veterinary officer thus set free should become Veterinary Vice-Principal of the College of Agriculture, and should also supervise 5 small veterinary hospitals which it was proposed to attach to the farm-schools alluded to above. Towards the end of the year, however, on objection to this arrangement being taken by the Government of India, the Madras Government consented to maintain the office of Inspector of Cattle Diseases on the condition that the officer filling it should be engaged in investigation only. At the commencement of the year, 18 stock inspectors were employed under the department. In its orders of July 1890, the Government resolved that the staff should be broken up and notices were issued accordingly. The carrying out of this decision was, however, held in abeyance pending the result of the reference to the Government of India regarding the proposed abolition of the post of Inspector of Cattle Diseases. Meanwhile 4 inspectors left the department, having obtained appointments in other branches of the public service, and of the 14 remaining, 6 were selected in January to undergo a special course of training at Saidápet to prepare them for their future duties when put in charge of the veterinary hospitals to be started in connection with the farm-schools. In March, 3 more were placed on special duty in connection with the operations for the relief of distress. Act II of 1866 has been withdrawn from operation in all districts, and the Government has decided not to put it in force again for the present except in connection with the regulation of large cattle markets and fairs.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1890-91.)

Gardens.

The rainfall for the year at the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, was 48·61 inches, or about the average. The season was a good one for plant growth. The condition of the Government gardens continued to improve. The walks and the lawns were brought into better order, while the coolies' lines, which collapsed during the year, were rebuilt, and the old dilapidated arbours were replaced by more substantial structures. A number of blue-gums were felled. Fewer new plants were introduced during the year than usual. The Government House gardens were

in a backward condition. Stonehouse park and Church Hill park were carefully conserved during the year. The Crewe and Ottley Hall estates were let out for the cultivation of potatoes. Sim's park, Coonoor, was maintained in good order; two new paths were made and a piece of ground was set apart for the cultivation of roses. The trees in the shola grew rapidly, but the severe frost in the winter destroyed the terminal shoots of most of the *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. The Barliyár experimental gardens were kept in good order and several new specimens were added. The Durian continued its rapid growth, reaching a height of 42 feet. The Liberian coffee yielded a fair crop and suffered but little from leaf disease. The Mangostine crop was not a good one. Several new specimens were planted in the Gúdalúr experimental gardens, but the ravages of wild animals and the want of rain proved serious obstacles to the success of the gardens.

Herbarium. Several plants were added to the Herbarium, chiefly by contributors in South India. Cabinets were provided for the collection of seeds and fruits, which received further additions during the year.

Library. Rs. 702 were spent on the library. Several much needed Botanical works were purchased. Some more volumes of Hooker's Icones Plantarum, the Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, the Pharmacopœia Indica and other valuable works were presented to the library.

Financial. The budget estimate of receipts for the year was Rs. 3,500. The sum actually realized was Rs. 4,296 or Rs. 233 more than last year. Seeds and plants to the value of Rs. 585 were distributed gratis or in exchange for gifts made to the garden. The budget estimate of expenditure was Rs. 22,700 and the revised estimate Rs. 22,650, while the actual expenditure aggregated Rs. 22,531 against Rs. 22,495 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous. Analyses were made by the Government Quinologist of the tobacco leaves grown from the seeds sown last year, and, as far as chemical analysis could show, the tobacco was of good composition. The scrub exterminator was also analysed and found to contain 32·19 per cent. of arsenic. Coffee-leaf disease was prevalent during the year.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1890-91.)

Season and rainfall. The season for the past year was remarkable for its extreme quietness; there were no high winds, and no hail, and the frost, with the exception of one night at Coonoor, was less severe than for many years. The south-west monsoon was unusually dry, especially on the western side of the plateau. Taking the season altogether, the climatic conditions were not unfavourable to the growth of cinchona, except to very old and very young trees. (*a*) *Dodabetta.*—The amount of rain registered was 48·13 inches, or 8·87 inches less than in the previous year. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—The amount of rain gauged was 69·58 inches, or 38·45 inches less than last year. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—The rainfall was 60·79 inches as against 103·47 in 1889-90. (2) *Wood.*—46·92 inches were registered against 83·70 in 1889-90.

Financial. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 28,876 as against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 40,000; but the former sum does not include the value of 850 packets or 61 lbs. of quinine supplied to Collectors of districts for distribution, 72 lbs. in stock with the Government Quinologist, 1,500 lbs. of quinine and 1,200 lbs. of febrifuge in stock at the end of the year, nor the value of bark supplied to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay. If credit could have been taken in the accounts for the above items, the receipts would have been Rs. 73,555. The revised estimate of expenditure was Rs. 75,000 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 74,914 or Rs. 6,734 more than that of the year before. This increase was due to a payment during the year on account of fusel oil, which should properly have been made in 1889-90, and also to a larger outlay on machinery and chemicals required for the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge in the factory at Naduvatam. The Quinologist's charges amounted to Rs. 18,368, so that, deducting this, the cost

of maintaining the general establishment and upkeep of the several estates was Rs. 56,546 against Rs. 53,576 in 1889-90.

Permanent plantations.

(*a*) *Dodabetta.*—Although the season was a very dry one, the trees on this estate were looking extremely well. The trees on 5 acres of plot No. IX were uprooted and another portion of the same plot was replanted; 32½ acres were trenched and manured. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—Owing to the extreme drought many of the trees on the oldest parts of the estate showed manifest signs of dying, and these were either uprooted or coppiced. 18,175 plants were put down in various parts of the estate to replace failures. Plot XI and a portion of plot III were replanted, but nearly one-half of the new plants perished from the dryness of the autumn. 73 acres were trenched and manured. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—Many trees on various plots were coppiced owing to their exhibiting signs of decay. The failures in the plantings of the two previous years were made good. (2) *Wood.*—The Succirubras on a small portion of this plantation were coppiced for the second time. The box trees, which were planted some years ago for experimental purposes, were growing most vigorously.

Upkeep.

The buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., on all the estates were maintained as usual in good order.

Manure.

1,593 cart-loads of stable and cattle manure were put out during the year on 72 acres of the Dodabetta estate. On the Naduvatam estate 2,600 cart-loads of old cattle manure were applied to 58½ acres, chiefly to trees which it is intended to bark next year. At Pykara, on the Hooker plantation, 500 cart-loads of cattle manure were put out.

Nurseries.

The nurseries were well stocked with seedlings and balled plants. Considerable mortality occurred among the plants which had been put into balls of earth and moss on all of the estates. The mortality was due, in the first instance, to the young plants having been buried above the collar, and, in the second instance, to their having been kept too damp and under too deep shade. During the year no plants were sold to the public and only 7 lbs. 5 oz. of seeds.

Crop.

The crop harvested during the past year amounted to 133,351 lbs. of bark. At the close of last year there were 477,744 lbs. of bark in stock, making a total of 611,095 lbs. Of this, 100,400 lbs. were disposed of, 96,200 lbs. being used in the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge, 1,800 lbs. sold to the Medical Stores and the rest to the Mysore Durbar and Messrs. Kemp and Co. There remained, therefore, in store at the close of the year 510,695 lbs. of bark. The estimate for the year was 150,000 lbs., so that the crop harvested was 16,649 lbs. below the estimate.

Buildings.

Repairs and additions to the several buildings on the various estates were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,703.

Manufacture of quinine at Naduvatam

The outturn of quinine during 1890-91 fell short of the revised estimate by over 1,000 lbs., being only 2,928 lbs. The causes of this short outturn were (1) the influenza epidemic, which caused wholesale desertions among the men, (2) the insufficiency of the present machinery and (3) the tardy supply of the chemicals required in the manufacture of quinine. The factory also turned out 1,050 lbs. of febrifuge.

Miscellaneous.

The experiment was made of issuing quinine to Collectors for distribution and sale in the feverish parts of their districts. Packets of the drugs were supplied to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras. But the results of the experiment were disappointing so far as they were known at the end of the year, except in Vizagapatam, Kurnool and South Canara, where the drug met with a ready sale.

Quinologist's department.

The Government Quinologist conducted a great deal of analytical work during the year. His analyses showed that the sulphate of quinine produced at the factory was well up to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia and that the febrifuge was of uniform composition.

FORESTS. (1890-91.)

The following statement shows the changes in area made in the various classes of forests under the control of the Forest Department during 1890-91 :— Area.

—	Area on 31st March 1890.	Added.	Excluded.	Area on 31st March 1891.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests under Act V of 1882	* 3,738	1,411	37	5,112
Reserved forests under other orders	23	...	...	23
Forests reserved under previous rules	12½	...	...	12½
Leased forests	135½	...	...	135½
Reserved lands	12,192	648½	1,540½	11,300
Other forests, Southern Circle	1,441	186	387	1,240
Total ...	17,542	2,245½	1,964½	17,823

The addition under "other forests" consists chiefly of new areas selected in Madura for reservation. The above statement excludes 17,957 square miles of unreserved lands under the Forest Act in the Northern Circle.

The areas under each class of forest (excluding unreserved lands) in the two circles at the close of the year are shown below :—

—	Reserved forests.	Reserved lands.	Leased and other forests.	Total.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle	1,851½	5,872	158½	7,882
Southern do.	3,273	5,428	1,240	9,941

The area of reserved forests and lands in each district appears below :—

Northern Circle.	Reserved and leased forests.	Reserved lands.	Total.	Southern Circle.	Reserved and leased forests.	Reserved lands.	Total.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS		SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Ganjam ...	85	463	548	Chingleput	126	56	182
Vizagapatam ...	27	10	37	North Arcot	430	523	953
Godâvari	345	709½	1,054½	South Arcot	148	662	810
Kistna	346	341	687	Salem	684	570	1,254
Nellore	168½	427	595½	Trichinopoly ...	141	95	236
Cuddapah	868½	1,663	2,031½	Tanjore	9	16	25
Kurnool	242	1,642½	1,884½	Coimbatore	685	1,848	2,533
Bellary	139½	243	382½	Madura	379	114	493
Anantapur	14	263	277	Tinnevelly	428	162	590
Nilgiris	274½	110	384½	Malabar	158	442	600
				South Canara ...	85	940	1,025
Total ...	2,010	5,872	7,882	Total ...	3,273	5,428	8,701

1,024 square miles were added to the area of reserved forests in the Northern Circle and 360 square miles in the Southern Circle : besides these areas, 4,241 square miles in the Northern Circle and 1,329 square miles in the Southern Circle were settled during the year, but not finally notified under section 16 of the Forest Act with the exception of 16 square miles in the Southern Circle, the reservation of which came into force in 1891-92 only. The area of reserved lands decreased by 799 square miles in the Northern Circle and by 93 square miles in the Southern Circle.

* Correct figure for 3,739 erroneously entered in the previous year's report.

Settlement.

The following statement exhibits the progress made in settlement by the close of the year in the two circles :—

		Total under settlement.		Total finally notified.		Settled awaiting final notification.		Settlement proceeding.	
		BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle.	Ganjam	38	514	5	67	16	249½	17	197½
	Vizagapatam ...	5	10	...	...	...	...	5	10
	Godávari	71	951½	28	242	11	303	32	406½
	Kistna	42	618	21	277	9	263	12	78
	Nellore	86	523	51	115	27	199	8	209
	Cuddapah	90	1,487	1	5	81	1,407	18	75
	Kurnool	15	1,884½	3	242	9	1,594½	3	48
	Bellary	62	317	23	74	13	67	26	176
	Anantapur	40	263	...	...	19	128	21	135
	Nílgiris	76	112	2	2	55	80	19	80
	Total ...	525	6,680	134	1,024	240	4,241	151	1,415

		Total under settlement.		Total finally notified.		Total settled and reported, but not finally notified.		Total settled, but not reported.		Settlement proceeding.	
		BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.
Southern Circle.	Chingleput ...	91	161	42	39	11	15	1	4	17	10
	North Arcot ...	94	873	8	58	33	298	9	140	...	...
	South Arcot ...	113	659	19	29	25	153	22	161	21	197
	Salem	126	1,116	8	41	20	185	5	77	23	170
	Trichinopoly ...	74	197	17	9	15	22	3	2	6	27
	Tanjore	24	19	...	...	2	...	5	10	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	33	1,844	...	...	3	377	1	280	3	502
	Madura	81	476	9	31	7	91	1	6	...	...
	Tinnevelly	39	589	8	133	10	161	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	34	560	1	1	1	3	15	158	5	241
	South Canara ...	27	152	2	35	2	8	9	59	...	...
	Total ...	728	6,646	114	376	129	1,313	71	897	75	1,147

Demarcation.

The progress made by the Special Forest Settlement officers during the year was slightly better than in the previous year.

In the Northern Circle 812 miles of boundary were permanently demarcated, 782 miles of old lines were re-cleared and 245 miles of preliminary demarcation were completed. The cost of permanent demarcation varied from Rs. 20-14-10 per mile in Kurnool to Rs. 2-1-2 in Bellary. The total cost of demarcation, including fencing, ditching, &c., was Rs. 16,255. In the Southern Circle 1,631 miles of boundary were demarcated; excepting 100 miles of preliminary demarcation in South Canara, this was mainly permanent. The total expenditure on demarcation was Rs. 20,242 and the average cost per mile Rs. 12-6-7.

Survey and working plans.

Minor departmental surveys were made of reserves and proposed reserves in all the districts in the Northern Circle except Nílgiris. The Revenue Survey department continued the survey of a series of blocks in Bellary, and the mapping of a number of previously surveyed reserves in Anantapur. No working plans were prepared in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari and Kurnool; and in none of the other districts were the working plans in existence strictly adhered to, except, perhaps, in Cuddapah at Balapalle and Nellore at Sríharikót, where felling was satisfactorily carried out according to the working plan. The work of forest selection and forest settlement was too heavy during the year to allow of sufficient attention being paid to the preparation and execution of working plans. In the Southern Circle surveys cost Rs. 80,813 during the year, of which Rs. 70,564 were spent on the survey of India party, the outturn by which was 1,050 square miles of triangulation in Coimbatore and Madura, 274·3 miles of traversing and 440·1 square miles of topography chiefly in Madura and Tinnevelly. The outturn was much higher than in the previous year, and the cost per square mile was less. 76 square miles were departmentally surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 10,249, including Rs. 6,171 expended on line-clearing for survey by the Government of India party. A new working plan was introduced into South Malabar (Wálayár); old plans worked satisfactorily in Trichinopoly, Salem (Bargúr) and South Malabar (Nilambúr). New or revised working plans were in various stages of preparation in the other districts.

In the Northern Circle the area attempted to be protected from fire was 2,883 square miles, of which 7 per cent. was burnt. The average cost per square mile protected was Rs. 7-2-9. In the Southern Circle fire-tracings were drawn round 2,045 square miles at a cost per mile of Rs. 11; 99 per cent. of this area escaped fire. The most extensive fire occurred in Nílgiris at Mudamalai, covering over 40,000 acres; another serious fire occurred in the Amarampálam forest in South Malabar. The percentage of fires was high in the Berhampore range in Ganjam, and in two of the Bellary ranges. Fire protection.

The receipts from grazing in the Northern Circle amounted to Rs. 81,270 against Rs. 79,470 in 1889-90 and in the Southern Circle to Rs. 68,745 against Rs. 64,375. Grazing.

1,905 forest offences were reported during the year in the Northern Circle and 3,672 in the Southern Circle against 1,355 and 2,679, respectively, in 1889-90. The increase in the Southern range consisted chiefly of the offences of unauthorized felling of wood and grazing. The percentage of convictions rose from 46 to 51 in the Northern Circle, and from 70 to 80 in the Southern Circle. The percentage of cases compounded declined slightly, being 33 in the Northern and 45 in the Southern Circle. The total amount realized by compounding offences, however, increased from Rs. 11,406 to Rs. 15,759. Forest offences.

The progress of natural reproduction was generally satisfactory in the Northern Circle, especially in Anantapur. In the Southern Circle the results were generally poor; Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Malabar and portions of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore compared favourably with the other districts and there was on the whole a slight improvement on the previous year. Natural reproduction.

The amounts spent on plantations, topes and cultural operations are detailed below:— Artificial reproduction.

—		Area.	Cost during the year.	—		Area.	Cost during the year.
		Acs.	Rs.			Acs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	Plantations ...	7,689¼	10,700	Southern Circle.	Plantations ...	12,170	29,108
	Topes	6,898	2,380		Topes	18,891	7,586
	Cultural operations.	1,964¼	4,716		Cultural operations.	4,378	2,148
	Total ...	16,552½	17,796		Total ...	35,439	38,842

The total amount expended was Rs. 4,937 more than in the preceding year, mainly owing to increased expenditure on plantations and topes in the Southern Circle. The total area under all classes of cultivation, exclusive of 100 miles of channel banks in the Southern Circle, aggregated 51,991⅛ acres against 50,681¼ acres in 1889-90. Operations were generally successful in the Northern Circle, except in parts of Nellore and Cuddapah, where the drought and heat withered most of the seedlings. Date palms seed germinated successfully in Ganjam, and eucalyptus plants thrived in Godávari, while the red sanders plantation in Cuddapah continued to flourish. In the Southern Circle the comparative failure of the north-east monsoon proved a serious obstacle to the progress of artificial reproduction. Extensive casuarina plantations were, however, made in Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. In South Malabar teak-planting with mahogany standards was successfully continued.

Date palm cultivation continued to make fair progress; it was especially successful in North Arcot and South Malabar. Various species of eucalyptus thrived in Tinnevelly and North Malabar, but the hot season wrought havoc among the plantations and nurseries in North Arcot. The cultivation of mahogany was carried on in Kistna, Cuddapah, Nílgiris, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar, with success on the whole, except in Cuddapah and Tanjore, where it was almost a complete failure. The trees were attacked by borers in parts of Nílgiris and Malabar. A large plantation of the *Swietenia Mahogani* was made in South Malabar and promised very well: Giant bamboos were a decided success in Malabar, continuing to thrive excellently, and experiments made in Chingleput with seeds of Burma bamboos were encouraging. Exotics.

The rubber plants in Malabar continued to grow well, but there was no tapping in the year. The ipecacuanha plants in South Malabar thrived. The *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* grew very rapidly on Horsleykonda in Cuddapah. The Manilla hemp plants (*Musa textilis*) in Tinnevelly and Malabar were in excellent condition.

Buildings and roads.

The amounts spent on buildings and roads were as follows:—

—	Northern Circle.		Southern Circle.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	9,752	9,020	17,839	21,390	27,591	30,410
Buildings	13,422	15,447	17,652	22,301	31,074	37,748
Other works	826	548	446	234	1,272	782
Total ...	24,000	25,015	35,937	43,925	59,937	68,940

In the Northern Circle 3 miles of new road were completed in Ganjam, 1½ in Vizagapatam, 13 in Godávari, 21 in Kistna, 2½ in Kurnool, 5¼ in Bellary, 6⅝ in Anantapur and about 2 in Nílgiris; while a considerable sum was expended on repairs to existing roads and on incomplete works. 7 rest-houses were built in Ganjam, 2 in Godávari, 1 in Kistna and 2 in Nílgiris, and 4 range offices were finished in Bellary, Anantapur and Nílgiris. Other buildings were in progress, and repairs to existing buildings were extensively carried out. The tramways in Nellore were a source of great saving. In the Southern Circle a good deal of new road work was done in North and South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar, noteworthy undertakings being the Alagar Hill road in Madura and the Tenmalai Ghât road in South Arcot. Besides the ordinary repairs, new forest buildings (range offices, rest-houses, inspection-sheds, &c.) were constructed in North and South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar. The tramways in North Arcot and Coimbatore (the latter of which was extended and improved during the year) yielded fairly satisfactory financial results.

Yield and working.

In the Northern Circle 23,331 trees were felled departmentally against 26,567 in 1889-90; in the Southern Circle the number was 5,106 against 7,068. The decrease in the Northern Circle occurred chiefly in eucalyptus and acacia trees in Nílgiris; that in the Southern was mainly due to the extension of the contract system of felling in South Arcot. The total yield of the year in both circles is given below:—

—	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboo.	Value of minor produce.
	C. FT.	C. FT.	No.	Rs.
By Government agency—				
Northern Circle	183,296½	1,211,946	137,095	9,756
Southern do.	153,815	900,366	42,478	54,362
By purchasers—				
Northern Circle	1,940,584	4,201,280	11,941,448	1,69,406
Southern do.	1,484,128	5,854,223	6,066,459	3,46,787
By free grants—				
Northern Circle	30,046	...	14,310	588
Southern do.	10,628	400	21,657	109
Total ... { Northern Circle.	2,153,926½	5,413,226	12,092,853	1,79,750
Total ... { Southern do. ...	1,648,571	6,754,989	6,130,594	4,01,258
Grand Total ...	3,802,497½	12,168,215	18,223,447	5,81,008
Compare 1889-90 *	3,537,473½	13,219,507	12,694,181	4,58,161

* These figures vary from those given last year owing to subsequent corrections found on re-measurement.

The bulk of the increased yield came from the Northern Circle, especially from Godávari. In the Northern Circle Rs. 33,031 were realized from the sale of timber collected by the department, Rs. 96,178 from fuel, Rs. 1,803 from bamboos, Rs. 11,229 from sandalwood, and Rs. 9,756 from minor produce—giving a total of departmental receipts amounting to Rs. 1,51,997. In addition to this, Rs. 9,699 were realized on account of the previous year's outstandings. The total cost of collection was Rs. 83,724. In the Southern Circle the receipts from timber collected and sold by the department were Rs. 1,20,964, from fuel Rs. 67,441, from bamboos Rs. 3,069, from sandalwood Rs. 19,040, and from minor produce Rs. 54,362, yielding a total of Rs. 2,64,876. The cost of collection was Rs. 99,265. The departmental supply of fuel to the Madras Railway was undertaken in Cuddapah. North and South Arcot and Trichinopoly supplied 88,752 cubic feet of fuel to the South Indian Railway, and further departmental supplies were made to the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, the Kolar and Nundydrúg mines, and the Central Jail, Vellore. The revenue from produce removed by purchasers increased by over 1½ lakhs, being Rs. 5,66,915 in the Northern Circle and Rs. 7,61,709 in the Southern Circle. The increase was common to all sub-heads of account in both circles, except that of "timber" in the Southern Circle, under which there was a slight decrease. In the Northern Circle the increase occurred in all districts except Cuddapah and Nílgiris. The total revenue derived from free grants decreased from Rs. 6,001 to Rs. 4,790.

Financial.

The following statement shows the financial results of the year :—

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy and works.	Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	7,45,547	2,43,096	2,48,459	4,91,555	2,53,992
Southern do.	10,49,861	4,20,728	3,41,002	7,61,729	2,88,132
Total ...	17,95,408	6,63,824	5,89,461	12,53,284	5,42,124
Compare 1889-90	15,57,627	6,04,099	5,61,259	11,65,358	3,92,269

In the Northern Circle the surplus was far greater than in any previous year. There was an increase in the revenue of Rs. 1,38,937, chiefly contributed by the new increment of revenue from the Rampa forests in Godávari, by crediting to "Forests" the sale-proceeds of soap-nut trees on darkhast lands and the usufruct of tamarind topes in Kistna, by the large increase in mica rents in Nellore, and by the sale of railway fuel and sandalwood in Kurnool and the Nílgiris. The expenditure was Rs. 33,225 more than in 1889-90. In the Southern Circle the revenue increased by Rs. 98,844 and the expenditure by Rs. 54,701. The increase in revenue accrued principally under "timber" and "minor produce," especially in North Arcot. Towards the cash surplus shown, North Arcot contributed 47 per cent., Salem 33 per cent., and North Coimbatore 20 per cent.

Miscellaneous

The general health of forest officers was bad. The conduct of the subordinate establishment was, on the whole, satisfactory; 6 cases of theft and misappropriation of Government timber and money were detected in the Southern range and convictions secured in every case. Charcoal burning was carried on in Nílgiris with the aid of some newly imported Morean's kilns. 6 elephants were captured in Coimbatore and Malabar, of which, however, 2 died.

TRADE. (1890-91.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1890-91, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 27 crores and 62 lakhs, or 45½ lakhs more than in the preceding year. The figures for the last fifteen years are given below. Compared with 1889-90, the trade of the past official year shows a decrease of nearly 47 lakhs under exports and an increase of 92½ lakhs under imports :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347
1877-78	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878-79	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879-80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880-81	10,70,66,223	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,783
1881-82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882-83	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876
1883-84	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627
1884-85	13,03,37,106	9,14,16,146	22,17,53,252
1885-86	12,50,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931
1886-87	13,28,82,602	9,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1887-88	14,17,80,929	9,78,85,102	23,96,66,031
1888-89	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1889-90	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1890-91	15,64,96,304	11,97,12,235	27,62,08,539

The subjoined statement shows the trade for the last three years, (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There is an increase of 95½ lakhs under the second head and of 29½ lakhs under the fourth, while there is a decrease of 74¾ lakhs under the first head and of 4¾ lakhs under the third, giving a net increase of 45½ lakhs :—

	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Trade with foreign countries. Exports ...	10,32,57,346	64·11	11,51,49,353	65·09	10,71,43,710	61·31
Trade with foreign countries. Imports ...	5,79,60,571		6,16,63,173		6,21,93,251	
Total ...	16,12,17,917	...	17,68,12,526	...	16,93,36,961	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Exports ...	2,79,54,919	22·09	2,48,55,492	20·45	2,70,86,071	23·58
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Imports ...	2,76,06,559		3,07,04,696		3,80,43,941	
Total ...	5,55,61,478	...	5,55,60,188	...	6,51,30,012	...
Trade with Indian ports not British. Exports ...	35,29,916	1·70	38,03,655	1·71	31,80,554	1·50
Trade with Indian ports not British. Imports ...	7,53,028		8,50,056		9,79,568	
Total ...	42,82,944	...	46,53,711	...	41,60,122	...
Total ... Exports ...	13,47,42,181	87·90	14,38,08,500	87·25	13,74,10,335	86·39
Total ... Imports ...	8,63,20,158		9,32,17,925		10,12,16,760	
Total, External trade ...	22,10,62,339	...	23,70,26,425	...	23,86,27,095	...
Interportal trade, i.e., the trade within the Presidency. Exports ...	1,54,59,711	12·10	1,73,84,408	12·75	1,90,85,969	13·61
Interportal trade, i.e., the trade within the Presidency. Imports ...	1,49,53,810		1,72,39,497		1,84,95,475	
Total ...	3,04,13,521	...	3,46,23,905	...	3,75,81,444	...
Grand Total ... Exports ...	15,02,01,892	...	16,11,92,908	...	15,64,96,304	...
Grand Total ... Imports ...	10,12,73,968		11,04,57,422		11,97,12,235	
Total ...	25,14,75,860	100	27,16,50,330	100	27,62,08,539	100

Foreign Trade.

The following statements show the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the last five years :—

Countries.	Exports.									
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	4,87,10,046	53·34	5,80,20,128	59·62	5,81,28,422	56·30	6,47,51,127	56·23	5,51,42,596	51·47
France	1,29,32,297	14·16	1,13,43,315	11·65	1,34,38,338	13·00	1,53,45,701	13·33	1,55,02,344	14·47
Ceylon	1,05,85,940	11·59	1,00,90,169	10·37	1,06,97,927	10·36	1,22,64,498	10·65	1,16,16,089	10·84
United States ...	25,38,377	2·78	32,21,256	3·31	35,84,658	3·47	40,35,146	3·50	51,81,382	4·83
Egypt	43,66,039	4·78	34,91,967	3·59	38,91,553	3·77	39,13,293	3·40	42,84,136	4·00
Straits Settlements ...	32,00,903	3·51	41,74,194	4·29	36,32,444	3·52	31,26,437	2·72	29,84,675	2·78
Belgium	5,38,896	·59	8,42,621	·86	16,31,015	1·58	17,84,314	1·55	18,97,147	1·77
Italy	28,99,722	3·18	15,53,554	1·60	22,07,244	2·14	19,57,263	1·70	18,73,378	1·75
China	3,12,763	·34	4,05,365	·40	3,99,240	·39	8,77,252	·76	18,33,400	1·71
Austria	18,33,767	2·01	17,77,076	1·82	20,30,551	1·97	18,89,710	1·64	16,88,143	1·58
Other countries ...	33,94,829	3·72	24,03,026	2·49	36,15,954	3·50	52,04,612	4·52	51,40,420	4·80
Total ...	9,13,13,579	100	9,73,22,671	100	10,32,57,346	100	11,51,49,353	100	10,71,43,710	100
	Imports.									
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	4,50,04,724	84·62	4,47,40,254	83·99	4,88,05,195	84·20	5,23,04,796	84·82	5,16,91,521	83·11
Ceylon	28,86,660	5·43	32,65,316	6·13	32,55,556	5·62	30,73,766	4·98	34,15,958	5·49
Straits Settlements ...	18,00,289	3·39	22,24,507	4·17	19,03,557	3·28	18,04,170	2·93	19,35,154	3·11
France	12,47,557	2·35	12,65,135	2·37	13,81,280	2·38	15,23,600	2·47	15,02,530	2·42
Belgium	1,82,117	·34	39,926	·07	2,17,175	·38	3,24,180	·53	4,00,779	·64
China	21,561	·04	30,957	·06	19,833	·03	13,927	·02	16,674	·03
United States ...	7,90,394	1·49	1,76,118	0·34	7,01,070	1·21	6,16,259	1·00	3,39,472	0·55
Italy	1,69,311	0·32	1,05,571	0·20	1,88,824	0·33	1,10,686	·18	1,41,368	0·23
Austria	87,125	0·16	1,02,383	0·19	1,25,826	0·22	2,03,456	·33	1,78,722	0·29
Egypt	2,550	...	847	. .	118	..	29	.	370	...
Other countries ...	9,89,108	1·86	13,19,543	2·48	13,62,137	2·35	16,88,304	2·74	25,70,703	4·13
Total .	5,31,81,396	100	5,32,70,557	100	5,79,60,571	100	6,16,63,173	100	6,21,93,251	100

There was a decrease of 96 lakhs under exports to the United Kingdom in the past year, as compared with those of 1889-90, counterbalanced to some extent by small increases in the trade with some other countries. The United Kingdom took 51·5 per cent. of the total value of the exports, France 14·5, Ceylon 10·8, United States 4·8 and Egypt 4·0, leaving 14·4 per cent. for other countries. Of the total value of the imports, the United Kingdom contributed 83·1 per cent., Ceylon 5·5, Straits Settlements 3·1, France 2·4 and other countries 5·9. The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were raw cotton 161¾ lakhs, hides and skins 145¾ lakhs, coffee 67 lakhs, indigo 41¼ lakhs, sugar 35 lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 14 lakhs, Peruvian bark 13¼ lakhs, oils 12¼ lakhs, seeds 11¾ lakhs, tea 8 lakhs, cotton piece-goods 7½ lakhs, other drugs 4½ lakhs, myrabolams 4 lakhs, spices 3¾ lakhs and raw silk 2¼ lakhs, making up in all 532 lakhs, the total exports to that country being 551½ lakhs. Compared with 1889-90 there were decreases of 29¾ lakhs each under sugar and indigo, 28 lakhs under raw cotton, 7 lakhs under hides and skins, 5½ lakhs under coffee, 2¾ lakhs under seeds, and 1¾ lakhs under spices. These were counterbalanced to some extent by the increases of 3¼ lakhs under tea, 1¾ lakhs under Peruvian bark, 1½ lakhs under timber and 1 lakh under myrabolams. The principal exports to France were seeds 52¼ lakhs, coffee 49½ lakhs, spices 20 lakhs, raw cotton 17½ lakhs, indigo 8½ lakhs, hides and skins 2¾ lakhs, and horns 1½ lakhs, amounting to 152 lakhs out of a total of 155 lakhs. There were increases of 5½ lakhs under spices, 1½ lakhs under indigo, ¾ lakh under hides and skins, and ½ lakh under horns, and a decrease of 4½ lakhs under seeds. The exports to other countries were chiefly rice and paddy 54½ lakhs (of which rice alone contributed 46 lakhs), cotton piece-goods 20 lakhs, animals (living) 6 lakhs, salted fish 5¾ lakhs, spices and oil-cake, each 4½ lakhs, sugar 2¼ lakhs, and timber and wood 2 lakhs to Ceylon; indigo 29¾ lakhs, and seeds 11 lakhs to Egypt; cotton piece-goods 15¾ lakhs, hides and skins 4½ lakhs, seeds 1½ lakhs, and animals (living) 1¾ lakhs to the Straits Settlements; raw cotton 15 lakhs to Belgium; raw cotton 13¾ lakhs, and seeds 3 lakhs to Italy; hides and skins 45 lakhs, oils 2¼ lakhs, and indigo 1¾ lakhs to the United States; raw cotton

and coffee 7¼ lakhs each to Austria; twist and yarn 15½ lakhs to China. The exports to the remaining foreign countries were 51½ lakhs or 4·8 per cent. of the total value. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods 185 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 106½ lakhs, railway materials 58 lakhs, metals 42¾ lakhs, machinery and millwork 16¼ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 14¾ lakhs, coal and coke 9½ lakhs, apparel 8¼ lakhs, paper and paste-board including stationery 8 lakhs, provisions 7 lakhs, spirits 6¼ lakhs, and ale, beer and porter 6 lakhs, arms and ammunition 7¼ lakhs, wool manufactures 4 lakhs, and wines and liqueurs 3 lakhs, amounting to 482 lakhs out of the total imports of 517 lakhs from that country. There was a decrease of 36 lakhs under cotton piece-goods, which was partly counterbalanced by increases of 18 lakhs under railway materials and 10½ lakhs under metals. The principal imports from other countries were areca-nuts 17 lakhs, gunny bags 3½ lakhs, timber and wood 2 lakhs, and spirits 1 lakh from Ceylon; areca-nuts 5¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 3¼ lakhs, camphor 3¼ lakhs, and metals 2½ lakhs from the Straits Settlements; apparel 11½ lakhs from France and kerosine oil 3¼ lakhs from the United States.

Coasting trade.

The subjoined statements show the trade with other British Provinces and Indian ports not British for the past five years :—

Countries.	Exports.					
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
					Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	1,20,04,844	1,28,01,461	1,35,17,393	1,35,15,975	1,35,98,858	44·93
Bengal	83,93,501	90,06,264	78,05,280	56,22,761	77,96,898	25·76
Burma	53,55,630	59,53,702	63,95,240	54,26,298	54,02,826	17·85
Travancore	4,85,346	8,74,582	8,19,089	11,60,628	7,45,248	2·46
Goa	8,38,746	8,71,556	8,58,732	6,14,637	4,95,810	1·64
Cutch	5,01,393	3,91,357	3,85,233	3,57,892	4,96,344	1·64
Other Indian ports	10,98,108	8,91,838	17,03,868	19,60,956	17,30,641	5·72
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade ...	2,86,47,568	3,07,93,820	3,14,84,835	2,86,59,147	3,02,66,625	100
	Imports.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	1,26,83,176	1,32,67,133	1,43,87,610	1,74,25,644	1,88,56,214	48·32
Bengal	1,49,21,959	1,47,07,211	1,12,50,806	1,05,93,609	1,48,52,573	38·06
Burma	26,66,776	20,16,653	19,54,886	25,87,163	41,10,133	10·53
Travancore	4,50,063	4,55,905	4,09,714	3,46,151	1,81,117	·46
Goa	36,299	68,589	63,286	1,74,922	4,12,120	1·06
Cutch	9,103	1,128	10	1,190	25,554	·07
Other Indian ports	5,62,554	3,06,677	2,93,275	4,26,073	5,85,798	1·50
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade ...	3,13,29,930	3,08,23,246	2,83,59,587	3,15,54,752	3,90,23,509	100

Compared with 1889-90, the exports showed an increase of 16 lakhs and the imports an increase of 74½ lakhs. The chief articles of export were cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 34¾ lakhs, spices 19¼ lakhs, oils 17½ lakhs, coffee 10 lakhs, sugar 9½ lakhs, timber and wood 7½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 7 lakhs, dyeing and colouring materials 5¾ lakhs, rice 5 lakhs, and horns 2 lakhs to Bombay; seeds 36½ lakhs, spices 5 lakhs, sugar 4½ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 4 lakhs, hides and skins 3½ lakhs, oils 3 lakhs, raw cotton 3 lakhs and cotton piece-goods 2¾ lakhs to Bengal; tobacco 11 lakhs, oil 6½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 5¾ lakhs, seeds 5½ lakhs, ghee 5¼ lakhs and sugar and silk piece-goods, each 3¾ lakhs, to Burma; timber and wood 2 lakhs to Cutch; rice 3¾ lakhs to Goa and oils 3¼ lakhs to Travancore. The chief articles of import were salt 37¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 33 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 29¼ lakhs, metals 15½ lakhs, grain and pulse 13½ lakhs, kerosine oil 6¼ lakhs, and hardware and cutlery 3½ lakhs from Bombay; paddy, rice and other grains 75½ lakhs, raw silk 13½ lakhs, gunny bags 13 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 7¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 5¾ lakhs, hides and skins 5¼ lakhs, and metals 3¾ lakhs from Bengal; paddy, rice and other grains 21½ lakhs and timber and wood 15¼ lakhs from Burma.

External Trade—Exports.

The subjoined statement shows the extent of the trade in the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year compared with that in the preceding year:—

Articles.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton, raw ... ... Cwts.	877,904	2,53,77,570	869,238	2,39,19,890	17·79	17·56
Hides and skins ... ... „	228,102	2,06,83,453	238,583	2,05,27,893	14·51	15·07
Coffee ... ... „	239,005	1,50,68,426	237,230	1,48,74,112	10·56	10·92
Seeds ... ... „	1,921,380	1,19,00,229	2,164,583	1,25,22,476	8·34	9·19
Indigo . ... „	54,517	1,19,40,063	40,910	89,88,254	8·37	6·60
Grain and pulse—						
Rice . . .. „	2,120,596	83,55,665	1,465,107	61,86,290		
Paddy ... . .. „	300,379	6,25,631	475,010	10,63,009	6·76	5·73
Other grains and pulse . „	203,427	6,62,364	176,733	5,59,085		
Spices ... . Lbs	37,834,899	70,87,619	34,167,030	62,55,484	4·97	4·59
Sugar . .. . Cwts.	1,351,256	86,20,087	1,023,823	59,64,210	6·04	4·38
Cotton piece-goods . ... Yds.	13,638,070	45,09,671	15,378,226	51,24,546	3·16	3·76
Cotton piece-goods . ... No	1,100,165		1,745,612			
Oils .. .. Gals	4,878,401	51,56,515	4,518,807	49,43,072	3 62	3·63
Cocoanuts . ... .. No.	69,350,025	16,01,247	73,927,231	21,05,102	2·60	3·01
Cocoanut kernel ... . Cwts.	220,926	21,03,366	196,918	20,02,765		
Coir, yarn and rope .. ... „	431,724	33,29,073	409,868	30,61,145	2·33	2·25
Timber and wood . .. Val.		19,00,188		19,30,448	1·33	1·42
Tobacco .. ... . Lbs	7,933,878	17,46,871	8,105,527	17,32,918	1·23	1·27
Tea ... . „	582,862	4,87,547	925,844	8,13,015	0·34	0·60
Animals, living . .. .. No.	86,684	6,74,612	96,353	7,79,066	0 47	0·57
All other articles ... ... Val.	..	1,08,05,444	..	1,28,76,067	7·58	9·45
Total merchandise ...	.	14,26,35,641	...	13,62,28,867	100	100
Re-exports	.	11,72,859	.	11,81,468	...	...
Total	..	14,38,08,500	.	13,74,10,335	...	...

Compared with 1889-90, the trade in the past official year shows an increase in both quantity and value under (1) seeds, (2) cotton piece-goods, (3) cocoanuts, (4) tea, and (5) animals, living; a decrease in both under (1) cotton, raw, (2) coffee, (3) indigo, (4) grain and pulse, (5) spices, (6) sugar, (7) oils, (8) coir, yarn and rope, and (9) cocoanut kernel; a decrease in value only under (1) hides and skins, and (2) tobacco, and an increase in value under timber and wood. Of the total exports, the value of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to 13 crores and 62¼ lakhs, and the value of foreign articles re-exported to over 11¾ lakhs.

Cotton, raw.

The exports of raw cotton in the year under report showed a decrease in quantity of 8,666 cwts. as compared with those of the preceding year, but exceeded the exports of any other year except 1865-66; the decrease in value amounted to Rs. 14,57,680. The diminution occurred almost wholly in the shipments to the United Kingdom, and is said to be due to the rate of exchange. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 66·06 per cent., France 8·06, Italy 5·96, Spain 5·67, Austria 3·26, and other countries, 11 per cent. The principal ports from which cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada.

Hides and skins.

The trade in hides and skins showed an increase in quantity of 10,481 lbs. and a decrease in value of Rs. 1,55,560. The exports to the United Kingdom increased in quantity and decreased in value. Those to the United States advanced in both quantity and value. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 76·5 per cent., the United States 15·43 per cent., Bengal 3·36, Straits Settlements 2·16, and other countries 2·55. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 95·43 per cent. of the total quantity exported was shipped.

Coffee. The exports of coffee in the year under report decreased in quantity and in value by 1,775 lbs. and Rs. 1,94,314, respectively. The decline was due to poor crops. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 44·45 per cent., France 33·53 per cent., Bombay 6·78 per cent., Austria 4·93 per cent., Asiatic Turkey 3·27 per cent., and other countries 7·04 per cent. The principal ports from which coffee was exported were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Madras, Calicut and Beypore.

Seeds. The value of seeds exported during the past year was the highest on record. The principal kinds of seeds exported were ground nut, castor and gingelly. There was a large increase in the exports of ground-nuts to France and Bengal and a large decrease in the trade in gingelly with France. About 98 per cent. of the ground-nut seed was exported from Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam. Castor seeds were sent chiefly from Cocanada, Masulipatam and Madras, and gingelly seeds from Gopálpur, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam and Cocanada.

Indigo. The trade in indigo during the past year showed a decrease of 13,607 cwts. in quantity and of 29½ lakhs in value. The decrease was due to smaller exports to the United Kingdom, which took 45·56 per cent. of the total quantity. The other countries which took this article largely were Egypt 33·09 per cent., France 9·6 per cent., Asiatic Turkey 5·63 per cent., and the United States 2·12 per cent.

Rice and paddy. The trade in rice and paddy in the past year showed a decline of 480,858 cwts. in quantity and of 17⅓ lakhs in value; Ceylon and Bombay took less than in 1889-90 owing to the prevalence of higher prices. Of the total quantity, 74·41 per cent. went to Ceylon, 6·96 per cent. to Bombay, 4·86 per cent. to Goa, and about 3 per cent. each to Bourbon and the United Kingdom.

Other grains. The principal articles included under the head of "Other grains" are gram and pulse, which amounted to 94·78 per cent. of the total quantity and 95·13 per cent. of the value under this head. The trade was carried on chiefly with Ceylon, Mauritius and Bengal.

Spices. The exports of spices, which fell short of those of the preceding year by 3,667,869 lbs. in quantity and 8⅓ lakhs in value, owing to poor crops, were distributed as shown below:—

Countries.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Areca-nuts.	Cardamoms	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
France	19,90,050	...	...	...	..	19,90,050	31·81
Bombay	6,07,608	1,91,380	5,58,469	4,31,131	1,38,837	19,27,425	30·81
Bengal	3,09,262	...	349	86,745	1,14,340	5,10,696	8·17
Ceylon	15,008	2,060	3,433	200	4,28,752	4,49,453	7·18
United Kingdom ...	2,21,889	1,39,958	...	7,816	16,726	3,86,389	6·18
Other places ...	4,92,037	63,692	3,25,923	30,769	79,050	9,91,471	15·85
Total ...	36,35,854	3,97,090	8,88,174	5,56,661	7,77,705	62,55,484	100

Sugar. The trade in sugar showed a decline of 327,433 cwts. in quantity and 26½ lakhs in value, chiefly with the United Kingdom, probably owing to the exceptionally large exports of the previous year. Of the total quantity, 73·88 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom, 11·53 per cent. by Bombay, 3·88 per cent. by Bengal, and 3·09 per cent. by Burma, leaving 7·62 per cent. for other countries. The exports of refined sugar amounted to 14 lakhs and of unrefined sugar to 45⅓ lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by Bengal, Burma, Bombay and Ceylon, and the latter by the United Kingdom and Bombay. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Gopálpur, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Madras, Cuddalore, Tuticorin and Calicut.

Cotton piece-goods. The exports of cotton piece-goods showed an increase of 6 lakhs over those of the preceding year. Of the total value of 36¼ lakhs of coloured cloths exported, Ceylon paid 17¾ lakhs and the Straits Settlements 14¾ lakhs. Handkerchiefs were chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, and grey goods to Bengal and Burma.

Oils. The total exports amounted to 4,518,807 gallons, valued at Rs. 49,43,072. The most important oils are cocoanut and castor. There was a decrease of 2¾ lakhs in the exports of the former article in the past year. The trade in the

latter was carried on chiefly with the United Kingdom, which took 6 lakhs out of the total export of 9¾ lakhs. The exports of ground-nut oil amounted to 52,775 gallons valued at Rs. 53,931.

Cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel.

The exports of cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel in the past year amounted to 41 lakhs against 37 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase is due to Bombay having taken a larger quantity of cocoanuts at higher prices than in 1889-90.

Coir, yarn and rope.

The exports of coir, yarn and rope showed a decrease of 2½ lakhs in value. Nearly 40 per cent. of the exports went to the United Kingdom.

Timber and wood.

The particulars under the head of timber and wood are shown below :—

——	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Teak	2,89,261	2,75,815
Other timber	7,01,019	5,57,813
Sandalwood	7,61,372	9,56,847
Other kinds of wood	10,898	6,773
Manufactures	1,37,638	1,33,200
Total ...	19,00,188	19,30,448

Teak was exported chiefly to Bombay, Kattywar, Ceylon and Cutch; other timbers to Cutch, Scinde, Kattywar and Bombay; and sandalwood to Bombay, the United Kingdom and France.

Tobacco.

The trade in tobacco showed little variation from that of 1889-90. Burma imported 6,270·735 lbs., or 338,276 lbs. more than in the previous year. The several kinds exported were unmanufactured tobacco 7,481,017 lbs., cigars 599,546 lbs. and other sorts 24,964 lbs. Burma took 10¼ lakhs' worth of tobacco leaf, while under cigars Bengal took 1½ lakhs' worth, the United Kingdom 1½ lakhs' worth and Burma ¾ lakh's worth.

Tea.

The trade in tea, which in 1869-70 amounted to only 6,166 lbs. valued at Rs. 9,162 and since then has steadily developed, made a further extraordinary advance in the past year from 582,862 lbs. in 1889-90 to 925,844 lbs. in 1890-91. The whole of the increase is due to the United Kingdom, which took 96·75 per cent. of the total quantity.

Animals, living.

The exports of living animals were mainly confined to Ceylon (Rs. 5,85,472) and the Straits Settlements (Rs. 1,79,263).

Other articles.

The trade in the more important other articles, as compared with 1889-90, is shown below :—

Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn	12,17,743	21,63,243
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	11,86,669	13,40,127
Other drugs	7,61,243	7,62,471
Horns	5,09,224	5,83,429
Myrabolams	3,53,101	4,65,333
Oil-cake	4,96,170	6,21,713
Provisions—		
Ghee	6,00,803	6,83,909
Salted fish	5,29,881	6,59,412
Other provisions	8,43,669	9,87,730
Turmeric	2,53,284	7,55,457

7¾ lakhs of the increase under cotton twist and yarn represent the increase in exports to China, the total exports of the commodity to that country amounting to 15½ lakhs.

External Trade—Imports.

The annual value of external imports since 1876-77 is given below:—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	4,33,23,891	5,14,62,510	9,47,86,404
1877-78	4,07,75,707	8,65,60,790	12,73,36,497
1878-79	3,66,35,449	3,38,98,755	7,05,34,204
1879-80	3,97,66,037	1,72,77,298	5,70,43,335
1880-81	4,78,24,554	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,596
1881-82	4,71,69,573	1,58,32,800	6,30,02,373
1882-83	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371
1883-84	5,57,34,903	1,83,94,261	7,41,29,164
1884-85	6,04,59,882	1,63,19,519	7,67,79,401
1885-86	5,47,08,331	1,96,74,255	7,43,82,586
1886-87	6,56,58,300	1,88,53,026	8,45,11,326
1887-88	6,55,22,096	1,85,71,707	8,40,93,803
1888-89	7,05,98,627	1,57,21,531	8,63,20,158
1889-90	7,40,69,684	1,91,48,241	9,32,17,925
1890-91	7,44,43,269	2,67,73,491	10,12,16,760

With the exception of 1877-78, one of the famine years, the imports during the year under report were the largest recorded, and exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly 80 lakhs. Of this increase, 76¼ lakhs occurred under Indian produce and 3¾ lakhs under Foreign produce. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 51·07 per cent., Bombay 18·63 per cent., Bengal 14·68 per cent., Burma 4·06 per cent. and Ceylon 3·37 per cent., leaving 8·19 per cent. for other countries. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

Articles.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	169,113,314	2,67,61,953	1,45,232,619	2,30,85,550	28·71	22·80
... ... No.	1,267,990		691,655			
Do. twist and yarn ... Lbs.	21,523,445	1,47,07,073	22,166,508	1,44,41,862	15·77	14·27
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwts.	1,683,517	57,47,067	3,433,167	1,14,23,061	6·14	11·28
Metals ... ... „	499,610	57,83,205	638,643	68,10,193	6·21	6·73
Railway materials .. ... Val.	...	39,89,951	...	58,26,160	4·28	5·76
Apparel ... ... „	...	28,52,541	...	25,32,024	3·06	2·50
Liquors ... ... Gals.	820,435	21,40,451	833,428	21,04,176	2·29	2·08
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	21,05,948	...	20,51,014	2·26	2·03
Other articles ... ... „	...	2,91,29,736	...	3,29,42,720	31·27	32·55
Total ...	...	9,32,17,925	...	10,12,16,760	100	100

Of the total imports, 37·07 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn.

Cotton piece-goods.

The trade in cotton piece-goods showed a decline of 36¾ lakhs, which occurred chiefly in the imports from the United Kingdom. The imports of the several kinds of piece-goods are shown in the following statement:—

		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grey	1889-90 ... Yds.	98,881,033	1,39,57,090	1,509,250	2,80,029	100,390,283	1,42,38,319
	1890-91 ... „	89,760,099	1,31,11,578	1,276,261	2,19,167	91,036,360	1,33,30,745
White ...	1889-90 ... „	22,516,090	40,66,778	17,076	4,171	22,533,166	40,70,949
	1890-91 ... „	19,171,104	34,05,883	21,953	4,528	19,193,057	34,10,361
Coloured ...	1889-90 ... „	45,378,055	80,61,404	793,285	1,90,469	46,171,340	82,51,873
	1890-91 ... „	33,736,003	58,52,492	1,170,351	3,33,247	34,906,354	61,85,739
Other sorts ...	1889-90 ... „	9,175	1,372	9,350	2,611	18,525	3,983
	1890-91 ... „	38,878	6,321	57,970	12,646	96,848	19,467
Handkerchiefs	1889-90 ... No.	1,261,360	1,95,628	6,630	1,201	1,267,990	1,96,829
	1890-91 ... „	673,388	1,34,915	18,267	4,323	691,655	1,39,238
Total ...	1889-90 Yds.	166,784,353	2,62,82,872	2,328,961	4,79,081	169,113,314	2,67,61,953
	1889-90 No.	1,261,360		6,630		1,267,990	
	1890-91 Yds.	142,706,084	2,25,11,639	2,526,535	5,73,911	145,232,619	2,30,85,550
	1890-91 No.	673,388		18,267		691,655	

There was a decrease of 20¾ lakhs under coloured goods and smaller decreases under grey and white goods and handkerchiefs. Of the total value of the foreign goods coming under this head (225 lakhs), the United Kingdom contributed 185 lakhs, Bombay 30 lakhs, Bengal 5¾ lakhs, Straits Settlements 3¼ lakhs and other countries 1 lakh. Of the Indian goods amounting to 5¾ lakhs, 2½ lakhs' worth, chiefly coloured goods, were imported from Goa and 3 lakhs' worth, chiefly grey goods, from Bombay.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade under cotton twist and yarn showed a decline of 2½ lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 62·33 per cent. in quantity and 73·71 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 125 lakhs, and of the Indian article to 19½ lakhs.

Grain and pulse.

The imports of grain and pulse rose by 1,749,650 cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 56,75,994 in value, as compared with 1889-90, an enormous increase resulting from unfavourable seasons and bad harvests. Of the imports of rice and paddy, 82·8 per cent. in quantity and 84·6 per cent. in value were imported into Malabar to meet the demand within the district and for exportation to Coorg and Canara. Of the total value of grain and pulse, 66·12 per cent. was supplied by Bengal, 18·82 per cent. by Burma, 11·93 per cent. by Bombay and 3·13 per cent. by other countries.

Metals.

The subjoined statement shows the imports of metals for the last five years:—

—		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Brass	Cwts.	8,463	7,519	5,566	11,813	10,507
	Rs.	2,78,231	2,54,161	1,84,934	4,55,277	4,14,332
Copper	Cwts.	72,663	53,480	19,341	58,683	59,542
	Rs.	24,06,699	19,59,499	10,79,284	24,03,099	24,49,420
Iron	Cwts.	339,965	534,683	520,122	387,796	517,803
	Rs.	17,26,152	25,95,398	27,39,918	21,32,232	29,47,000
Other metals	Cwts.	39,558	42,859	43,791	41,318	50,791
	Rs.	6,87,157	6,08,856	7,15,999	7,92,597.	9,99,441
Total ...	Cwts.	460,649	638,541	588,820	499,610	638,643
	Rs.	50,98,239	54,17,914	47,20,165	57,83,205	68,10,193

These figures show a decline under brass, but increase under all the other metals. The total increase was 10¼ lakhs, of which 8 lakhs were under iron. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 62·85 per cent. in value, Bombay 23·02 per cent., Bengal 5·66 per cent., the Straits Settlements 3·82 per cent. and other countries 4·65 per cent.

Railway materials.

The imports of railway materials amounted to Rs. 58,26,160 against Rs. 39,89,951 in 1889-90. The increase of 18⅓ lakhs is due to larger importations by the several Railway Companies to replace old stock and to carry out extensions of existing lines. Almost the whole (99·64 per cent.) of this trade was with the United Kingdom.

Apparel.

The trade in apparel includes boots, shoes and military uniforms. The imports amounted to Rs. 25,32,024 against Rs. 28,52,541 in 1889-90. Of the total imports, France supplied 45·88 per cent. and the United Kingdom 32·85 per cent.

Liquors.

The following statement shows the imports of the principal kinds of liquors during the past six years:—

Articles.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Spirits	Gals.	94,776	134,387	194,825	222,929	216,037	211,853
	Rs.	9,89,250	12,54,514	10,29,308	9,84,155	9,58,215	9,48,860
Wines	Gals.	67,395	61,581	65,638	61,922	62,629	66,913
	Rs.	5,08,803	5,36,054	4,33,801	4,33,685	4,36,419	4,68,635
Ale, beer and porter ...	Gals.	200,008	325,378	418,768	450,042	538,767	554,176
	Rs.	4,35,876	5,22,842	6,09,452	5,79,521	7,41,461	6,84,824
Other sorts	Gals.	1,221	505	457	649	1,002	486
	Rs.	4,640	1,640	2,207	2,973	4,356	1,857
Total ...	Gals.	363,400	524,851	679,688	735,542	820,435	833,428
	Rs.	19,38,569	23,15,050	20,74,768	20,00,334	21,40,451	21,04,176

The imports of the several kinds of spirits, as compared with those of 1889-90, are given below :—

Spirits.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Brandy ...	40,222	2,97,600	41,583	3,26,897
Rum ...	1,753	8,352	1,858	6,939
Gin ...	* 3,173 (12,211	* 31,240 (58,150	* 2,996 (10,568	* 28,842 (44,965
Whisky...	45,394	3,29,566	43,543	3,01,849
Other sorts ...	115,284	2,33,307	111,305	2,39,368
Total ...	218,037	9,58,215	211,853	9,48,860

40·05 per cent. of the total quantity of spirits and 66·31 per cent. of the value were imported from the United Kingdom. The bulk of the remainder came from Ceylon consisting chiefly of Colombo arrack. Of the total quantity, 54·33 per cent. was imported from the United Kingdom and 25·85 per cent. from France. The United Kingdom supplied 94·7 per cent. of the total imports under ale, beer and porter and Germany 2·67 per cent.

Timber and wood.

The particulars of imports under timber and wood are as follows :—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.
	RS.	RS.
Teak ...	11,75,356	12,38,447
Other timber	1,55,183	1,56,787
Sandalwood	29,981	19,441
Firewood	11,791	22,323
Other kinds	94,686	44,828
Manufactures	6,39,551	5,69,188
Total ...	21,05,948	20,51,014

The trade with Burma amounted to 75·01 per cent. of the total, with Ceylon to 9·68 per cent., and with Bombay 8·82 per cent.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important of the other articles is shown below :—

Articles.	Value.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books ...	2½	3
Corals ...	1½	2½
Drugs and medicines ...	9½	10½
Gunny bags ...	17½	17½
Hardware and cutlery ...	19½	19½
Horses ...	2½	3½
Matches ...	2½	4½
Coal, machinery and mill work ...	34½	32½
Oils { Kerosine ...	17	22½
Oils { Other oils ...	3	2½
Provisions ...	13½	13½
Salt ...	28	39
Seeds ...	4½	5½
Silk, raw ...	11½	13½
Spices, areca-nuts ...	18½	22½
Other spices ...	4	3½
Stationery including paper and pasteboard ...	13½	13½
Sugar ...	5½	4
Woollen manufactures ...	7½	8½

The increase of 11 lakhs under salt is chiefly due to duty having been included in the value of salt imported coastwise in the whole of the past year, while it was included in only ten months of the preceding year.

* Under "coasting trade," particulars for gin and whisky were not separately recorded in the trade returns.

Private Treasure.

The imports and exports of gold and silver for the last fifteen years are compared in the following statement:—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77 ...	18,20,815	3,35,676	14,85,139	63,67,800	62,15,401	1,52,399	81,88,615	65,51,077	16,37,538
1877-78 ...	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	− 35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	−16,97,083
1878-79 ...	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	− 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80 ...	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	− 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81 ...	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	− 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82 ...	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	− 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83 ...	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84 ...	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85 ...	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	− 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86 ...	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886-87 ...	12,65,513	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104
1887-88 ...	12,98,986	10,78,324	2,20,662	11,28,861	12,82,251	− 1,53,390	24,27,847	23,60,575	67,272
1888-89 ...	8,21,632	1,59,838	6,61,794	11,26,973	10,56,596	70,377	19,48,605	12,16,434	7,32,171
1889-90 ...	13,63,011	1,03,241	12,59,770	19,67,473	8,36,499	11,30,974	33,30,484	9,39,740	23,90,744
1890-91 ...	25,92,581	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,963	1,89,567	36,43,111	18,71,043	17,72,068

The net imports of gold and silver were Rs. 15,82,501 and Rs. 1,89,567, respectively, against Rs. 12,59,770 and Rs. 11,30,974, respectively, in 1889-90, and Rs. 13,86,460 and Rs. 3,44,913, the average for the last ten years.

Government Stores.

The values of the imports and exports of Government stores from and to ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 25,48,512 and Rs. 9,63,623 as against Rs. 25,87,370 and Rs. 7,28,501, respectively, in 1889-90. Of the total imports, 13¼ lakhs were from the United Kingdom against 17¾ lakhs in 1889-90 and 10½ lakhs from Calcutta against 5 lakhs in 1889-90. Of the total exports, more than 8 lakhs went to Burma against 5½ lakhs in 1889-90.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 63,330 sent to Calcutta. The imports amounted to Rs. 20,00,000 received from Bombay.

External Trade—Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government:—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	5,61,63,641	5,46,19,693	11,08,13,334	40·03	49·95	44·38
France	1,55,02,344	15,04,499	1,70,06,843	11·05	1·38	6·81
Ceylon	1,24,58,649	41,32,753	1,65,91,402	8·88	3·78	6·64
United States	51,81,382	3,39,472	55,20,854	3·69	·31	2·21
Egypt	42,84,136	8,41,159	51,25,295	3·05	·77	2·05
Straits Settlements	29,99,838	19,46,720	49,46,558	2·14	1·78	1·98
Belgium	18,97,147	4,00,849	22,97,996	1·35	·37	·92
Italy	18,73,378	1,41,368	20,14,746	1·34	·13	·81
Austria	16,88,143	1,78,722	18,66,865	1·20	·16	·75
China	18,33,400	23,942	18,57,342	1·31	·02	·74
Russia	2,41,717	12,93,704	15,35,421	·17	1·18	·61
Spain	13,86,408	6,375	13,92,783	·99	·01	·56
Germany	7,73,812	5,56,748	13,30,567	·55	·51	·53
Turkey in Asia	11,56,732	92,266	12,48,998	·82	·08	·50
Victoria	83,740	3,07,817	3,91,557	·06	·28	·16
Mauritius	2,84,211	17,705	3,01,916	·20	·02	·12
Bourbon	2,63,138	...	2,63,138	·19	...	.10
Arabia	2,26,868	13,926	2,40,794	·17	·01	·10
Persia	1,97,139	11,798	2,08,937	·01	·01	·08
Java	1,62,459	...	1,62,459	·12	...	·07
New South Wales	16,243	1,01,815	1,18,058	·01	·09	·05
Aden	1,17,187	25	1,17,212	·08	...	·05
All other foreign countries ...	2,49,096	2,05,025	4,54,121	·18	·19	·18
Total of foreign countries ...	10,90,40,808	6,67,66,381	17,58,07,189	77·72	61·03	70·40

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of Exports.	Percentage of Imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.				
Bombay	1,96,02,158	2,12,75,927	3,68,78,085	9·69	19·45	13·97
Bengal	79,77,305	1,50,20,800	2,29,98,105	3·69	14·53	9·57
British Burma	62,14,939	41,97,309	1,04,12,247	4·13	3·84	4·17
Scinde	2,87,559	2,23,261	5,12,853	·20	·20	·20
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	2,80,82,001	4,16,19,296	6,97,01,357	20·01	38·04	27·91
Goa	4,95,810	4,39,350	9,34,160	·35	·40	·38
Travancore	7,49,225	1,80,617	9,30,842	·53	·17	·37
Cutch	4,90,544	25,554	5,21,098	·35	·02	·21
Pondicherry	1,94,728	77,515	2,72,243	·14	·07	·11
Other Indian ports not British ...	13,50,855	2,56,470	16,45,325	·95	·27	·62
Total of Indian ports not British	31,85,462	10,22,706	42,08,168	2·27	·93	1·69
Grand Total ...	14,03,06,331	10,94,06,283	24,97,16,714	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the different ports of this Presidency for the last two years:—

Articles.	Exports.				Imports.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse ... Cwts.	1,461,722	42,01,462	1,971,460	56,80,139	1,353,039	40,82,010	1,743,181	51,81,866
Cotton manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... { Yds.	7,060,282	14,44,641	6,552,081	12,76,523	5,515,885	13,25,756	5,503,496	12,72,702
{ No.	30,904	20,547	14,286	8,445	20,209	20,000	13,606	8,887
Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	1,150,911	6,90,870	1,224,479	7,34,166	865,086	5,28,788	952,548	6,07,243
Seeds ... ... Cwts.	80,597	4,43,230	64,780	3,62,203	76,949	4,45,521	60,996	3,25,068
Oils ... ... Gals.	505,025	4,41,588	603,278	5,07,075	426,623	4,38,370	527,227	5,31,150
Spices ... ... Lbs.	5,944,901	9,29,207	4,990,623	7,95,734	5,539,695	9,16,303	4,774,904	8,02,253
Provisions ... ... Val.		2,97,835		4,25,272	...	4,60,705	...	4,21,549
Metals ... ... Cwts.	11,783	1,03,622	18,230	1,64,831	27,185	1,30,980	16,456	1,43,302
Sugar ... ... „	112,023	5,83,544	169,680	8,41,606	110,986	6,12,081	181,552	9,75,829
Jute, raw and manufactured ... ... Val.		4,90,822	...	4,88,571	...	5,02,451	...	4,86,081
Tobacco ... ... Lbs.	2,114,789	2,32,358	2,014,105	2,34,011	2,211,400	2,64,573	1,930,122	2,33,477
Fruits and vegetables. Val.		1,59,102		2,20,867		2,83,549		3,50,060
Hides and skins ... { Cwts.	40,029	17,59,246	{ 35,779	18,21,509	{ 29,746	{ 17,56,408	{ 37,068	18,59,170
{ No.	930,498		{ 1,537,302		{ 929,455		{ 935,718	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ... Val.	...	4,90,641	...	4,05,675	...	5,05,455	...	4,12,408
Dyeing and colouring materials	...	1,05,888	...	2,24,803	...	1,98,982	...	3,15,417
Coffee ... ... Cwts.	49,304	28,10,910	44,380	25,71,077	48,542	27,43,896	44,081	26,21,654
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.	74,645	2,30,841	105,600	3,86,052	71,370	3,10,994	99,181	3,82,454
Coir and rope ... Cwts.	10,962	63,245	9,914	59,052	18,750	1,17,732	15,072	1,04,772
Woollen manufactures. Val.	...	1,45,548	...	1,29,109	...	1,20,115	...	1,18,408
All other articles ... „	...	14,87,620	...	16,07,121	...	14,65,371	...	14,05,784
Total ...	...	1,73,84,408	...	1,90,85,809	...	1,72,39,407	...	1,84,95,675
Government Stores ...	...	6,19,663	...	7,83,168	...	8,64,780	...	9,30,148

Treasure. The exports and imports of gold and silver, both private and Government, between the ports within the Presidency, are given below :—

	Gold.		Silver.	
	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	14,450	...	16,74,255	51,54,000
Imports	14,050	...	19,05,305	60,22,000

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade, including Government transactions, is shown below :—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	10,15,76,455	37,35,480	1,39,728	...	137,32,863	20,60,000
Ganjam	6,04,402	...	65,072	...	18,05,620	...
Vizagapatam	31,30,429	...	12,227	...	29,81,111	10,000
Godâvari	78,73,455	...	2,28,570	...	56,57,475	...
Kistna	8,85,754	...	2,610	...	28,36,531	3,320
Nellore	391	...	...	...	59,729	...
South Arcot	47,87,962	5,000	78,098	...	11,43,325	...
Tanjore	92,62,606	6,87,682	15,881	...	28,47,504	...
Madura	6,17,983	...	20,451	...	5,69,195	...
Tinnevelly	2,05,37,355	6,06,850	77,719	...	26,36,712	...
South Canara	26,72,540	...	12,62,512	26,430	12,03,351	3,13,115
Malabar	1,78,98,994	61,796	22,83,114	4,500	2,77,99,169	63,200
Total ...	17,07,19,380	50,96,809	41,77,288	30,930	6,72,51,612	24,49,745

Districts.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	59,89,497	58,89,650	12,13,50,533	1,16,64,930	13,30,24,483	43·96
Ganjam	22,40,705	8,12,000	46,28,850	8,12,000	57,40,850	1·90
Vizagapatam	28,55,301	5,04,050	89,69,962	5,14,050	94,83,012	3·13
Godâvari	35,40,037	19,53,000	1,72,80,737	19,53,000	1,92,33,737	6·36
Kistna	18,32,024	22,28,750	52,60,238	22,32,080	84,92,318	2·81
Nellore	36,444	12,000	96,564	12,000	1,08,564	0·04
South Arcot	9,97,388	6,750	69,77,213	11,750	69,88,963	2·31
Tanjore	2,89,901	2,80,000	1,31,14,042	9,67,682	1,40,81,725	4·65
Madura	19,98,603	63,982	25,76,232	63,982	23,42,214	0·77
Tinnevelly	18,92,324	20,507	2,51,44,110	6,27,357	2,57,71,467	8·52
South Canara	18,24,018	7,16,200	1,50,64,221	10,55,745	1,70,19,966	5·62
Malabar	1,14,78,668	7,12,000	4,94,53,209	8,41,326	5,02,94,535	16·62
Total ...	3,86,84,760	1,41,80,090	28,06,23,060	2,17,58,174	30,23,82,164	100

Customs Revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 12,37,938, showing an advance of Rs. 85,865 over the receipts for 1889-90, which is the result of a larger revenue under almost all dutiable heads, especially under spirits. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 34,457 against Rs. 47,553 in 1889-90, showing a falling off of Rs. 13,096. Deducting these, the net duties on imports amounted to Rs. 12,03,481 against Rs. 11,04,520 in 1889-90, showing an advance of Rs. 98,961. The gross and net collections on the exports of rice and paddy were, respectively, Rs. 4,08,788 and Rs. 4,07,049. There was a decrease of ¾ lakh, as compared with 1889-90, due to smaller shipments of rice to foreign ports owing to the unfavourable season.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels, which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last eight years, are given in the following statement :— Foreign shipping.

Years.	Including steamers.						Steamers only.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1883-84	2,909	662,694	2,914	666,333	5,723	1,329,027	232	250	376,113	240	358,453
1884-85	2,499	629,447	2,516	624,400	5,015	1,253,847	250	236	382,783	238	360,227
1885-86	2,364	671,744	2,435	698,279	4,799	1,370,023	285	299	448,279	262	421,251
1886-87	2,382	656,399	2,659	688,164	5,041	1,345,123	266	288	437,547	291	444,512
1887-88	2,807	671,564	2,801	705,282	5,608	1,377,226	245	292	449,980	303	469,795
1888-89	2,631	636,019	2,776	679,875	5,407	1,315,894	244	257	407,082	283	443,333
1889-90	2,554	689,963	2,757	729,814	5,311	1,419,077	267	295	462,851	327	510,938
1890-91	2,822	779,008	2,940	753,442	5,763	1,532,450	266	542	959,892	542	542,909

The vessels, both steamers and sailing vessels, are classified below according to their nationalities :—

—	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	562	903,902	43	44,722	1,005	1,022,412	34	34,016
British Indian	...	...	2,140	301,129	1	1,471	1,985	285,348
Foreign	60	70,247	41	8,035	78	95,316	47	11,653
Native craft	...	...	2,953	90,948	...	...	2,913	91,352
Total ...	622	973,949	5,080	444,838	1,084	1,119,201	4,979	413,249

The foreign vessels were chiefly German, Arabian, French and Austrian. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India were as follows :—Entered 5,344, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,117,588 tons; cleared 5,789, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,431,707 tons. Compared with last year there was a decrease in the number of vessels that entered and cleared and an increase in the tonnage. The nationalities of the vessels mentioned above are shown below :—

Nationalities.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	1,037	1,700,537	1,234	1,805,413
British Indian	445	206,971	460	207,403
Foreign	884	35,891	769	116,667
Native craft	10,318	371,212	8,676	330,412

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade of the Presidency are given below :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1889-90	10,703	4,666,623	5,056	202,827	10,153	3,620,555	5,319	315,220
1890-91	11,084	4,547,034	5,127	251,770	10,709	4,041,443	5,078	453,119

18 vessels of 540 tons burthen were built during the year, and 29 vessels of 1,274 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1890-91.)

Statements 63 and 64 in Chapter IV of the Appendix show the expenditure on and income derived from protective public works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund distributed by divisions and the total outlay under establishment under each division :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Civil department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil.		Court of Wards.		Civil.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam	916	714	...	400	33,616	37,798	56,994	5,615
	Godávari, Eastern	248	940	365	1,001	...	...	35,242	7,522
	Do. Western	...	...	...	...	...	228	21,406	1,810
	Bastkulya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Vizagapatam	6,105	5,572	...	869	3,419	...	99,813	21,127
II do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...
	Gudivada	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	43
	Kistna, Eastern	...	15	...	428	...	...	22,506	3,148
	Do. Western	...	...	494	548	...	...	10,656	2,116
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,257	1,885
III do.	Bellary	979	...	186	778	...	...	63,451	12,969
	Cuddapah	...	825	...	407	...	...	40,017	1,961
	Karnool	...	204	...	271	...	...	21,404	10,653
IV do.	Coimbatore	2,009	5,701	52	1,214	193	464	72,050	68,990
	West Coast	31,478	21,863	...	855	...	...	3,44,599	60,852
	North Arcot	...	...	...	100	...	...	19,370	3,077
V do.	Chingleput	...	...	...	2,409	...	...	6,257	17,145
	Nilgiris, Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	312
	South Arcot	...	180	...	16	...	...	1,16,137	1,966
	Workshops (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	1,008
	Kegnapatam	...	32	...	164	...	...	17,043	2,157
	Tanjore	...	645	...	129	...	...	29,331	5,834
VI do.	Madura	...	429	92	893	...	...	52,985	2,756
	Trichinopoly	656	2,629	700	604	...	...	36,325	709
	Tinnevelly	...	447	182	402	...	...	87,686	1,142
	Periyár No. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Special ...	Periyár No. I	...	...	662	...	...	...	...	...
	Architect	...	...	3,796	2,798	...	...	5,10,989	1,27,404
	Examiner's division	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna, Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godávari, Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency Architect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	41,616	42,349	6,548	14,028	37,228	38,490	16,40,508	3,66,538

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Grand total — Works and repairs.	Establishments.	Grand total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam	...	...	476	168	6,464	44,294	1,87,295	40,901	2,28,196
	Godávari Eastern.	2,939	2,021	...	301	98,354	1,48,451	2,97,979	1,06,456	4,04,435
	Do. Western.	1,489	...	461	184	83,746	1,80,396	2,86,676	52,424	3,31,100
	Rushikulya ...	...	500	...	...	2,68,921	954	3,70,377	52,338	4,22,715
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	50	3,757	17,234	1,58,264	50,033	2,08,307
II do.	Buckingham Canal ...	...	...	344	1,163	1,76,675	80,003	2,58,274	49,466*	3,07,740
	Gudiváda ...	...	...	...	...	64,965	32,922	97,925	29,122	1,27,047
	Kistna, Eastern...	10,691	...	39	467	1,45,073	1,01,472	2,88,859	81,534	3,70,393
	Do. Western.	...	1,221	...	...	1,82,870	92,984	2,76,925	62,264	3,39,189
	Nellore	...	563	...	...	98,563	1,27,444	2,51,412	66,572	3,17,984
III do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	24,192	50,400	1,61,433	78,068	2,39,491
	Cuddapah ...	811	166	...	...	29,000	56,830	1,39,017	30,312	1,69,329
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	15,296	1,01,441	1,48,071	68,707	2,16,778
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	6,636	...	...	...	25,221	66,693	2,49,343	1,01,955	3,51,298
	West Coast ...	...	...	2,305	1,327	2,000	2,810	4,78,276	60,390	5,38,666
	North Arcot ...	83	...	...	...	88,397	1,46,736	2,96,363	61,065	3,57,428*
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	31,292	1,03,845	2,80,688	55,224	2,75,912
	Salem (Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	16,550	17,302
	South Arcot ...	614	2,393	2,281	...	55,723	1,86,409	3,05,742	70,657	4,43,899
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	18,276	20,451
	Negapatam ...	...	20,064	725	146	21,559	54,009	1,19,959	41,562	1,57,521
	Tanjore	...	5,608	...	...	61,490	1,05,182	2,02,242	65,482	2,67,724
VI do.	Madura	158	21	...	72	24,117	50,027	1,11,445	56,933	1,68,378
	Trichinopoly ...	...	982	...	...	44,043	69,696	1,72,113	80,061	2,52,174
	Tinnevelly ...	1,445	...	980	630	1,00,844	96,583	2,39,884	46,291	2,86,175
	Periyár No. II ...	595	347	...	...	2,29,465	...	3,80,486	57,942	3,88,378
Special.	Periyár No. I ...	...	...	...	...	4,67,111	...	4,67,793	1,02,419	5,70,212
	Architect	...	...	...	149	1,622	...	6,40,719	70,437	7,17,290
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3,89,202	3,89,224
Trank Reservation. Salaries.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	5,186	3,990	11,139	1,420	12,549
	Kistna, Eastern...	...	...	...	...	505	...	695	...	695
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,472	1,472
	Godávari Eastern.	...	...	...	...	3,788	2,779	6,563	2,054	8,617
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	4,149	8,181	13,229	796	12,000
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	2,787	5,630	9,417	1,286	10,703
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	18,953	25,476	30,728	...	30,728
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	1,911	6,040	9,051	335	10,386
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	30,430	34,795	65,225	19,600	84,825
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	25,124	62,027	97,051	...	97,051
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	32,100	65,546	98,035	1	98,036
	Presidency Architect ...	...	...	...	...	1,659	...	1,659	...	1,659
	Salem	...	...	...	...	4,967	5,304	9,271*	2,051	12,322
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	56,053	54,491	1,21,144	18,876	1,38,020
	Madura	...	...	...	...	3,987	16,844	20,731	...	20,811
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,461	13,461
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24,824	34,326	8,837	5,910	27,80,269	22,81,897	73,12,002	21,69,205	94,81,207

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1890-91.)

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The charge of the General, Buildings and Roads Branch was held by Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., as Acting Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government until July 1890, when Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., the permanent Chief Engineer and Secretary, retired from the service while on furlough.

in England. Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.E., was then appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government and assumed charge of the office on the 29th July 1890. Mr. G. T. Walch, M.I.C.E., who continued to administer the Irrigation Branch throughout the year, held the appointment of Acting Secretary until Colonel Pennycuick joined, when he reverted to his substantive office of Joint Secretary.

Grants and expenditure.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the different finance heads:—

	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military works	1,00,400	1,12,900	1,14,520
Imperial Civil works	52,400	27,900	25,654
Provincial Civil works	23,50,000	20,50,000	24,84,800
Local Incorporated funds	1,13,000	87,000	94,787
Local Excluded funds		16,570	15,357
Estate works	1,75,519	92,150	99,078
Total ...	27,91,319	29,85,470	28,34,196

Madras Harbour works.

The progress in the reconstruction of the Madras Harbour works during the year was satisfactory. The advance of the superstructure was not so great as in the previous year, but this was due to wider walls being necessary in the pier heads. The progress made on the north pier was on the whole rapid. 583 blocks were set in position, 103 of these being special blocks for the north pier head. The total advance in the north arm was 337½ lineal feet. The end of the north pier was thus brought up to 3,616½ feet from the commencement of the concrete block work begun in 1876. The wave-breaker protection to the north pier was extended to the end of the completed superstructure with a width of 28 feet seaward of the pier. The blocks in the wave-breaker weigh 30 tons each and 661 of them were deposited. 11,321¼ tons of rubble stone were deposited from boats into the north pier base as a foundation for the blocks in addition to some of the old rubble foundation from the south pier raised by the grab dredger. The north pier rubble base was also consolidated with Portland cement concrete for a length of 743 feet and a width of 20 feet, over which area 825½ cubic yards of concrete were spread. On the south pier an advance of 68½ lineal feet was made to the pier head superstructure. The section of the block work reached 38 feet in width and was founded at 34 feet below water-level. 201 blocks were set in 11 courses and the pier head was advanced 75 feet. The total length of the south pier, inclusive of pier head, is to be 3,968¾ feet, and, at the close of the year, 3,775 feet had been completed. The iron caisson, which is to contain the solid mass of concrete forming the end of the pier head and upon which a lighthouse can eventually be erected, was received from England, the cost being Rs. 19,878. 134 blocks of 30 tons each were deposited to form the wave-breaker. The rubble base of the pier was paved with concrete along the inner face of the stone base for a length of 722 feet by 20 feet in width, over which area 802½ cubic yards of concrete were spread. The rubble revetment protecting the foreshore to the north of the harbour had to be extended, the erosion of the shore having continued to a serious extent. An estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 1,55,462, was accordingly sanctioned. 1,577 concrete blocks were made, of which 631 were the ordinary 30-ton wave-breaker blocks, 124 superstructure blocks and 822 special-shaped blocks for the north and south pier heads. 25,662 cubic yards of concrete were utilized for this outturn. 5,043½ tons of Portland cement were received on the works through the India Office. 3,758½ tons were consumed in block-making, 278½ tons on reconstruction works and 101½ tons on subsidiary works, making a total consumption of 4,188½ tons and leaving a balance on hand of 3,529 tons, inclusive of the balance of the previous year. The outturn of the quarries was 74,161 tons. The renewal of the decking of the iron screw pile pier and the bracing of the structure were completed. The pier is now rigid and in efficient order. The expenditure on the works was Rs. 7,01,475 and the total expenditure to the end of the official year was Rs. 44,40,777 as against the total estimate of Rs. 45,90,051.

Negapatam harbour.

The state of the bar at the mouth of the Negapatam harbour came under discussion. The encroachment of the sea during the year caused some anxiety, and a committee, consisting of the Chief Engineer, the Presidency Port officer and two members chosen by the mercantile community of Negapatam, was formed under orders of Government to take the whole circumstances into consideration after local investigation. The committee visited the port accordingly and drew up a report, which was under consideration at the close of the year.

Artesian boring at Tuticorin.

The experimental boring at Tuticorin was carried to a depth of 117·5 feet when a bed of gneiss or granite was struck. The sample of rock brought up from this depth had every appearance of being primary rock. It was therefore considered useless to continue boring any further and the attempt was abandoned after an outlay of Rs. 6,253 had been incurred. The boring plant was transferred to Ongole, where the Municipal Council resolved to undertake the boring of an artesian well.

Improvements to Ryves' canal at Beavida.

An estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 37,700 for the improvement of Ryves' canal at Beavida. It is proposed to widen the canal and to construct a new regulator and a new bridge—changes which will have the effect of relieving the present congestion of traffic.

Bridge over the Vaigai near the town of Madura.

The bridge over the Vaigai near the town of Madura, the object of which is to give the old trunk road a more convenient means of crossing the river, was completed during the year. The original estimate for the work was Rs. 1,15,810, but subsequent revisions raised it to Rs. 3,33,050 (including Rs. 59,507 for Public Works supervision, tools and plant), the Government contribution being Rs. 60,000. In 1886, the execution of the work was transferred from the Local Fund Engineer to the Public Works department, by which it was finally completed at a cost of Rs. 2,76,994 (exclusive of Rs. 56,085 for Public Works supervision, tools and plant), and handed over to the District Board for future maintenance in April 1890.

Bridges over the Ponniár and Gadilam near Cuddalore.

During the north-east monsoon of 1884, the country in the neighbourhood of Cuddalore was flooded by the overflow of the Ponniár and Gadilam, and the two bridges over those rivers were carried away. After careful investigation of local conditions it was decided to replace these bridges by improved structures under the supervision of officers of the Public Works department. The bridge across the Ponniár was estimated to cost Rs. 1,66,000, for which a masonry structure of 16 arches of 60-feet span was to be provided, the waterway allowed being 22 per cent. in excess of the waterway of the old bridge. Over the Gadilam, an iron girder bridge also estimated to cost Rs. 1,66,000, was recommended. This bridge was to consist of 13 bays of 62-feet span each and a roadway of 18 feet clear. The estimates for both bridges were subsequently revised. That for the Ponniár bridge was raised to Rs. 1,75,300 and that for the Gadilam bridge to Rs. 2,04,750. The total cost to the end of the year was for the Ponniár bridge Rs. 1,79,779 and for the Gadilam bridge Rs. 2,01,434. Both bridges were successfully completed and opened for traffic before the close of the official year. The future maintenance of the bridges devolves on the District Board.

New Law Courts, Madras.

The outlay on the New Law Courts, Madras, up to the close of the previous official year amounted to Rs. 4,52,159 and during the year under review a sum of Rs. 2,62,140 was expended. All the brick work in the three stories was completed and the towers above were commenced. The outer verandahs, a portion of the tiled flooring and the dados were finished and considerable progress was made with the internal fittings.

Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library.

The foundations of the Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library were laid and the entire building was raised to basement level. The wood work and roofing materials were also under preparation. The total outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 83,917, the estimate being Rs. 3,56,255.

Inspection of lighthouses.

The following lighthouses were inspected by superior officers of the Public Works department:—Calingapatam, Santopalli, Vakalapudi, Hope Island, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Manapad, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore. An inspection of all lighthouses on the coasts of the Madras Presidency was also made by Mr. W. T. Douglass, an expert specially sent out from England, and a

full report submitted. The various suggestions made were reviewed in detail by Government and such orders passed as the circumstances seemed to require.

Works in estates under the Court of Wards.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay on works in wards' estates placed under the charge of the Public Works department:—

——	Original grant.	Revised grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam district—11 estates	1,71,063	84,623	87,039
Vizagapatam district—Chidiluds and Jagannathapuram estates	3,420	6,824	4,227
Godávari district—Lakkavaram estate	223	...	403
Salem district—Eremaipatti estate	713	713	909

Of the 11 estates in Ganjam, 3—Parlákimedi, Chinna Kimedi and Urlam—were handed over to the proprietors before half the year had elapsed, and to this cause was due the reduction of the original grants for expenditure on public works. The grants were, on the whole, fairly utilized.

Presidency Public Works Stores.

Mr. L. L. Wickham, Assistant Engineer, first grade, assumed charge of the stores and workshops during the year from Colonel S. C. Clarke, R.E. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,58,966; the receipts amounted to Rs. 26,265 and the issues to Rs. 29,664, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,55,567. There were 22 consignments of stores from England and 31 shipments to Indian ports as against 28 inward and 50 outward consignments in the previous year.

Presidency Public Works Workshops.

Work to the value of Rs. 1,22,971 was done during the year in the Presidency workshops against Rs. 1,24,316 in 1889-90. The value of machinery and plant in the shops at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,06,348. After deducting the book value of articles transferred to other departments, and the usual 4 per cent. for depreciation and adding receipts, amounting to Rs. 1,864, the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,830. The expenditure on tools and plant and machinery was Rs. 2,069 and that on new plant Rs. 1,731.

Government brickfields.

The outturn at the Government brickfields during the year was 5,579,719 bricks, 134,895 flooring tiles and 78,287 roofing tiles, besides a large quantity of terra cotta.

River Cooum Improvement scheme.

The insanitary condition of the river Cooum owing to the low level of the water during the dry months of the year was felt to be a nuisance and a serious menace to public health. The Sanitary Engineer was accordingly called on in February 1890 to prepare and submit a detailed scheme for the improvement of the river. A scheme prepared in accordance with these orders was laid before Government in December 1890. The Chief Engineer, to whom it was referred for review, recommended the introduction of certain modifications and the matter was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Famine relief.

Towards the close of the year, owing to insufficient rainfall, the agricultural prospects in several localities were by no means re-assuring. The Government, accordingly, in anticipation of scarcity, impressed upon Collectors the necessity for at once preparing programmes of works for all the affected tracts and directed that selections should be made from the lists of irrigation works, both major and minor, in communication with the Public Works department. Portions of the following districts showed signs of impending scarcity more or less severe and works were accordingly started therein as necessity arose, viz., North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Tinnevelly and Malabar.

II.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

I.—Imperial, Military Works.

Ganjam.—The expenditure under military minor original works was Rs. 916 against an allotment of Rs. 1,250. The number of original works was 3, of which 1 was completed. The repair works in progress during the year were 9 in number and all of them were completed. *Godávari, Eastern.*—Improvements to the existing drainage and the enlargement of the latrine in M.I. detachment lines at Sámalkót were carried out at a cost of Rs. 343. The expenditure under repairs amounted

to Rs. 840. *Vizagapatam.*—The re-roofing of the military hospital at Vizianagram was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,057. The expenditure under minor original works was Rs. 46. Rs. 5,572 were spent in repairing roads and military buildings, &c., in the cantonments of Vizianagram and Vizagapatam. *West Coast.*—The following works were completed or in progress:—(1) Transport lines at Calicut—The bullock sheds were fully completed and occupied. The sheds for mules and elephants were also completed, but not occupied. The outlay on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 13,452 against an estimate of Rs. 12,980. (2) The bakery at West Hill barracks at Calicut was completed at an outlay of Rs. 5,202 against an estimate of Rs. 4,300. (3) The slaughter-house at West Hill, Calicut, was completed at an outlay of Rs. 4,482 against an estimate of Rs. 3,405. (4) New barracks for 30 men at West Hill, Calicut—Foundation was in fair progress and sufficient materials for masonry and wood work for roofing were at the site. (5) A soldiers' institute for the European Infantry at Malapuram was completed. (6) The old infectious disease ward at Malapuram was converted into quarters for the Commissariat sergeant. (7) Three additional latrines for the Madras Native Infantry at Mangalore were built. (8) A stable to the Sergeant Instructor's quarters, Malabar Volunteer Rifles, was erected. The first 3 of these works were not taken over and occupied pending the execution of certain minor improvements suggested by the Chief Commissariat officer. *Coimbatore.*—The purchase of Mr. Stephen's house at Yercaud for adaptation as quarters for the Sergeant Instructor and an armoury for the Yercaud Rifle Volunteers was effected for Rs. 4,800. Three minor works were in progress at Ootacamund and Podanúr. The outlay under repairs amounted to Rs. 5,701.

II.—Imperial, Civil Works.

Ganjam.—The only work commenced during the year was repairs to the post office building at Parlákimedi. It was not completed for want of funds.

Godávari (Eastern).—The expenditure under repairs was Rs. 1,001. Materials were collected for a compound wall to the post office at Kunavaram, but the work was stopped for want of funds. Rs. 812 were spent during the year on repairs to the telegraph office and signallers' quarters, Cocanada, and to the telegraph office, Rajahmundry, and Rs. 189 were expended on repairs to postal buildings at Sámalkót and Peddápuram.

Vizagapatam.—The post offices at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam were repaired at a cost of Rs. 449. The telegraph office at Vizagapatam was repaired at a cost of Rs. 540.

Kistna (Eastern).—The post office building at Bezváda and the telegraph offices at Masulipatam and Bezváda were repaired, at a cost of Rs. 62, Rs. 215 and Rs. 182, respectively.

Kistna (Western).—Alterations to the post office and repairs to the sub-postmaster's quarters at Duggirala and the post office at Vinukonda were carried out at a cost of Rs. 881, and repairs to the telegraph office at Guntúr were completed at a cost of Rs. 158.

Coimbatore.—Two minor new works were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 51 under "postal," and sums of Rs. 1,120 and Rs. 94, respectively, were spent on repairs to postal and telegraph buildings.

West Coast.—A sum of Rs. 855 was spent on repairs to postal buildings.

North Arcot.—An outlay of Rs. 100 was incurred on repairs to the post office building at Vellore.

Chingleput.—The repairs to the Váyalúr salt factory flood bank, which were commenced in the previous year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,203.

Tanjore.—The post offices at Tanjore and KumbaKónam were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 123.

Negapatam.—The post office at Patukóta and the telegraph office at Negapatam were repaired at a cost of Rs. 19 and Rs. 145, respectively.

Trichinopoly.—Alterations and repairs to the old cutchery at Trichinopoly for the use of the postal and telegraph departments were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,373.

Madura.—The opening of windows in the City post office at Madura was carried out and alterations converting a room in the Sub-Magistrate's cutchery at Usilampatti into a sub-post office were in progress, the expenditure on both being Rs. 92. The post offices at Peermade, Kovilur and Battagundu were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 493.

Tinnevelly.—A latrine in the compound of the post office at Palamcottah was built at a cost of Rs. 182 and the post offices at Vasudevanallúr, Virudupatti, Sátúr, Palamcottah and Trivandrum were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 459.

Presidency.—The following works were completed:—

Works.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
Improving water closets and urinals, Telegraph office, Madras	954
Constructing additional sheds at the Telegraph stores ...	1,142
Alterations and improvements to the General Post office, Madras ...	724
Alterations to the Post office at Mylapore	93
Alterations and improvements to the General Telegraph office ...	388
Sun-shades for the Railway mail service department, General Post office	78
Shelves to the counters, Money Order department, General Post office ...	143

Ganjam.—The following works were completed:—(1) the construction of huts for the reserve police at Parlákimedi, (2) the demolition and renewal of the verandah roof of the Native college at Berhampore, (3) the construction of masonry drains in the district jail, Berhampore, (4) the construction of a new dead-house at Chicacole and (5) the construction of record racks for the District court, Berhampore. The District Munsifs' courts at Berhampore and Sómpet were practically completed, while the following works were in progress:—(1) District Munsif's court at Aska, (2) post office at Udayagiri, (3) post office at Balliguda, (4) police station-house at Jaganathapur and (5) Sub-Magistrate's cutchery and sub-jail at Berhampore. The number of repair-works in progress during the year was 11, and 10 of these were completed. III.—PROVINCIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Godávari (Eastern).—The following works were completed:—(1) additions to the Sub-Magistrate's office, Pithápuram, costing Rs. 1,270, (2) additions to the Sub-Magistrate's cutchery at Tuni, costing Rs. 1,198 and (3) addition of Sub-Registrar's office to the Sub-Magistrate's cutchery at Tuni, costing Rs. 1,500. The following works were in progress during the year:—(1) additions to the Rajahmundry college, (2) quarantine ward, central jail, Rajahmundry, (3) close prison, central jail, Rajahmundry, (4) school-house at Bhadráchalam, (5) church at Cocanada, (6) well for the police force at Kota, (7) police station-house at Chintur, (8) alterations to the Rajahmundry central jail well-pump. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 6,156.

Godávari (Western).—The Sub-Registrar's office at Bhimavaram and the verandah to the late central division office were completed. The following works were in progress:—(1) District Munsif's court at Amalápuram, (2) District Munsif's court at Ellore, (3) Taluk cutchery at Ellore, (4) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery at Razole and (5) re-construction of the Divisional office at Chettipet. Six repair works were completed or in progress during the year.

Vizagapatam.—34 reserve police huts at Koraput, a taluk cutchery at Sálúr and a hospital costing Rs. 4,948 at Gunupur were completed during the year. The following works were in progress:—(1) police hospital at Koraput, (2) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery and sub-jail at Potinghi, (3) office for the Superintendent of Police at Koraput, (4) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery at Koraput, (5) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery and sub-jail at Gajapatinagaram, (6) office for the General Duty Deputy Collector at Vizianagram, (7) reserve police huts at Párvatipur, (8) reserve police huts at Vizagapatam and (9) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery and sub-jail at Srungavarapukóta. 19 minor original works were executed at a cost of Rs. 4,210. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 6,222.

Kistna (Eastern).—A corrugated-iron goods shed at the port of Masulipatam, a police station-house at Buckinghampet, and some improvements to the Sub-Registrar's office at Bezváda were completed, while the construction of a Sub-Registrar's

office at Avanigedda was in progress during the year. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 2,980.

Kistna (Western).—The gallows for the District jail at Guntúr, and the taluk cutchery at Satnopalli were completed, while materials were collected for the taluk cutchery at Tenali.

Nellore.—The Collector's office at Nellore was completed with a saving of Rs. 5,705 on the estimate of Rs. 48,455. 10 police huts at Mulapet were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,648. 4 minor works were executed during the year, in addition to repairs to 8 other works.

Bellary.—Alterations and improvements to the Collector's cutchery at Bellary were completed for Rs. 56,358, the estimate being Rs. 57,325. The Collector's residence at Anantapur was completed at a cost of Rs. 36,796 against an estimate of Rs. 34,246. The following works were in progress:—

——	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
District Munsif's court at Bellary ...	13,510	13,008
Alterations to old Huzur and Taluk cutcheries, Anantapur ...	2,629	2,226
Tent-sheds in the Sub-divisional office, Anantapur ...	2,940	2,202
District Surgeon's quarters, Anantapur	11,481	1,102
Taluk office, Kanligi	26,236	24,642
Deputy Tahsildar's office, Kampli	11,199	6,948
Additions to Taluk office, Hospet	9,775	8,646
Municipal school-house, Anantapur	15,777	1,339

Cuddapah.—The Taluk cutchery at Badvél was completed, with the exception of the well, at a cost of Rs. 23,348 against an estimate of Rs. 23,150. The following works were in progress:—

——	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk cutchery at Cuddapah	25,400	10,000
District Munsif's court at Proddatur	12,798	6,000
Additions to district jail at Cuddapah	72,295	57,171
Additions to Gurramkonda Mahal	3,277	2,951
Sub-Registrar's office, Jammalamadugu	2,589	851
Sub-Registrar's office, Sidhout	2,050	967

Kurnool.—The Head Assistant Collector's office at Nandyál was completed at a cost of Rs. 19,147, the estimate being Rs. 19,500. The Railway buildings at Nandyál were purchased and converted into a residence for the sub-divisional officer at a cost of Rs. 5,034. The taluk cutchery at Markápur and the residence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nandyál were in progress.

Coimbatore.—The following works were completed or in progress:—

——	Estimate.	Outlay.
Completed.	Rs.	Rs.
District Munsif's court at Karúr	17,420	16,320
Sub-Registrar's office at Sátúr	2,760	2,265
In progress.		
Construction of Government House, Ootacamund	7,79,150	7,30,457
Improvements to Secretariat offices, Ootacamund	5,500	4,806
Deputy Tahsildar's office, Aravakurichi	9,540	7,975
Sub-Registrar's office, Gopichettipalaiyam	2,080	1,470
Sub-Registrar's office, Thathenagarpet	2,770	...
Police station-house, Salem	2,623	2,513
Improvements to Collector's office, Coimbatore	15,840	15,790

A sum of Rs. 13,988 was spent on minor original works. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 20,345.

North Arcot.—The record room of the Gudiyâtam taluk cutchery was reconstructed at an outlay of Rs. 2,792. The improvements to the bastion cells were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,356. Sub-Registrar's offices at Arkônam, Ambûr and Kuppam, and the District Munsif's court at Tirupati were in progress during the year. 8 minor works were commenced, of which 7 were completed, the total outlay being Rs. 6,999. The outlay under repairs was Rs. 8,077.

West Coast.—The following important major works were completed :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Law courts at Palghât	28,790	29,534
Sub-Registrar's office, Kanhoty	2,929	2,870
Do. do. Mahyenum	2,785	2,959
Do. do. Tanoracherry	2,926	3,124
Do. do. Manjeshwar	2,872	2,830
Improvements to the Collector's office, Mangalore ...	15,000	17,755
Do. do. District Munsif's court, Kasaragôd ...	7,200	7,478
Police huts at Puthur	3,951	3,681
Additions and alterations to the District court at Tellicherry ...	...	6,846
Police station at Irritti	...	1,842
Out-houses for supervisor's quarters, Lucknâdi	...	1,616

7 other less important works were completed. The following works were in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Collector's cutchery, Calicut	1,59,370	1,16,900
District Munsif's court, Chowghât	19,245	13,542
Do. do. Manjeri	15,087	10,023
Taluk cutchery, Perintalmanna	34,070	15,048
Powder magazine, Malapuram	1,820	1,476
Police station, Nilambur	1,434	987
Taluk cutchery, Coondapoor	32,050	28,750
Do. Bédagara	21,000	17,000
Construction of 80 police cells, Central jail, Cannanore ...	26,080	20,000
Improvements to Government college, Calicut	2,220	701
Latrine to Government college, Calicut	1,305	122

A sum of Rs. 9,094 was spent in repairing 50 works.

Chingleput.—The Sub-Registrar's office at Uttramallur was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,574 against an estimate of Rs. 2,800. 6 minor new works were completed. Under repairs the most important items were the renewal of the roof of the Reformatory Hospital and the repairs to Government House, Guindy, the cost of which last was Rs. 8,128.

South Arcot.—The following works were in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk cutchery, Villupuram	15,730	13,508
Do. Tindivanam	22,040	6,951
Do. Tirukoïlûr	20,080	9,016
Do. Chidambaram	...	4,813
District Munsif's court, Chidambaram	11,155	5,226
Sub-Registrar's office, Markanam	2,196	2,033
Do. do. Vanoor	2,080	685

Under minor new works the expenditure was Rs. 2,436.

Tanjore.—The following works were completed :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Extension of record-room at the Treasury office, Tanjore ...	4,730	4,744
Sub-Registrar's office, Swamimalai	2,730	2,702
Improvement to District Press office, Tanjore	2,920	2,555
Conversion of the old taluk cutchery, Kumbakônam, into an office for the Sub-Collector	4,962	5,188

A new taluk cutchery at Kumbakónam was commenced and 12 minor new works and 12 repair works were in progress.

Negapatam.—The office and quarters of the sub-divisional officer at Tiruturaipundi were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,388, the estimate being Rs. 7,416. Improvements and additions to the following buildings were completed during the year:—(1) sub-jail, Negapatam, Rs. 3,729; (2) District Munsif's court and sub-court, Negapatam, Rs. 2,740; (3) District Munsif's court, Patukota, Rs. 4,522; (4) taluk cutchery, Negapatam, Rs. 1,480. The construction of an office and quarters for the sub-divisional officer, Mannárgudi, and of a verandah to the taluk cutchery, Patukota, were in progress. The expenditure under repairs was Rs. 2,156.

Trichinopoly.—The conversion of the artillery barracks at Trichinopoly into offices for the Collector, the Superintendent of Police and the District Forest-officer, the estimate for which was Rs. 24,900, was finished and the following less important works were completed or in progress:—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Completed.		
Record-racks to Collector's cutchery, Trichinopoly	3,450	3,289
Improvements to District Munsif's court, Ariyalur	2,080	1,844
Police huts at Arsangudi	1,080	1,540
Do. at Jambukeshvaram	...	1,962
In progress.		
Sub-Registrar's office, Ariyalur	2,880	2,034
Kitchen in Central jail, Trichinopoly	4,400	3,662
Drains in Central jail, Trichinopoly	6,160	2,425
Alterations to District jail, Trichinopoly	3,060	515
Police station-house, Arsangudi	1,150	629
Sub-Registrar's office, Perambalur	2,220	1,830
Police station-house, Manapárai	...	...

Madura.—The following works were completed:—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Magistrate's office, Sivagunga	12,970	12,740
New court room for Madura Tahsildar	4,219	4,402
Taluk cutchery, Tirumangalam	23,114	23,730
Sub-Registrar's office, Shelavandan	2,570	2,649
Do. do. Nellakóta	2,779	2,880

The following works were in progress:—(1) Sub-Registrar's offices at Paramakudi, Mudukolattur and Devikota; (2) District Munsif's court at Paramakudi; (3) Sub-Magistrate's cutchery at Madura; (4) Steps to the Sea Customs office, Kilakarai; (5) police station-house at Tandigudi; (6) improvements to Tirumal Náick's palace.

Tinnevelly.—The following works were completed:—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk cutchery, Srivilliputtur	...	25,805
Sub-Registrar's office, Velathikulam	2,970	2,734
Do. do. Alvárturunagari	3,200	3,647
Do. do. Sivakási	3,080	3,016
Kitchen and drain in the District jail, Palamcottah	2,977	3,006
Police station-house, Palamcottah	...	2,358
Sub-Registrar's office, do.	...	2,131
Improvements to travellers' bungalow, Virudupatti	...	2,144
Police huts, Karungulam	...	1,357

The re-roofing of the Protestant Church, Tuticorin, and the construction of a police station at Sálúr were in progress. A sum of Rs. 3,750 was spent in acquiring sites and providing lightning-conductors. Rs. 1,142 were spent in petty repairs.

Presidency.—The following major works were in progress or completed :—

	Estimate.	Outlay.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. New Law Courts, Madras	9,97,909	7,14,800	
2. Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library ...	3,56,255	88,917	
3. Additional ward at the Lying-in Hospital	30,299	40,266	
4. Improving strong room at the Paper Currency office ...	14,173	12,908	Work completed.
5. Constructing a shed in the Sea Customs office	13,645	8,481	
6. Laying pipes to carry Red Hills water to the Lunatic Asylum ...	7,230	6,472	Do.
7. Constructing four cottages for isolating patients at the Lunatic Asylum	8,090	7,268	Do.
8. Laundry for the General Hospital	9,980	7,740	
9. Constructing two cells at the General Hospital for patients suffering from mental diseases	2,320	2,203	Do.
10. Additions to the General Hospital (retiring room for female students)	5,305	4,042	
11. New operating room for General Hospital	11,690	13,842	
12. Office room for the Principal, Medical college	3,110	2,270	Do.
13. Latrine at the Medical college	2,125	2,544	
14. Extension of the Leper Hospital	6,013	3,976	
15. Constructing police station in Triplicane	...	2,720	Do.
16. Erecting compound wall round the reserve police lines at Pulicat	2,513	3,043	
17. Extending Saint George's Cathedral cemetery	4,240	4,101	Do.
18. Improvements to the Presidency Training school for Mistresses ...	26,276	20,690	
19. Additions to the Civil Orphan Asylum	...	22,615	Do.
20. Stables for the mounted police at Egmore Presidency Magistrate's court	...	5,454	Do.
21. New police station and fire-engine shed, Walaja road ...	13,845	11,646	Do.
22. Improvements to the Examination hall, Presidency college ...	5,126	4,884	Do.
23. New Presidency Magistrates' courts	49,850	47,029	Do.
24. Alterations in Madras Observatory	2,772	2,512	Do.
25. Treadmills at Her Majesty's Penitentiary	3,210	1,670	

The expenditure during the year on minor original works was Rs. 46,799 and a sum of Rs. 1,02,215 was expended on repairs and civil buildings.

Ganjam.—Rs. 11,986 against an annual grant of Rs. 14,000 and an estimate of Rs. 41,200 were spent on the Mahasingi bridge. The greater portion of the iron work was landed and preliminary arrangements were completed.

IV.—PROVINCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

Vizagapatam.—The outlay during the year on the road from Potinghi to Koraput was Rs. 53,279 against a grant of Rs. 51,500 and an estimate of Rs. 2,80,205. The whole length of the road was practically completed and metalled except some 2 miles. The outlay on the Potinghi ghát road was Rs. 4,836 against a grant of Rs. 5,500. It was completely bridged and metalled and in an efficient state.

West Coast.—The Calicut-Vayitri road was maintained in good order and kept open for traffic during the year at a cost of Rs. 36,733. Rs. 1,59,856 against an allotment of Rs. 1,81,000 were spent on improving the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road. Nearly all the tunnels were built and nearly all the earth-work was finished. A considerable amount of metal was collected and the construction of the bridges made good progress. The total outlay up to date amounted to Rs. 3,33,408 against the estimate of Rs. 5,50,000. Minor repairs to the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road were executed at a cost of Rs. 12,444.

Coimbatore.—On the Ootacamund-Kullar road 8 cart-stands were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,940, and the reconstruction of the Farewell bridge was commenced. On the Ootacamund-Gúdalúr road, which was re-transferred to the District Board in September 1890, Rs. 10,461 were spent in re-metalling a stretch of 2 miles and in other minor repairs. Rs. 10,090 were spent in re-metalling a portion of the Coonoor ghát road and the annual maintenance of the Kullar-Gúdalúr road cost Rs. 35,324. There was an outlay of Rs. 539 on the new road on Mount Stuart, Ootacamund. Rs. 1,788 were spent on minor works against an allotment of Rs. 1,650.

Madura.—Rs. 147 were disbursed for work done in the previous year on the Cumbum-Gúdalúr road.

Presidency.—A sum of Rs. 13,501 was paid to the Madras municipality for maintaining the bridges on the Cooum in proper order.

V.—PROVINCIAL MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Kistna (Eastern).—The widening of the Ryves' canal was commenced and the foundations of the new regulator were nearly completed, the total outlay being Rs. 10,437.

Coimbatore.—Rs. 907 were spent in improving the water-supply at Gúdalúr.

Madura.—Rs. 466 were spent in cutting a rough trace from Kodaikánal to Pillar Rock.

VI.—LOCAL, IMPROVEMENTS.

Presidency.—Rs. 11,778 were expended in maintaining the Chepák Park and Marina, and in the conservancy of the Cooum river.

Rushikulya.—The Aska and Surúda road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 500.

Godávari (Eastern).—The aqueduct over Chollangi salt-creek was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,794 against an estimate of Rs. 6,500. The ordinary repairs to the Kovur-Manjair canal cost Rs. 2,691.

Godávari (Western).—An iron girder bridge over the Gunnaram canal and a road culvert across the Bodasakurra channel were completed. Culverts over the Pallivella drain and in the Komaragiripatnam road were in progress.

Kistna (Eastern).—Rs. 6,737 were expended in commencing the Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute, Bezváda, and Rs. 1,988 in laying the foundation of a bridge over Ryves' canal.

Coimbatore.—The Talavásal bridge in the Atúr taluk, Salem district, was nearly completed. The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 43,702 against an estimate of Rs. 47,700.

South Arcot.—Repairs to the roads along certain canals and banks cost Rs. 2,608. The iron work for the Shatiatope anicut bridge arrived too late for any actual construction.

Tanjore.—Rs. 5,668 were spent in maintaining 101 miles of river embankment roads.

Negapatam.—Rs. 5,943 were spent in maintaining 45¾ miles of river embankment roads.

Tinnevelly.—Raising the Perunkulam surplus channel and road cost Rs. 965 in the year. The work was completed, but final payments were not made. Rs. 108 were spent in improving the Kulasekharapuri tank.

Trichinopoly.—The maintenance of road No. XX cost Rs. 978.

VII.—LOCAL, EXCLUDED.

Ganjam.—A cook-house for the lighthouse at Calingapatam was completed and materials were collected for fixing a lightning-conductor on the lighthouse.

Godávari (Eastern).—Repairs to Marine Villa, Cocanada, and to the red buoy of the port were completed at a cost of Rs. 315 and Rs. 167, respectively.

Godávari (Western).—The obelisk at Thirthalamondy was raised and that at Antaravedi was repaired.

Vizagapatam.—A sum of Rs. 50 was spent in repairing the head light-keeper's quarters at Santapalli. Repairs were executed to the Armeghon, Pulicat and Seven Pagodas lighthouses at a total cost of Rs. 1,164.

West Coast.—The erection of flagstaffs at Badagara and Calicut was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,991. A revetment near the Marine office, Beypore, cost Rs. 1,679. The boat jetty at Cannanore, and the lighthouses at Tellicherry and Calicut were repaired at a cost of Rs. 539, Rs. 137 and Rs. 177, respectively, and a lightning-conductor was fixed to the Cannanore lighthouse at a cost of Rs. 100.

South Arcot.—The wharf at Porto Novo was repaired and two new wings to the jetty were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 3,284 against an estimate of Rs. 3,320.

Negapatam.—The quarters for the keeper of the lighthouse at Point Calimere were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,679. Repairs to the lighthouse at Negapatam cost Rs. 163. The jetty wall of the Negapatam harbour was repaired at a cost of Rs. 180.

Madura.—Repairs to the Port officer's bungalow at Pámban were in progress.

Tinnevelly.—Rs. 404 were spent in improvements to the Manapad lighthouse and Rs. 571 in additions to the Light Superintendent's quarters. Rs. 430 were spent on repairs to the lighthouse on Hare island, Tuticorin, and to the Superintendent's quarters and the lightning-conductor of the lighthouse at Muttum.

Presidency.—Rs. 1,783 were expended on original works and repairs to the Senate house and the Presidency Port office.

Presidency.—Constructing Victoria hospital for caste and gosha women; total sanctioned estimate Rs. 89,550; expenditure during 1890-91 Rs. 16,331; amount previously expended Rs. 60,182; total expenditure Rs. 76,513. The whole of the building, including the Superintendent's quarters, was completed; some work in improving the drainage of the grounds remained to be done. Cricket pavilion at Chepák; amount of estimate Rs. 13,440; expenditure during 1890-91 Rs. 3,058. The foundations were executed and partly laid; materials for superstructure were collected. VIII.—Miscellaneous Deposit Contributions.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1890-91.)

General Remarks.

The final grant for the year from "Imperial" funds was Rs. 32,80,000 and the expenditure Rs. 32,85,554; from "Provincial" the grant was Rs. 36,60,000 and the expenditure Rs. 35,43,703. Under "Imperial," the expenditure exceeded the grant by Rs. 5,554 or 0·17 per cent., and under "Provincial" 3·1 per cent. of the grant lapsed, the net lapse being 1·6 per cent. on the whole grant against 2·20 per cent. in 1889-90. Percentage of grants utilised.

In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 12,719 was spent out of a grant of Rs. 16,000 under Local—Irrigation Cess fund, "43. Minor Works and Navigation," and a sum of Rs. 34,987 was spent from "Contributions," viz., Rs. 24,059 on "42. Major Works (Working Expenses)" and the balance on "43. Minor Works and Navigation." Contributions.

Owing to scarcity resulting from failure of the north-east monsoon rains, works for "relief" purposes were started during the year in the Chingleput and North Arcot divisions under departmental agency. Relief works.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,27,874, that is, Rs. 27,230, more than in the previous year, and Rs. 32,624 more than the amount anticipated. Direct receipts.

The total area charged as irrigated for both first and second crops was 5,514,184* acres against 5,960,717 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 2,346,732 acres were under "Major Works," 421,043 acres under "Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept," and the remainder under works for which such accounts are not kept. Total area irrigated.

The total irrigation (indirect) revenue, exclusive of deductions and remissions, amounted to Rs. 1,38,20,535* against Rs. 1,75,38,996 in 1889-90. Inclusive of the enhanced share of and revenue and receipts collected in the Public Works Department, but exclusive of the revenue derived from the Cumbum tank, Poiney, Cheyár, Vallúr, Vriddháchalam and Mehamattur anicut systems, which the Board of Revenue communicated after the Examiner of Public Works Accounts closed the accounts, the total revenue, direct and indirect, was Rs. 1,59,06,154, of which Rs. 82,01,681 were derived from "Major Works," Rs. 13,19,238 from "Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept," and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept. Total revenue derived.

* Those figures are exclusive of the area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, the Tirukoilúr anicut and Minor Works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept in the South Arcot district.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

Under 49. Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue, Irrigation Works, the estimates, grants and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as follows :

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Budget grant for 1890-91.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	4,70,31,218	10,35,011	12,32,173	12,17,313	14,860	4,11,12,780
Establishment	68,51,536	2,23,317	2,68,402	2,65,972	2,434	63,30,596
Tools and plant	22,95,228	39,672	1,10,418	90,284	20,134	19,74,884
Loss by exchange	41,10,220	...	...	...	...	40,97,245
Suspense	— 555	...	...	— 430	430	— 1,199
Total ...	6,02,87,637	13,00,000	16,30,000	15,82,145	37,858	5,47,04,304
Deduct receipts on Capital account	2,29,180	...	...	2,259	— 2,259	2,35,952
Net Total ...	6,00,58,457	13,00,000	16,30,000	15,79,883	40,117	5,24,68,412
Indirect Charges.						
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	21,80,531	...	...	41,229	...	27,79,161
Leave and pension allowances	12,13,641	...	...	37,327	...	10,25,594
Total ...	63,94,172	...	...	78,456	...	38,04,855
Grand Total ...	6,44,52,629	...	...	16,58,339	...	5,62,73,267

The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,98,309 more than in the previous year.

Revenue Account (Working Expenses).

Charges on Revenue Account.

The charges under 42. Major Works (working expenses) were as shown below :

—	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	91,336	1,52,019	1,62,473
Maintenance and repairs	5,01,577	5,29,218	5,38,529
Establishment	4,27,159	4,46,138	4,59,239
Tools and plant	72,808	89,625	90,960
Total ...	10,93,000	12,13,000	12,51,101
Indirect Charges.			
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	9,210
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	64,295
Total ...	...	...	73,505
Grand Total ...	...	...	13,24,606

The expenditure during the year was more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,70,620. The budget grant of Rs. 10,93,000 was increased to Rs. 12,13,000 during the course of the year, the sanctioned grants for all systems with the exception of the Pennér anicut and Barur tank systems having been found insufficient to admit of works and repairs urgently required being carried out.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area irrigated under "Major Works" and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year are given below :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop { 1890-91 ...	2,183,302	2,171,934	70,42,284	3·24
First crop { 1889-90 ...	2,137,037	2,127,039	68,44,949	3·21
Second crop { 1890-91 ...	179,702	174,798	4,34,142	2·42
Second crop { 1889-90 ...	184,671	184,318	4,44,311	2·41

The Revenue account compared with the previous year was as follows:— Financial results.

	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	74,67,282	72,80,672
Add share of enhanced land revenue	6,14,441	4,88,633
Add revenue earned in previous years, but brought into the accounts this year	25,902	74,074
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	1,91,156	1,81,570
Total	82,01,681	80,24,859
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil Department	19,58,032	17,79,000
True net revenue ...	62,43,649	62,45,859
Deduct old irrigation revenue minus old maintenance charges.	25,19,250	25,10,750
Net revenue ...	37,24,399	37,35,109
Deduct interest charges	19,81,698	19,58,265
Surplus revenue ...	17,42,701	17,76,835

The net revenue amounted to 6·95 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation, and this percentage would be 11·80 were it not that the Capital outlay is weighted with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which had to be purchased in 1882-83.

GODÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the construction estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State was closed on the 31st March 1890, the total outlay including indirect charges to end of 1889-90 being Rs. 1,27,19,245 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 1,30,24,196. Schedules of work still requiring to be executed on the Godávari delta system chargeable to "Capital" were submitted to, and formally sanctioned by the Government of India, in January 1891. These schedules were subsequently revised and sanctioned in March 1891. Construction estimate and schedules.

The total open Capital sanction on the Godávari delta system amounted to Rs. 99,218; the actual outlay during the year was Rs. 9,759 against a revised estimate of Rs. 14,674. The budget grant for *works* was increased from Rs. 22,045 to Rs. 27,178; the outlay fell short of the increased grant by Rs. 4,099 owing chiefly to non-payment of land compensation by the Revenue Department. Grant and outlay.

Revenue Account.

Under "Maintenance and Repairs" there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 10,952 over the grant. The only lapse was under "Tools and plant" and amounted to Rs. 720. The receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,22,230 and were principally derived from navigation, the revenue from which was Rs. 96,600 against Rs. 94,253 and the charges (which are chiefly arbitrary) Rs. 74,524 against Rs. 72,962 in 1889-90. The outturn of work in the Dowlaishwaram Workshops during the year was Rs. 90,907 against Rs. 62,591 in the preceding year, and the net profit was Rs. 8,400 against Rs. 6,468.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	632,907	621,187	19,92,042	3·16
	1889-90 ...	620,379	618,649	19,49,277	3·15
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	40,412	40,358	1,24,863	2·53
	1889-90 ...	53,637	53,590	1,25,178	2·39

The area now irrigated is considerably in excess of the anticipated ultimate area, viz., 612,000 acres of "First" crop.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.*	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	21,13,905	4,75,90,988	Direct charges	5,07,917	1,18,56,294
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,61,861	49,77,539	Indirect do. ... ... Collection charges in the Civil Department ...	25,748	7,64,791
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department ...	1,22,220	18,14,884		1,07,735	32,19,810
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,15,500	36,09,962
			Interest charges	4,33,518	1,04,13,915
			Surplus revenue	11,40,675	2,46,25,699
Total ...	24,00,986	5,43,92,411	Total ...	24,00,986	5,43,92,411

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 8·96 per cent. on the Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 9·33 per cent. in the previous year. The anticipated ultimate return was 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The Godávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on the 14th June 1890 and did not fall below it till 31st March 1891. The number of days the water stood at or over 3 feet above anicut crest was 177 against an average of 105 days for the previous 33 years, and at or above 4 feet, 97 days against an average of 62 days for the same period. The maximum flood of the year was 11·3 feet on the anicut crest. The state of the river was favourable for irrigation. The highest flood recorded is 16·9 feet above the anicut crest.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The subjoined statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital account of the Kistna delta system:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	1,39,19,784	4,55,422	4,70,979	86,06,797
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	42,695	7,01,779
Total ...	1,49,00,944	...	5,13,674	1,00,10,516

Revenue Account.

The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 61,656 against Rs. 58,837 during 1889-90. The outturn of work in the Beaváda workshops during the year was Rs. 1,26,004 against Rs. 91,783 in the preceding year, and the net profit Rs. 1,134 against Rs. 2,245.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	453,965	453,022	16,32,687	3·52
	1889-90 ...	426,702	433,022	14,90,428	3·43
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	30	30	113	3·87
	1889-90 ...	53	53	160	3·02

The large increase of Rs. 1,62,191 in the revenue derived in 1890-91 was due partly to the discovery of concealed cultivation and partly to the extension of irrigation and drainage channels.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	16,52,779	2,59,80,431	Direct charges	2,89,396	69,22,317
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,80,971	24,30,577	Indirect do.	23,335	4,21,271
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	49,852	6,46,514	Collection charges in the Civil Department ...	88,198	10,93,745
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	66,100	28,90,435
			Interest charges	3,62,930	60,05,808
			Surplus revenue	9,58,703	1,18,19,896
Total ...	18,83,602	3,00,60,522	Total ...	18,83,602	3,00,60,522

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 9·53 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 8·66 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The river rose over the crest of the anicut on 7th May 1890. It attained its maximum height of 15·5 feet above the anicut on 8th August 1890. The highest flood recorded is 20·04 feet in July 1882. There was ample water both for irrigation and navigation throughout the season except during some two weeks in October, when the river was low. The river embankment at 21st mile, Inapur, breached in July 1890; the breach was closed without difficulty and caused no damage to life or crops. The chief feature in the year's operation was the increased difficulty in getting work carried out according to programme, owing to great competition for the available labour by the railway works.

PENNÉR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Pennér anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	16,50,289	9,880	8,587	16,32,250
Indirect do.	2,44,544	...	— 131	2,43,147
Total ...	18,94,833	...	8,456	18,75,397

In December 1890 the Government of India sanctioned the construction estimate for the system being kept open till the 31st March 1891, and accorded formal sanction to the total of the revised estimates for the project being raised from Rs. 18,57,333 to Rs. 18,94,833 by the addition to the provision for "direct outlay" of the sum of Rs. 37,500 hitherto treated as "Receipts on capital account."

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

——	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ... { 1890-91 ...	63,100	62,250	2,84,761	3·71
{ 1889-90 ...	64,656	63,858	2,40,102	3·76
Second crop ... { 1890-91 ...	1,850	1,800	5,267	2·94
{ 1889-90 ...	2,945	2,813	6,630	2·97

The decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,40,028	53,22,880	Direct charges	55,737	9,80,548
Share of enhanced land revenue	18,851	3,91,651	Indirect do.	3,110	81,001
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	469	4,808	Collection charges in the Civil Department	7,094	3,69,988
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	87,000	23,05,282
			Interest charges	65,116	14,35,502
			Surplus revenue	81,289	7,50,807
Total ...	2,59,348	57,25,408	Total ...	2,59,348	57,25,408

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 2·20 per cent. on the total capital outlay against 3·34 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The highest flood in the Pennér this year was on the 7th October 1890, when the depth over Nellore anicut crest was 5·4 feet. The highest flood on record is 19·3 feet on the 30th November 1882.

SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	30,65,000	23,402	18,990	29,79,877
Indirect do.	7,60,000	...	113	6,60,138
Total ...	38,25,000	...	19,109	36,40,015

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

——	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ... { 1890-91 ...	63,480	64,741	2,55,394	3·94
{ 1889-90 ...	62,881	60,038	2,36,519	3·90
Second crop ... { 1890-91 ...	3,483	3,483	10,350	2·97
{ 1889-90 ...	4,288	4,288	12,573	2·93

The extension of the distribution channels accounts for the increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived in 1890-91.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,65,744	13,36,228	Direct charges	75,574	3,19,542
Share of enhanced land revenue	9,535	28,621	Indirect do.	2,900	17,470
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,371	4,466	Collection charges in the Civil Department	6,814	26,810
			Deduct old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	1,14,000	7,26,734
Total ...	2,76,650	...		1,19,815	7,89,588
Net deficit	42,619	2,50,522	Interest charges		
Total ...	3,19,169	18,70,607	Total ...	3,19,169	18,70,607

The revenue after deducting working expenses exclusive of interest charges was 2·09 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water in the year over the Sangam anicut crest was 3·5 feet; the highest recorded was 8·70 feet on the 17th October 1889.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

No expenditure in India has been incurred on the Capital account of the canal since its purchase. Owing to receipts on Capital account to the extent of Rs. 373 by sale of stores, the cost of the purchase of the canal which stood at Rs. 2,16,41,679 at the end of the previous year was reduced to Rs. 2,16,41,306 during the year.

Revenue Account.

The Kurnool town water-supply receipt was Rs. 3,500. The navigation receipts were Rs. 17 less than those realised during the previous year. The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 14,575.

The irrigated area and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		acres.	rs.	rs.
Kurnool ...	1890-91	11,313	40,822	3·64
	1889-90	10,079	36,760	3·65
Cuddapah ...	1890-91	13,535	44,416	3·26
	1889-90	11,781	39,041	3·31
Total ...	1890-91 ...	24,848	85,238	3·43
	1889-90 ...	21,851	75,801	3·47

Of the increase in the area irrigated, 1,143 acres were in the Kurnool district and 1,854 acres in the Cuddapah district. The increase in the latter district was due partly to the exertions of the Special Deputy Collector in bringing concealed cultivation to light, and partly to the extensive use of canal water consequent on the failure of other sources of supply.

The liberal concessions previously accorded to persons desirous of taking up blocks of unoccupied waste lands under the canal for irrigated cultivation were temporarily extended with the result that 1,850 acres were under cultivation on these favourable terms during the year in the Cuddapah district and 1,467 acres in the Kurnool district. Extension of irrigation.

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	rs.	rs.		rs.	rs.
Revenue collected in Public Works Department	8,679	98,259	Direct charges	1,50,439	14,45,917
			Indirect do.	5,001	45,006
Revenue collected in the Civil department	1,14,926	6,48,376	Collection charges in the Civil department	5,745	27,169
Net deficit	9,09,320	81,40,095	Interest charges	8,03,960	72,62,978
Total ...	10,32,925	88,81,730	Total ...	10,35,905	88,81,730

The working expenses, exclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 37,679.

General Remarks.

On the 8th November 1890, the Tungabhadra attained its greatest height during the year, viz., 4·3 feet above the crest of the Sunkesala anicut. Extensive erosion of the rock below the Sunkesala anicut under-sluices having been discovered, the places which threatened to become dangerous were filled in for some depth with masonry in surki mortar and portland cement.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

In September 1890, the Government of India sanctioned the construction estimate of the Barur tank project being kept open till the 31st March 1891. The following statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on the Capital account :—

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Expenditure during 1890-91.	Total expenditure to end of 1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	4,00,000	14,622	11,765	3,90,221
Indirect do.	23,300	...	1,008	21,097
Total ...	4,23,300	...	12,773	4,11,328

Short outlay.

The outlay on works fell short of the grant by Rs. 2,237. Of this, Rs. 322 were the value of medicines returned to the Medical Store Department and credited to the project, the balance being due to savings on completed works and to certain works having been in abeyance for six weeks.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	1,561	1,561	3,795	2·43
	1889-90 ...	1,051	1,051	2,759	2·60
	1890-91 ...	1,199	1,199	1,600	1·34
Second crop ...	1889-90 ...	601	601	599	0·99

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	7,301	17,142	Direct charges	4,569	9,000
Share of enhanced land revenue	6	13	Indirect do.	182	371
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	...	157	Collection charges in the Civil Department. ...	270	445
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,810	7,080
Total ...	7,307	...	Interest charges	15,974	80,175
Net deficit	14,798	80,449			
Total ...	22,185	97,761	Total ...	22,185	97,761

The revenue, after deducting working expenses exclusive of interest charges for the year, was 0·14 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system, all sanctioned works having been finished, and the total outlay including indirect charges was Rs. 17,79,453 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,29,692.

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 8,115 against a budget estimate of Rs. 7,000 and a revised estimate of Rs. 7,250. The collections consist of the sale-proceeds of plantations and canal produce.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	912,546	911,401	27,34,078	3·00
	1889-90 ...	909,712	908,385	27,31,275	3·00
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	101,943	101,943	2,30,180	2·25
	1889-90 ...	102,313	102,313	2,32,789	2·27

The following statement shows the financial results:— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	20,64,258	14,87,53,702	Direct charges	3,17,830	86,77,771
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,41,451	43,19,880	Indirect do.	29,119	5,30,806
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department ...	8,115	1,19,832	Collection charges in the Civil Department	87,035	13,61,056
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	20,68,900	12,36,72,243
			Interest charges	66,545	14,70,250
			Surplus revenue	5,95,226	1,75,72,190
Total ...	21,13,824	15,31,93,414	Total ...	21,13,824	15,31,93,414

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 33·45 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 36·88 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The freshes in the Cauvery were unusually late. Water did not rise over the upper anicut until 23rd July; it remained above the crest until 20th August, rose again on 28th October and fell below on the 13th November. The greatest height attained during 1890-91 by the Cauvery at the Cauvery dam, north end at Upper anicut, was 9·7 feet on 29th October 1890 and at the Cauvery-Vennár

regulators, Cauvery front north gauge, 8·3 feet on the 4th November 1890. The highest flood on record rose to 13·25 in 1858.

SRIVAIKUNTHAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges has been Rs. 14,51,541 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,76,806.

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from canal produce, rents of buildings, fresh water-supply to the town of Tuticorin and from miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 549 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 1,500. The amount was less than anticipated owing to the extremely dry season and to realizations of some canal produce not having been credited before the end of the year.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	21,895	16,224	91,308	5·62
	1889-90	23,083	21,815	1,34,365	6·70
Second crop ...	1890-91	17,522	12,672	42,685	3·37
	1889-90	18,444	17,970	56,207	3·13

The decrease, both in area irrigated and revenue derived during 1890-91, was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	1,34,093	31,61,354	Direct charges	38,614	5,74,936
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,766	32,295	Indirect do.	1,919	35,667
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department...	549	31,786	Collection charges in the Civil Department	2,842	88,573
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	66,500	15,51,628
Total ...	1,36,338	...	Interest charges	54,041	9,75,909
Net deficit ...	27,578	11,008			
Total ...	1,63,916	32,26,739	Total ...	1,63,916	32,26,739

The revenue, after deducting working expenses exclusive of interest charges for the year, was 1·83 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

General Remarks.

Water over-topped the anicut only on 13 days, viz., 2 days in November, 3 in December and 8 in February 1891, and never rose during the whole year to more than 1½ feet over the crest, the highest known flood being 11·75 feet on the 7th December 1877.

PERIYÁR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Capital and outlay.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Periyár project is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1890-91.	Expenditure during 1890-91.	Total expenditure to endof 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	54,25,000	11,02,000	10,60,170	26,66,102
Indirect do.	2,14,913	...	31,752	65,276
Total ...	56,39,913	...	10,91,922	27,31,678

The original grant for works in the No. I Periyár division was Rs. 2,62,600. The south-west monsoon failed almost entirely and this failure was not unfavourable to the general progress, for the opportunity was fully utilized and the work pushed on as vigorously as possible. In December 1890 it became necessary to increase the grant for works by Rs. 96,748. Again in February 1891 it was absolutely necessary to extend it by a further sum of Rs. 1,04,065, making the total grant of the division for works Rs. 4,63,413. In No. II Periyár division, the outlay on works fell short of the revised grant by Rs. 36,490, a result chiefly due to the allotment for compensation for land not being fully utilized.

General Remarks.

No. I Periyár Division.—Both monsoons were unusually light, the total rainfall during the year having been 57·50 at Periyár and 45·65 at Thekady, against an average of 90 inches. This was favourable to the prosecution of work on the main dam, but unfavourable in other ways, especially as regards the health of the workmen and the want of water for drinking and household purposes. The general health of the staff on the hills was good.

No. II Periyár Division.—The season, as also the progress of the works, was on the whole satisfactory, but the heavy rains at the end of October caused some slight damage to the works and delay in their prosecution. There were no accidents and the general health of the labourers was good throughout the year; but there was for some months great want of labour, owing to the Madura festivals.

MAJOR (PROTECTIVE) WORK.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The budget grant of Rs. 3,50,000 was increased to Rs. 4,47,000 during the year. Rs. 3,50,341 were reserved for works, exclusive of land compensation, and Rs. 3,56,321 were spent; the excess of Rs. 5,980 was incurred owing to the necessity of pushing on with the closure of the gap of the Borings Nalla in the Russellkonda reservoir dam. The following statement shows the total of the revised estimate for the project submitted to the Government of India in September 1890 and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in March 1891, as also the grant and the outlay during, and up to the end of, the year:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	39,40,000	4,47,000	4,54,570	16,34,270
Indirect do.	3,70,000	...	22,851	3,38,921
Total ...	43,10,000	...	4,77,421	20,73,191

General Remarks.

The progress of the year may fairly be regarded as satisfactory.

PROVINCIAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows:—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,19,21,483	2,10,214	2,18,560	1,04,38,515
Establishment	27,57,382	47,389	49,987	24,45,128
Tools and plant	2,15,950	3,926	—2,678	1,94,676
Loss by exchange	2,000	...	...	...
Total ...	1,49,36,815	2,61,478	2,65,674	1,30,78,221
Less receipts on Capital account ...	1,965	...	...	2,261
Net Total ...	1,49,34,750	2,61,478	2,65,674	1,30,75,960
Indirect charges.				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	7,65,947	...	28	5,95,561
Leave and pension allowances ...	4,34,989	...	6,905	3,83,796
Total ...	12,00,936	...	6,933	9,79,357
Grand Total ...	1,61,35,186	...	2,72,607	1,40,55,317

The budget grant was reduced from Rs. 3,05,000 to Rs. 2,61,478 during the year. A large portion of the grant for the Tirukoilúr anicut system in the South Arcot division lapsed, as payments for work done had to be deferred owing to disagreements between contractors. The final grant for the Buckingham canal was exceeded by Rs. 7,177, owing to an unnecessarily large sum having been surrendered from the original grant.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were as shown below:—

Departmental heads.	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	18,805	69,714	54,312
Maintenance and repairs	1,56,955	2,78,550	2,62,857
Establishment	46,139	97,813	86,128
Tools and plant	2,221	3,095	2,178
Total ...	2,24,150	4,29,172	4,05,475
Indirect charges	...	...	71,699
Grand Total ...	...	...	4,14,013

The budget grant was increased during the year from Rs. 2,21,150 to Rs. 4,29,172. To meet the expenditure on 13 new works,* viz., the Cumbum tank system, the Thadapalli, Arkenkota and Kalingarâyan channel systems and the Poiney, Cheyâr, Vallûr, Shatiatope, Vriddhâchalam, Mehamattur, Tirukoilûr, Lower Coleroon and Maradur anicut systems, which were in May 1890 brought under this head, the requisite funds were provided by transfer from the grants for "Minor works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, Public Works Department," under which the works in question used to be classed. Rs. 13,021 of the grant for the Buckingham canal lapsed, the only explanation available for which is an unexpected falling off in the supply of labour in the northern portion of the canal towards the end of the calendar year.

The total area irrigated for first and second crops was 421,043 against 446,336 acres in the previous year. The total revenue derived was Rs. 13,19,238, and deducting the working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 4,65,357, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 8,53,881. Deducting the sum of Rs. 5,64,860 due to old irrigation, there was an increase of Rs. 2,89,021. Area irrigated and revenue derived and financial results.

CUMBUM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay including indirect charges to the end of 1889-90 was Rs. 47,097.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		* ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	5,289	5,289	23,926	4·52
	1889-90	5,205	5,205	23,802	4·57
Second crop ...	1890-91	4,208	4,208	12,162	2·89
	1889-90	4,216	4,216	12,286	2·91

THADAPALLI CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 89,486.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	14,172	13,966	98,900	7·07
	1889-90	14,204	14,140	1,01,464	7·17
Second crop ...	1890-91	462	462	1,860	4·02
	1889-90	1,501	1,501	7,287	4·85

* Particulars regarding the financial results, &c., of some of these new works were not furnished to the P.W.D. by the revenue authorities; hence the omission to state them in this report.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and up to the end of, the year:—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	1,00,760	22,80,532	Direct charges	11,090	2,07,807
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	2,596	69,829	Indirect do.	207	6,912
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	311	311	Collection charges in the Civil Department	1,405	32,371
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	75,265	26,48,946
			Surplus revenue	15,100	3,44,435
Total ...	1,03,667	23,00,672	Total ...	1,03,667	23,00,672

The actual return was 16·76 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

ARKENKOTA CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Rs. 1,940 were spent during the year on the work of providing scouring sluices in the Mangamari weir of the channel for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,130, was sanctioned in December 1890. The total Capital expenditure to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 98,161.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	4,093	4,093	26,980	6·59
	1889-90	4,120	4,120	27,691	6·71
Second crop	1890-91	46	46	213	4·63
	1889-90	296	296	1,755	4·47

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	27,192	7,36,462	Direct charges	2,516	2,20,795
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	346	7,807	Indirect do.	68	6,018
			Collection charges in the Civil Department	429	10,149
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	18,955	5,31,380
			Surplus revenue ...	5,470	— 42,977
Total ...	27,538	7,44,269	Net Total ...	27,538	7,44,269

The actual return was 5·57 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

KALINGARÁYAN CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 55,252.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	11,136	11,119	64,379	5-79
	1889-90	11,097	11,097	63,734	5-74
Second crop.	1890-91	10,322	10,322	36,242	3-51
	1889-90	10,424	10,424	36,257	3-48

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	1,00,621	32,28,103	Direct charges	5,790	4,55,350
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	282	7,456	Indirect do.	152	11,918
			Collection charges in the Civil Department	885	15,995
			Deduct old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges.	83,298	29,15,627
			Surplus revenue	10,878	—1,58,241
Total ...	1,01,003	32,35,559	Total ...	1,01,003	32,35,559

The actual return was 19·69 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

In March 1891 the Government of India communicated the sanction of the Secretary of State to the improvement and extension of the Kalingaráyan channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,71,000. This estimate has been classified under "Major (Productive) Works."

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	19,09,350	42,563	43,114	18,34,120
Indirect do.	98,978	...	1,123	95,749
Total ...	20,08,328	...	44,237	19,29,869

In May 1890 revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,09,629, were sanctioned for works in the southern section of the system, the excess over the original sanction being met by raising the total estimate for "direct" charges for the project from Rs. 18,94,915 to Rs. 19,07,000. This latter amount was increased to Rs. 19,09,350 in January 1891 to cover the excess on the work of constructing a weir and providing new stone revetment to Terupakuly tank.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	71,332	70,946	1,92,638	2·71
	1889-90 ...	70,480	69,414	1,86,461	2·68
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	36,136	36,135	55,033	2·15
	1889-90 ...	34,561	34,434	51,049	2·11

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,47,671	54,84,190	Direct charges	1,01,955	18,60,532
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	15,194	4,82,500	Indirect do.	2,068	53,943
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,588	10,720	Collection charges in the Civil Department	6,936	1,57,104
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,21,100	23,68,770
			Surplus revenue	31,542	10,70,061
Total ...	2,64,453	59,27,410	Total ...	2,64,453	59,27,410

The actual return was 1·65 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 1·12 per cent. in the previous year.

POINEY ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay remained as in the previous year at Rs. 2,19,120.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	22,029	21,701	60,522	2·19
	1889-90	22,171	21,522	60,951	2·66
Second crop ...	1890-91	5,862	5,861	13,538	2·62
	1889-90	4,817	4,817	12,579	2·61

CHEYAR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay remained as in the previous year at Rs. 2,38,562.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	19,419	18,771	46,525	2·72
	1889-90	20,098	19,023	56,178	2·71
Second crop ...	1890-91	11,983	11,104	14,029	1·26
	1889-90	13,474	13,474	19,961	1·43

CHEMBRAMBAKAM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	12,762	7,984	14,462	1·81
	1889-90	12,877	10,286	26,671	2·59
Second crop ...	1890-91	2,553	2,476	5,929	2·39
	1889-90	4,232	4,189	10,659	2·54

The following statement shows the financial results:— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	20,411	8,74,675	Direct charges	11,845	2,20,171
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	789	11,163	Indirect do.	910	10,439
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	11	981	Collection charges in the Civil Department	260	26,615
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	2,100	1,62,436
			Surplus revenue	— 304	4,87,188
Total ...	21,211	8,86,819	Total ...	21,211	8,86,819

The net deficit was 0·04 per cent. on the Capital outlay against a profit of 0·54 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The Chembrambakam tank received a very scanty supply during the year.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,391,846 cubic yards, the charge to the Municipality being Rs. 12,391.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	7,488	7,362	16,109	2·22
	1889-90	7,495	7,462	17,033	2·27
Second crop ...	1890-91	3,596	3,523	6,048	1·72
	1889-90	3,197	3,197	5,461	1·71

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	22,157	2,60,126	Direct charges	9,426	3,34,089
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	455	7,703	Indirect do.	270	16,735
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	10,967	1,30,217	Collection charges in the Civil Department	881	10,673
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	6,230	23,234
Total ...	33,619	...		17,044	...
Net deficit	...	1,56,625	Surplus revenue	...	...
Total ...	33,619	6,54,701	Total ...	33,619	6,54,701

The actual return was 0·97 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 1·03 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks, which usually fill during the north-east monsoon, were at the end of it this year 2½ and ½ foot, respectively, below full tank level.

VALLÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure remained as in the previous year at Rs. 63,805.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

* The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop	1890-91	5,012	5,012	7,914	1·57
	1889-90	4,987	4,980	7,905	1·56
Second crop	1890-91	181	181	423	2·34
	1889-90	123	123	258	2·18

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Great and outlay.

The Capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	4,16,200	5,205	5,026	4,05,982
Indirect do.	42,246	...	131	41,478
Total ...	4,59,446	...	5,157	4,50,460

The total capital sanction for "Direct charges" was raised during the year from Rs. 4,18,000 to Rs. 4,16,200 to meet the excess outlay on the Palamcottah tank improvements.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as Irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	6,579	6,574	19,789	2·00
	1889-90	3,962	6,951	16,835	2·88
Second crop	1890-91	84	82	172	2·09
	1889-90	143	143	318	2·22

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	19,961	1,49,531	Direct charges	13,375	3,63,496
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	168	1,091	Indirect do.	850	14,371
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	263	754	Collection charges in the Civil Department	856	5,839
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	2,850	47,809
Total ...	20,392	...		2,961	...
Excess expenditure (deficit) ...	...	2,79,623	Surplus revenue		
Total ...	20,392	4,31,599	Total ...	20,392	4,31,599

The financial result of the year was a surplus of Rs. 2,961 against a loss of Rs. 4,594 in the previous year.

SHATIATOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure remained as in the previous year Rs. 90,741.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	29,598	29,907	61,316	2·26
	1889-90	29,307	29,300	59,014	2·26
Second crop	1890-91	3,711	3,711	9,497	2·56
	1889-90	2,989	2,989	7,203	2·68

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	70,813	17,46,705	Direct charges	17,276	4,16,327
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	18,950	6,42,321	Indirect do.	453	10,900
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	28	28	Collection charges in the Civil Department	3,811	20,548
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	12,573	2,08,153
			Surplus revenue	54,728	14,64,226
Total ...	89,841	23,89,154	Total ...	89,841	23,89,154

The actual return was 60·31 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

VRIDDHÁCHALAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure was as at the end of 1889-90 Rs. 49,737.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	5,343	5,343	16,596	3·10
	1889-90	5,026	4,949	14,960	3·02
Second crop ...	1890-91	273	273	727	2·67
	1889-90	172	172	436	2·53

MEHAMATTUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure was as at the end of the previous year Rs. 71,047.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	3,083	2,082	10,454	3·39
	1889-90	3,234	3,234	10,357	3·23
Second crop ...	1890-91	49	49	149	3·04
	1889-90	199	199	614	3·08

TIRUKOILÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The improvements to the Pombay channel on an estimate of Rs. 29,600 for works were in progress. Against the revised grant of Rs. 5,000 for this work, an expenditure of Rs. 2,244 was incurred. The total Capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 2,22,756.

LOWER COLEROON ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure was as at the end of the previous year Rs. 34,841.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

——		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	108,170	108,170	3,19,641	2·95
	1889-90	107,778	107,572	3,17,659	2·95
Second crop ...	1890-91	15,195	5,195	13,261	2·55
	1889-90	3,674	3,073	8,059	2·44

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	3,32,023	1,16,70,120	Direct charges	24,451	7,06,907
Share of enhanced land revenue.	51,023	19,13,577	Indirect do.	909	18,512
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	575	575	Collection charges in the Civil department	13,064	4,28,785
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,22,320	49,08,299
			Surplus revenue	2,13,814	70,12,060
Total ...	3,84,520	1,35,84,572	Total ...	3,84,520	1,35,84,572

The actual return was 613·69 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

MARADUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 41,135.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

——		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	17,506	16,946	1,14,823	6·76
	1889-90	17,506	17,471	1,17,558	6·74
Second crop ...	1890-91	16,229	16,229	67,191	4·14
	1889-90	16,184	16,184	67,969	4·19

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	1,81,814	34,83,202	Direct charges	20,599	2,83,275
Share of enhanced land revenue.	227	3,377	Indirect do.	546	7,423
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works department ...	563	563	Collection charges in the Civil department	3,489	65,311
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,12,256	21,84,350
			Surplus revenue	45,714	9,48,883
Total ...	1,82,604	34,89,142	Total ...	1,82,604	34,89,142

The actual return was 111·13 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL (TIDAL).

Capital Account.

Against the grant of Rs. 2,000 for deepening the canal, an expenditure of Rs. 2,014 was incurred. Nine inlets were constructed and the accounts closed.

Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue account was Rs. 5,120. The work of clearing the silt in the canal bed, for which an estimate of Rs. 6,500 was sanctioned in January 1890, was in progress. About half of it was done during April and May and the canal was opened for traffic in June 1890. During the latter part of the year the work was not recommenced, as the closure of the canal would have seriously interfered with the arrangements made by merchants for the transport of grain.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL (NAVIGATION).

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	86,14,000	2,05,000	2,12,177	72,87,170
Indirect do.	6,77,964	...	5,458	4,51,917
Total ...	92,91,964	...	2,17,635	76,89,087

Revenue Account.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Navigation receipts	85,523	9,23,968	Direct charges	1,14,779	22,80,532
Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,501	14,41,532	Indirect do.	2,917	70,087
Total ...	88,024	23,64,900			
Deduct refunds of revenue ...	12	15,988			
Net Total ...	88,012	23,48,902			
Deficit	29,084	19,637			
Total ...	1,17,096	23,50,619	Total ...	1,17,096	23,50,619

The financial result in the previous year was a loss of Rs. 76,172.

VEDARNIEM CANAL (TIDAL).

Revenue Account.

The necessary repairs to the canal were carried out. The license-fee for boats plying on the canal was raised from 8 annas to one rupee per ton from the beginning of the year. The amount of license fees collected was Rs. 1,206.

GANJAM-GOPÁLPUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

Nothing was done during the year on this canal which was put in hand in January 1889 owing to scarcity in the Ganjam district. There was a recovery of expenditure during the year of Rs. 2,301. As the work now remains it is worse than useless.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follows :— Grant and outlay.

	Grant for 1890-91.		Outlay during 1890-91.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, Public Works Department—			
Ordinary.			
Original works—			
Major	1,04,404	1,79,100	1,71,919
Minor	2,24,000	1,29,242	1,31,107
Repairs	6,82,500	4,02,977	3,94,711
Establishment	2,38,783	1,65,811	1,59,245
Tools and plant	15,163	11,138	10,306
Total ...	12,58,850	8,87,368	8,87,318
Old Maintenance Charges.			
Original works	10,284	10,281	10,281
Repairs	1,42,856	1,42,850	1,42,850
Establishment	2,08,461	2,09,079	2,09,070
Tools and plant	2,259	1,898	1,898
Total ...	3,64,000	3,64,109	3,64,109
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	24,500	24,500	21,079
Establishment	57,500	57,500	60,295
Tools and plant	1,000	1,000	528
Total ...	83,000	83,000	82,902
Execution—			
Original works	1,84,000	1,82,282	1,76,114
Repairs	2,91,422	2,97,035	2,96,541
Establishment	1,04,747	1,10,362	1,06,804
Tools and plant	6,831	7,108	7,976
Total ...	5,87,000	5,97,502	5,87,435
Total Tank Restoration Scheme ...	6,50,000	6,80,502	6,70,437
Minor Works, Revenue Department—			
Original works	...	15,484	14,542
Repairs	4,00,000	4,39,352	3,89,017
Establishment	...	4,786	4,842
Tools and plant	...	378	383
Total ...	4,00,000	4,60,000	4,08,784
Grand Total ...	26,79,850	23,92,039	23,00,198

Minor Works, Revenue Department.—The budget grant was increased during the year from Rs. 4,00,000 to Rs. 4,60,000 to meet the demands for labour arising from the continued drought in the Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevelly districts. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,08,784, the highest on record since the transfer of these works to the Revenue Department.

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

During the year 6 investigation parties were working in Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, South Arcot, Godávari and Vizagapatam. Owing to the failure of the Investigation establishment.

north-east monsoon and the necessity for providing works for relief purposes in the Chingleput district, a special party was formed in February 1891 under the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, to work in the Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri taluks of that district.

Extent of investigation operations.

The area of minor basins entered upon in the beginning of the year was 23,841 square miles, of which 20,751 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were during the year increased to 25,873 and 22,233 square miles, respectively.

Amount of estimates sanctioned.

The amount of estimates sanctioned during the year was Rs. 7,23,417 against a corresponding figure of Rs. 6,07,407 for 1889-90, and the cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 82,502 or 11·40 per cent. of the amount of estimates sanctioned against 17·04 per cent. during 1889-90. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for works from the commencement of operations was Rs. 28,40,529, against which the total expenditure incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 18,35,193 or Rs. 22,76,665 including establishment and tools and plant, and during the year Rs. 4,71,755 or Rs. 5,87,335 including establishment and tools and plant.

Grants and outlay.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay :—

—	Grant for 1890-91.					Expenditure during 1890-91.					Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Executive.											
No. 1 Tank division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485
Vizagapatam do.	3,000	6,000	2,070	135	11,205	2,992	5,993	2,067	135	11,187	13,290
Godávari, Eastern division	2,006	2,000	1,156	75	5,225	2,001	2,772	1,179	73	6,025	7,044
Godávari, Western do.	2,999	8,000	2,580	165	13,635	2,196	8,181	2,267	154	12,810	18,320
Kistna division	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	41	3	221	221
Cuddapah do.	2,000	8,500	2,500	150	12,450	1,911	8,040	2,286	140	12,389	20,328
Kurnool do.	14,000	26,000	9,200	600	49,800	13,953	25,776	9,137	586	49,451	2,25,393
Bellary do.	3,000	5,000	2,294	143	11,437	3,025	5,630	2,190	130	10,775	11,182
Salem do.	2,000	18,500	6,294	417	34,611	8,785	16,514	5,819	379	31,497	31,497
Coimbatore do.	21,087	21,558	9,808	640	53,093	18,806	18,822	8,816	555	46,999	3,16,912
North Arcot do.	29,000	62,475	21,932	1,432	1,18,806	25,023	62,027	22,823	1,456	1,20,828	1,86,852
Chingleput do.	82,000	60,000	22,540	1,470	1,22,010	22,986	65,945	22,549	1,471	1,22,951	6,58,808
South Arcot do.	3,000	5,000	1,840	120	9,960	1,146	3,304	1,461	95	7,006	7,006
Madura do.	51,400	52,000	22,690	1,545	1,28,235	50,115	54,490	24,039	1,589	1,30,233	7,50,687
Tinnevelly do.	5,000	15,422	4,697	306	25,425	3,887	16,844	4,768	311	25,810	25,810
Total	1,82,287	2,97,635	1,10,362	7,198	5,97,502	1,76,114	2,95,641	1,08,504	7,076	5,87,335	22,76,665
Investigation.											
Vizagapatam division	2,472	...	2,000	...	4,472	2,143	...	1,420	...	3,563	
Godávari, Eastern division	2,272	... ?	4,500	...	9,004	2,727	...	2,791	4	6,522	
Godávari, Western do.	2,232	... ?	...	...	...	409	...	1,472	190	2,071	
Kistna division	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	12	20	
Cuddapah do.	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	161	28	230	
Kurnool do.	...	...	...	...	...	597	...	1,462	27	2,086	
Bellary do.	784	...	1,500	...	2,284	2,809	...	11,941	43	14,893	
Salem do.	2,903	...	16,500	40	19,500	2,809	...	11,941	43	14,893	
Coimbatore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	14	
Chingleput do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,710	53	14,293	
South Arcot do.	3,524	...	3,000	57	6,581	3,230	...	8,305	114	10,686	
Madura do.	7,008	...	10,500	270	26,778	2,297	...	4,270	113	12,054	
Tinnevelly do.	...	...	...	...	...	4,270	...	8,271	113	15,120	
Central office do.	2,244	...	10,500	...	12,744	1,669	...	13,461	...	15,130	
Reserve do.	904	...	...	633	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	24,300	...	57,500	1,000	82,000	21,079	...	60,205	528	82,502	9,72,447
Grand Total	2,06,787	2,97,635	1,67,862	8,798	6,80,502	1,97,793	2,95,641	1,68,709	7,604	6,69,837	32,49,112

Receipts in the Public Works Department.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 11,733.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area charged as irrigated for first and second crops under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, except those in the South Arcot district for which village returns have not yet been completely received by the Board of Revenue, was 2,746,409 acres against 3,203,024 acres in 1889-90. The revenue derived from these works was Rs. 63,53,253 exclusive of deductions and remissions of Rs. 14,31,685. The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, (1) Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually, (2) Other Minor works, Public Works Department, and (3) Minor works, Revenue Department, compare as follows with the figures of 1889-90 :—

—	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	229,196	224,506	2,77,010	2,82,247
2. Other Minor works, Public Works Department ...	1,081,254	1,246,992	26,88,287	32,97,010
3. Minor works, Revenue Department	1,435,959	1,731,524	29,42,006	36,73,472
Total ...	2,746,409	3,203,024	63,53,253	70,52,699

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, together with the miscellaneous revenue collected in the Public Works Department, was Rs. 63,64,986 and the total charges on these works amounted to Rs. 23,00,135, leaving Rs. 40,64,851 as the net revenue.

MINOR WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the irrigation revenue derived and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :—

—	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1300 (1890-91).			Outlay during the official year 1890-91.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.	
	First crop.	Second crop.		
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	54,618	723	1,03,108	...
Vizagapatam	10,633	15,131	49,779	11,243
Chingleput	6,649	1,279	12,983	1,518
South Arcot	17,826	3,776	58,194	16,962
Salem	255	205	750	229
Coimbatore	23,435	10,949	1,35,405	10,324
Tinnevelly	30,506	33,351	4,17,801	22,041
Total ...	135,063	74,133	7,77,010	62,342
Other Minor Works, Public Works Department.				
Ganjam	68,084	984	91,235	22,544
Vizagapatam	17,992	14,181	40,175	15,902
Godavari	46,144	3,932	83,804	58,578
Kistna	17,047	...	42,716	10,254
Nellore	73,065	2,560	1,86,353	91,354
Cuddapah	48,877	23,076	2,02,577	80,963
Anantapur	42,979	13,371	1,74,427	...
Bellary	31,487	9,407	1,90,707	94,656
Kurnool	30,123	4,351	69,344	58,471
West Coast	...	...	...	6,645
Coimbatore	25,598	16,430	1,16,216	71,894
Salem	23,246	22,401	90,940	60,137
North Arcot	51,076	21,411	1,86,618	1,97,659
Chingleput	162,945	24,864	3,24,938	2,41,208
South Arcot	...	...	...	1,19,652
Tanjore	18,822	1,739	36,853	12,859
Trichinopoly	84,127	25,353	2,94,124	88,909
Madura	70,710	27,426	2,02,041	1,94,201
Tinnevelly	34,313	24,076	2,01,447	2,15,727
Head office, Tank Restoration Scheme	...	...	...	13,120
Total ...	826,053	241,301	26,33,237	14,64,813

—	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1340 (1930-31).			Outlay during the official year 1930-31.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.	
	First crop.	Second crop.		
	acres.	acres.	rs.	Rs.
"Minor" Works, Revenue Department.				
Ganjam	85,486	2,509	98,031	18,495
Vizagapatam	22,976	21,825	54,073	8,806
Godavari	32,979	823	80,710	9,750
Kistna	33,899	287	81,973	23,035
Nellore	27,320	3,944	72,740	21,602
Cuddapah	121,809	43,809	3,72,377	37,648
Anantapur	64,695	23,429	2,31,105	14,253
Bellary	21,919	3,044	69,548	
Kurnool	27,054	4,350	81,157	4,221
Coimbatore	16,782	5,342	51,514	4,544
Salem	80,891	75,012	2,82,828	37,747
North Arcot	170,859	79,980	6,26,234	52,581
Madras				5
Chingleput	95,784	14,107	1,62,587	46,920
South Arcot				55,231
Tanjore	32,835	3,736	60,075	9,418
Trichinopoly	52,218	18,647	1,18,122	21,257
Madura	107,996	26,586	3,06,887	22,217
Tinnevelly	53,253	30,005	1,00,420	54,326
Malabar				59
Total	1,070,775	365,184	29,43,000	4,08,784
Grand Total	2,061,891	684,518	63,53,253	19,85,989

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments, as compared with the grants :—

—	Grant for 1930-31.		Outlay during 1930-31.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	rs.	rs.	rs.
Original works—			
Major	1,40,087	2,01,331	2,00,440
Minor	13,500	12,185	12,899
Total	1,53,587	2,14,506	2,13,339
Repairs	2,07,000	2,40,179	2,54,886
Establishment	84,003	1,06,726	1,03,356
Tools and plant	5,410	6,849	6,465
Total	4,50,000	5,77,811	5,75,546

The budget grant was increased during the year from Rs. 4,50,000 to Rs. 5,77,311 to provide funds for incomplete works of the previous year and for works sanctioned but not commenced for want of funds.

Receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

The receipts realized by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 20,249 against a budget and a revised estimate of Rs. 10,685 and Rs. 17,200, respectively.

LOCAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

In Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem districts, an irrigation cess is collected from the ryots holding land under some of the principal channels in those districts, the money so collected being expended by the Revenue Department. The objects to which it has hitherto been devoted have chiefly been the construction of banks of sand, grass, &c., thrown across the river beds at the bunds of channels when the supply in the rivers is low, the clearance of channels and the payment of an establishment for the regulation and distribution of water. In some instances the expenditure on these and similar items left considerable balances, and it was decided by Government in the Revenue Department in February 1888, on the representation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, that there was no objection to such

balances being used for the construction of much needed sluices by the Public Works Department. Accordingly, since 1888-89 expenditure has been incurred under this head.

The grants for and the expenditure during the year are shown below :—

Divisions.	Original grant, 1890-91.	Final grant, 1890-91.	Outlay, 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	12,000	5,000	5,059
Coimbatore { Salem district	10,000	4,000	2,770
Coimbatore { Coimbatore district	19,000	7,000	3,890
Total ...	41,000	16,000	12,719

ESTATE WORKS EXECUTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On original estate works executed by the Public Works Department there was a total outlay of Rs. 18,222 against a revised grant of Rs. 15,546. The bulk of the expenditure occurred in Ganjam.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

(a) *General.* (1890-91.)

General working.

The two Guaranteed Railways continued to be in a prosperous condition. The gross earnings of the Madras Railway during the official year exceeded those of the previous year by nearly 4 lakhs and those of the South Indian Railway rose by 4½ lakhs. The net profits on the Madras Railway were equivalent to 3·83 per cent. and those on the South Indian Railway to 5·25 per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Employment of natives.

There was a considerable increase in the number of natives employed as drivers, shunters, firemen and cleaners on both the railways as compared with last year. The system of training native lads as engine-drivers continued in force.

Length of railways in the Madras Presidency.

The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines during the past year in the Madras Presidency :—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	930	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
South Indian Railway	654	...	...	Metre.	Do. ...	State Imperial. Worked by South Indian Railway Company (Limited).
Villupuram-Pâkala	1384					
Nellore Branch	108					
Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway (Pâkala to Guntakal).	...	203	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Do. Under construction by the South Indian Railway Company (Limited).
Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway.	...	46	...			
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	72	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	State Imperial.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	279	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Beyvâda Extension Railway ...	21½	...	...			
Mâyavaram-Mutupet (Tiruvâlûr-Mutupet Section).	...	29	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Provincial. Under construction by the South Indian Railway.
East Coast Railway	...	50½	...	Standard	Do. ...	Do. Under construction by the State.
Nellore-Beyvâda Survey (including Guntûr Branch).	...	...	175	Do.	Do. ...	Do. Under survey by Madras Railway.
Madras-Gûdûr Survey	...	...	86			
Beyvâda-Masulipatam Survey ...	...	...	50			

Lines in progress.

The following lines were in progress:—

East Coast Railway.—The field work of a survey for the East Coast Railway was completed about the middle of April 1890 and estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,60,54,753 or Rs. 91,279 per mile, were about to be submitted at the close of the year. A portion of the line, as at first surveyed, however, was not approved, and a re-alignment from 12 miles out of Bezváda to Pithápuram was therefore made. This revised route adds about 12 miles to the length and 14 lakhs to the cost. The line commences at Bezváda on His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway and terminates at Naraj, a village on the right bank of the Mahánadi, about 5 miles above Cuttack. Its length, as at first surveyed, including branches to Cocanada and Vizagapatam, is 504½ miles. The ruling gradient is ·67 per cent. and the maximum angle of curvature is 6°. Several large bridges occur in connection with the project, the most important being one of twelve spans of 300 feet over the Kistna near Bezváda, which forms a separate charge under an independent Engineer-in-Chief. For construction purposes the line is divided into 8 divisions, in 3 of which, viz., the Ellore, Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions, earthwork was in progress. In the Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions, the foundations of some of the bungalows and minor bridges were commenced, and the collection of materials and ballast was in hand. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 44,26,000, for the Kistna bridge with its training works and approaches, was provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1890. 5 wells only out of the 15 were attempted, as the supply of materials was insufficient to allow of the completion of work upon a greater number before the advent of the floods. The southern training work was nearly finished, and the approaches, including two canal bridges, were in progress.

Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.—The construction of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway is being carried out by the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) under the direction of their Chief Engineer, and mainly with the assistance of Government Engineers. On the 1st January 1891 the railway became part of the South Indian Railway Undertaking, subject to the right of the Secretary of State, on giving six months' previous notice in writing, to resume any part or parts of the railways comprised. The length of the line is 366 miles, of which 41½ miles were opened for traffic on 17th November 1890 and 121½ miles on 18th March 1891. On the unopened portion of the line from Pákala Junction to Guntakal (203 miles), rails were laid for 18½ miles out of Pákála northwards and for 45½ miles out of the Guntakal southwards, diversions being laid at the principal bridges. The earthwork was practically complete. Ballast was in course of collection and a commencement was made on station buildings. With the exception of the Penner and Punnamairoo, the masonry of all the bridges was far advanced. Owing to the practical failure of the north-east monsoon, better progress was made than was anticipated, but work was delayed in three divisions by the prevalence of severe fever. The estimated cost of the railway is Rs. 65,800 per mile.

Dharmavaram-Hindupur State Railway.—This is a branch line which leaves the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway at Dharmavaram and runs south to join a line under construction between Bangalore and the Mysore frontier. Earthwork was commenced on the ten miles on which construction was sanctioned, and a survey party was in the field between Hindupur and the Mysore frontier.

Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway.—At the commencement of the year it was decided to proceed with the construction of the Tiruvádúr-Mutupet section only, and revised estimates were accordingly submitted for the 29 miles. Owing to delay in the acquisition of land, little actual progress was made in construction and only preliminary arrangements were made. The cost of this line will be borne in nearly equal proportions by the Local Government and the Tanjore District Board.

Lines under survey or projected.

Nellore-Guntúr—Bezváda Survey.—The survey of this line was completed in September 1890. The cost of the line is estimated at Rs. 1,49,47,275 or Rs. 85,413 per mile.

Madras-Gúdúr Survey.—The survey of a line, 86 miles in length from Madras to Gúdúr, was completed by the Madras Railway Company. The present

proposals involve the conversion of the metre gauge line between Gúdúr and Nellore to standard gauge. The line is estimated to cost Rs. 7,826 per mile for the new work and Rs. 49,829 per mile for the conversion of the metre gauge length.

Bezváda-Masulipatam Survey.—The Madras Railway Company has undertaken the survey of a broad gauge line from Bezváda to Masulipatam, a distance of 50 miles, at a cost of Rs. 7,150, to be borne by Provincial revenues. The field work in connection with this survey was completed.

Nilgiri Railway.—The survey for a railway between Mettupálaiyam and Coonoor was resumed in September 1890. A trial line was completed on the 25th January and other lines have since been run. The length of the ghát portion of the line was 704 chains and there was a uniform gradient of 1 in 15 or 6·66 per cent. with 45 chains level.

Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.—Negotiations were in progress with an English company for the construction and equipment of this line.

The projects for the following lines were in abeyance:—Porto Novo-Salem, Pálghat-Dindigul, Madura-Pámban and Salem-Námakal.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is now 839 miles, the portion of the line between Madras and Arkónam, viz., 42¼ miles, alone being double.

New works.

The new Pápaghni bridge of 15 openings of 131 feet was in progress during the year. The bridge at mileage 258/10 North-west line which had been seriously damaged in the floods of October 1889 was partially reconstructed. To protect the South-west line from a recurrence of the damage done by the breaching of the Talangai tank, it was raised for a distance of 4,112 feet and a stone revetment to the bank was constructed. Jalárpet station was improved by the provision of a goods platform and an extension of the sidings. Extensive junction works were approaching completion at Kátpádi where the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway connects with the South-west line. A number of new platforms and new sidings were constructed, and existing platforms and sidings were lengthened in a few cases.

Stations.

Trial stations were opened during the year at Manur, Mosur, Gudipalli and Vepagunta.

Permanent way.

The permanent way was properly maintained throughout the year.

Accidents.

19 persons were killed during the year against 20 in the previous year, and the number of persons injured was 61 against 62. The total number of accidents was 201 against 176 in 1889-90. The South-west line sustained considerable damage from exceptionally heavy rains and floods on the 28th and 29th October 1890, which breached the bank seriously in several places. The Pálghat branch was at the same time badly injured, the bank being completely washed away in four places. On the 19th September the North-west line mail to Madras, when leaving Puttur station, collided with the rear vehicles of an extra train which stood fouling the points. Three wagons and the guard's van of the extra train and the engine of the mail were derailed. No injury was sustained by the passengers, but the derailed vehicles were somewhat damaged.

Employés.

The employés numbered 13,857, of whom 215 were Europeans, 1,116 East Indians and 12,526 Natives. 65 more employés were engaged than in the preceding year.

Police.

The force of private police maintained by the company numbered 332 constables and 9 subordinate officers. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 46,624. This force was supplemented by about 90 constables from the general police of the country at the cost of Government.

Volunteers.

During the year the total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteers increased by 51, and the number of efficients was 22 in excess of last year's return. The results of the musketry training were not as good as in 1889-90, the figure of merit for 1890-91 being 165·35 against 172·55. The regiment won the Bangalore cup for the sixth time in succession. Lieutenant-Colonel Trevithick, the Commandant of the Corps, was obliged to resign through ill-health.

Medical department.

The Medical staff of the company consisted of a Medical officer and 18 Apothecaries. The total cost of the department was Rs. 3,041 per mensem.

Schools.

There were as in the previous year 8 schools, the net cost of which to the company was Rs. 8,121, or Rs. 23·4 per head on the register. The number on the rolls was 347 and the average daily attendance 278·54.

Stores and materials.

During the calendar year 10,664 tons of stores and materials, valued at £115,473, were shipped to India in 42 consignments, besides which 6,471 tons of coal and coke were forwarded from England at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £1-18-3 per ton. At the close of 1890 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 30,42,281, as against Rs. 20,73,921 at the close of 1889. The increase was due chiefly to the value of stores returned from the Chitrávati and Penner bridges and of old materials removed from the line, to the cost of 8 engines and tenders shipped from home, and to certain book adjustments. The receipts and issues during the year were, respectively, Rs. 31,24,161 and Rs. 21,55,801.

Rolling stock.

The total rolling stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows :—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or removals.	In running order.
Locomotives	134	27	114
Coaching vehicles	774	72	702
Goods do.	3,032	184	2,848

82 engines passed through the shops for repairs. The last two B.A. class engines were converted to P.B. class. During the year 149 vehicles were constructed and 99 iron-covered goods wagons were received from England.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was Rs. 11,79,83,331, of which Rs. 30,42,281 were the value of stores in stock up to that date. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 30,43,191. The net expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,64,239. Rs. 1,78,181 were transferred to revenue in connection with the expenditure on the Chitrávati and Pápaghni bridges. The expenditure was chiefly on the following items :—

Engineering Department.

	Rs.
New bridge over Penner river	7,781
New bridge over Pápaghni river	1,47,312
Raising the line at 80th mile, South-west line	20,142
Station house at Vanganur	14,332
Do. at Jakalcherva	7,059
Alterations of sidings at Cuddapah	14,680
Alterations and additions to locomotive siding at Jakéryet	5,010
Siding and cross-over road at Gárakádi	5,600
Station house at Penner	11,355
Alterations and additions to station house at Bangalore cantonment	15,130
Station house at Pálipentam	11,130
Alterations and additions to sidings, &c., at Koler road	8,003
Third line and lay-bys at Mullanur	8,602
Alterations and additions, &c., Jakéryet	5,676
Station house at Singanallur	6,137
Laying new permanent-way over certain of the girder bridges, North-west line	81,190
Extension of block system and introduction of starting semaphore signals, South-west and North-west lines	5,200

Locomotive Department.

200 iron-covered goods wagons	1,23,526
12 brake vans	11,870
26 third-class carriages	72,320
14 ambulance third-class carriages	40,716
1 composite carriage	5,532

The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1890 :—

	£
Subscribed capital at 5 per cent.	8,797,670
Do. at 4½ do.	969,960
Do. at 4 do.	300,000
Debentures at 4 per cent.	102,200
Do. 3½ do.	257,800
Do. 3¼ do.	200,000
Capital not bearing interest	12,014
	10,369,644

Expenditure.

	£	
On way and works	9,200,534	
On rolling-stock	1,335,729	
On stores and suspense	279,140	
		10,815,403
Balance available ...		54,241

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 45,21,480 (£414,469), giving a dividend at the rate of 3·83 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay and falling short of the guarantee by £114,229. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1890 amounted to £14,950,293, and the net profits for the same period to £7,104,908, leaving a balance of £7,845,385 to be met from the revenues of India, in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results of the working of the Madras Railway are compared in the following table:—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PER CENT.		Rs.
1889	91,10,895	53,72,474	37,38,421	3·21	58·96	208·3
1890	96,06,135	49,84,655	46,21,480	3·83	52·43	217·3

Receipts.

The gross earnings exceeded those of the preceding year by 3¾ lakhs, the improvement being mainly due to the development of goods traffic and to the inclusion of the sum of Rs. 2,06,189 in the first half of 1890 under "sale of revenue stores—maintenance," being the difference between the booked and actual value of new permanent way material. The working expenses showed a decrease of upwards of 3¾ lakhs over the preceding year due to the inclusion in that year of abnormal items amounting to over 4 lakhs.

The earnings under coaching and goods continued to improve, being Rs. 37,64,491 and Rs. 53,56,234, respectively. The train mileage and earnings per train mile were 2,460,502 and Rs. 3·863, respectively, against 2,370,897 and Rs. 3·843 in 1889. The average profits per train mile were Rs. 1·883 against Rs. 1·577 in the preceding year. The increase under total train miles is mainly accounted for by an increase in the numbers of passenger trains running from Arkónam to Réniguntá, of mixed trains between Cuddapah and Raichúr and of goods trains between Jalárpet and Tirupatúr.

Passenger traffic.

The total number of passengers carried was 8,363,421—14,601 first-class, 38,609 second-class and 8,310,211 third-class passengers. The receipts from the several classes were Rs. 14,52,255 (first-class), Rs. 1,38,145 (second-class), Rs. 28,15,824 (third-class), or a total of Rs. 30,99,224 against Rs. 30,47,908 in the previous year. The increase in earnings arose from fractions of an anna having been abolished in fares over four annas to equalize the system of quoting through-fares to that in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and from the increase in the mail fare from 2 to 3 pies per mile from 1st October 1890. The third-class passengers contributed 90·86 per cent. of the earnings and constituted 99·37 per cent. of the numbers carried. The other items of coaching traffic compare thus:—

Year.	Troops and police, including military baggage and horses.	Passengers' luggage.	Carriages, horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special trains.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	1,60,559	1,26,421	91,807	2,39,335	15,872
1890	1,80,890	1,16,847	79,822	2,33,960	20,036

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic receipts rose from Rs. 48,36,774 in 1889 to Rs. 50,23,050 in 1890. The increase in goods traffic carried for the public was 7·23 per cent. in weight and 3·85 per cent. in money over the figures of the preceding year. The average load per train was 100 tons against 98 tons in 1889.

Cotton. The quantity of cotton exported from Madras during 1890 was 15,109 tons, as compared with 15,093 tons during the preceding year.

Sugar. The total quantity of sugar carried was 33,557 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,76,192, as against 30,826 tons and Rs. 1,61,088 during the previous year.

Grain. The total quantity of grain of all descriptions carried during the year was 228,968 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 10,96,066, as compared with 216,874 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 11,08,772 in 1889.

Salt. The total quantity of salt carried over the system was 63,166 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 3,93,844, as compared with 63,339 tons with a receipt of Rs. 4,05,944 during the previous year.

Working expenses. The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with the figures of the previous year :—

Years.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from Revenue funds.	Per mean mile maintained.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	Rs.	MILES.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
1889	15,38,561	839	1,834	17,45,771	11·781	10·030
1890	12,52,930	839	1,493	17,53,447	11·401	9·639

The large decrease under "maintenance" is mainly due to a deduction of Rs. 1,79,823 on account of the value of stores returned to stock, and to the expenditure under "repairs of stations and buildings" in the previous year having been increased by a sum of Rs. 1,64,596 transferred from capital in connection with the Calicut extension. The increase under "locomotive" is due to the extra mileage run and to a rise in the cost and consumption of patent fuel. 37·88 lbs. of coal were consumed for each total train mile, against 36·31 lbs. in 1889, and 32·03 lbs. for each engine mile against 30·92. The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table :—

Years.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and wagon.		Traffic.		General charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per total train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	7,18,910	14·027	7,90,976	5·299	5,31,049	28,207
1890	5,97,517	11·045	8,20,687	5·236	5,50,886	40,186

Carriage and wagon. The decrease in "carriage and wagon" was mainly under "general superintendence," owing to the absence on furlough of the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and to the salary of the Locomotive Superintendent, acting as Agent and Manager, having been debited to "general charges."

Train service. On 1st April 1890 a revised time-table was introduced on both the North-west and South-west lines, affecting generally the train service throughout the system. The principal alterations were designed to reduce the duration of the journey from Madras to Calicut by the morning train. One goods train in each direction over the Bangalore branch was converted into a mixed train, and the goods train between Podanûr and Olavakód was converted into a mixed train and the service extended to Coimbatore and Pálghat. On 1st October important alterations in the train service, principally over the North-west line, were brought into force. In order to accelerate the mail service, the duration of the journey on

the Madras Railway from Raichúr was shortened by 2 hours and 35 minutes and that to Raichúr by 1 hour and 25 minutes. In addition to the alteration in the timing of the North-west line mail trains, very general changes were introduced over the whole system, the most important of which on the North-west line were the extension of the former mixed service between Madras and Cuddapah to Raichúr and the running of a new train from Réniguntа to Arkónam. On the South-west line an additional train in each direction between Arkónam and Jalárpet and an extra train on the Pálghat branch were introduced. There was a general improvement in the punctuality of the train service.

Rates and fares.

The fares in force from January to September were: first-class 12 pies per mile, second-class 6 pies, third-class 2 pies for mail and 1½ pies for other trains. In October the third-class mail fare was increased to 3 pies per mile. The third-class minimum fares by mail trains between Bangalore Cantonment and Bangalore City and between Pódanúr and Coimbatore were reduced from 1 anna to 6 pies from 1st January 1890. Numerous alterations were made in the goods rates to secure better loading of wagons and to adjust rates on a mileage basis with the ruling rates on other railways.

(c) *South Indian Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway, which is on the metre gauge, was 654 miles, none of it being double line. The Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 8 miles in length, the Nellore Branch, 83 miles in length, and Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway main line from Villupuram to Tirupati *viâ* Pákal, 163 miles in length, were worked by the company, making the total length worked by it 908 miles.

New works.

The addition of 5 spans of 100 feet to the Gadilam bridge was completed in October 1890. Three small bridges were completed or in progress during the year. A siding and cross-over road platform and covered way were added to Chingleput station and the extension of the covered way at Trichinopoly station was in progress as also were extensive additions and improvements to the locomotive workshops at Negapatam. 2½ miles of sidings and several store-rooms, offices and bungalows for permanent-way inspectors were constructed during the year. Wells were being sunk to remedy the lack of water at Manapárai and Vaiyampatti.

Permanent way.

Relaying with 50-lb. steel rails on cast-iron pots was continued, and the total length of the new permanent way now in the road is 308 miles.

Working agreements.

The South Indian Railway was, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of 16th December 1873, purchased by the Secretary of State on 31st December 1890. This line, together with the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, which includes the Nellore branch, was handed over to the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) for the purpose of working, managing and maintaining the open line, and for completing and working the unfinished portion of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway on the terms of an agreement entered into between the Secretary of State and the new company on the 24th November 1890. The term of the contract is twenty years, which the Government may extend by terms of five years, and the company provides £1,000,000 capital, repayable at par, on which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. is guaranteed, the Secretary of State finding the money required for completing the line and making extensions. The company receives a ratable share of the net revenue receipts. The Secretary of State may at any time, on giving six months' previous notice in writing, require the company to retransfer to him any part or parts of the railways. The Nellore branch and the new extensions of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway were until the 31st December 1890 worked by the South Indian Railway on the terms of the old Nellore branch agreement. A fresh contract was made between the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) and the Pondicherry Railway Company (Limited) on the 30th December 1890 for the working, management and maintenance of the Pondicherry Railway by the former company for a period of three years from 1st January 1891, terminable by either party at 12 months' notice. The terms set forth therein were almost identical with those contained in the old working agreement.

Accidents. The total number of accidents was 296 against 243 in 1889-90. The numbers of persons killed and injured were 9 and 41, respectively, against 12 and 55 in 1889. Heavy floods in October breached the embankment at one spot. On the 11th September 1890 six wagons of a goods train were derailed at the southern points of Kódambákam station and precipitated down the embankment.

Employés. The number of employés was 10,855, of whom 80 were Europeans, 531 Eurasians and 10,244 natives. There was an increase over last year's figures of 668, chiefly owing to the entertainment of a larger number of natives in all the departments in consequence of increased work, and to the opening of the Villupuram-Tiruvannámalai section of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.

Police. All watch and ward required for the preservation of law and order had hitherto been wholly engaged and paid for by the company. Under the new contract, Government provides for the open system such force of police as the company may require.

Volunteers. The South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps improved both in numbers and efficiency. As compared with the returns of 1889, there was an increase of 10 marksmen, 35 extra-efficients and 44 members qualifying for the Government grant. The battalion figure of merit in the past year was 188·74, being 23·74 points above the limit determining a marksman.

Medical. The company's medical staff at the beginning of the official year under review consisted of a Superintending Physician and 30 Apothecaries, but, at the end of the year, the number of the latter was reduced to 26. The open system of the South Indian Railway is, for medical purposes, divided into 13 charges, each under an apothecary, an additional man being retained for relief duty. On the portions of the undertaking under construction 11 apothecaries were distributed, an extra subordinate being available for relieving purposes.

Schools. No railway, local or district schools were aided by the company.

Stores and materials. During the calendar year 6,867 tons of stores and materials, valued at £58,247, were shipped to India in 41 consignments, besides which 13,329 tons of coal were forwarded from England and 4,640 tons were obtained from Australia at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £1-10-9 per ton. At the close of 1890 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 34,42,179 as against Rs. 34,99,356 in 1889. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 23,64,234 and Rs. 24,21,411, respectively.

Rolling stock. The total rolling stock on the line on the 31st December 1890 was as follows :—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	124	27	97
Coaching vehicles	581	73	508
Goods do.	2,209	86	2,123

During the year under review 54 new vehicles were added to the stock and 77 old vehicles were converted. The loose couplings on the passenger stock were being replaced by Jones' horizontal gear of the standard type.

Capital transactions. The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was Rs. 4,97,08,156, of which Rs. 34,42,178 were the value of stores in stock up to that date. The net expenditure during the year under review, after crediting Rs. 59,041, amounted to Rs. 3,07,063, and was incurred chiefly on the earthwork, bridgework, ballast and permanent-way, stations and buildings, and carriage and wagon stock. The principal credits were as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of plant, &c., transferred to Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway	39,028
Adjustments of wrong debits to capital	18,120

The expenditure was chiefly on the following items :—

Engineering Department.

	Rs.
Extra siding, covered way, &c., at Chingleput	5,943
Enlarging station accommodation at Villupuram to accommodate Villupuram-Gudalkal State Railway traffic	73,444
Further workshop accommodation at Negapatam	8,740
Extending covered way over passengers' platform at Trichinopoly Junction ...	16,068
Erecting baling stage on well near Kadambür	8,074
Extension of locomotive workshop at Negapatam	19,161
Addition of two spans of 100 feet to the existing bridge of two spans of 100 feet over the Thondayar river	6,714

Carriage and Wagon.

Composite carriages	11,873
Second-class do.	41,995
Third-class do.	87,591
Amount written off in June 1890 on account of broad-gauge rolling stock fittings ...	16,451

The total capital of the company at 31st December 1890 stood as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Consolidated stock at 5 per cent.	3,070,968	12	6
Do. do. at 4½ do.	137,612	0	0
Debenture do. at 4½ do.	425,000	0	0
Do. bonds at 3½ do.	756,800	0	0
Do. do. at 3½ do.	313,700	0	0
	4,703,280	12	0
Capital not bearing interest ...	60,126	17	11
	4,763,407	9	11

	Rs.
Interest guaranteed on the above for 1890	22,82,460
Net earnings for 1890	20,08,432
Excess of net earnings over guaranteed interest ...	2,56,972

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889 :— Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including expenses.
	MILES.	MILES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889 ...	654·59	2,047,659	56,84,843	20,36,712	16,88,131	29·20	162	3·42
1890 ...	654·61	2,230,375	61,02,962	25,54,529	20,08,432	37·67	181	3·25
Difference ...	+ 0·02	+ 182,716	+ 4,78,119	— 4,42,183	+ 3,20,301	— 12·63	+ 15	+ 1·83

The net earnings for the first time yielded a surplus profit, viz., Rs. 2,86,683. The increase in earnings was mainly due to the expansion of goods traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and the earnings therefrom compare as follow :— Passenger traffic.

	First-class.		Second-class.		Intermediate class.		Third-class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	15,112	53,270	108,889	97,814	9,980	6,950	7,644,700	27,39,486	7,778,681	28,97,520
1890	15,537	52,997	127,001	1,09,084	...	...	7,861,109	28,15,554	8,004,547	29,78,035
Difference ...	+ 425	— 273	+ 18,112	+ 11,270	— 9,980	— 6,950	+ 226,409	+ 86,519	+ 245,866	+ 80,606

The satisfactory development in second-class traffic is probably due in a great measure to the low fare now in force, as since its introduction in 1889 there has been a steady increase in the number of passengers using this class. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·06 pies against 2·07 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 3·34 against Rs. 3·45 in 1889.

Goods traffic.

The total value of goods carried amounted to Rs. 28,79,069 as against Rs. 25,39,182 in 1889. The total quantity of grain carried over the railway was 197,716 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 7,82,322 as against 158,926 tons carried and Rs. 4,92,280 earned during the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 39,483 and 40,656 tons in the "stone and lime" traffic. Under "metals, iron" there was a decrease of 2,194 tons, but an increase of Rs. 24,375 in the receipts, caused by the longer leads which obtained during the past year in the carriage of rails for the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. There were decreases of Rs. 11,421 and 2,501 tons and Rs. 12,699 and 709 tons under "cotton, raw" and "cotton, piece-goods," respectively. There was a falling off of Rs. 20,474 and 18,640 tons in the "oil seeds" traffic. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2·24 against Rs. 2·20 in 1889.

Working expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1889 and 1890 :—

——	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance	15,78,585	37·77	11,48,296	19·65	— 4,30,289	— 17·21
Locomotive	12,32,377	21·69	12,62,853	20·49	+ 29,976	+ 2·43
Carriage and wagon	2,08,409	5·43	2,09,008	4·36	— 39,401	— 12·77
Traffic	4,79,329	8·43	4,77,307	7·74	— 1,802	— 0·38
General	3,08,231	6·47	2,97,747	5·27	— 484	— 0·13
Special and miscellaneous ...	29,101	0·51	28,256	0·46	— 845	— 2·90
Total ...	39,96,712	70·30	35,54,529	57·67	— 4,42,183	— 11·06

The decrease under "maintenance" was due chiefly to only 49·26 miles being renewed with 50-lb. steel rails against 76·73 miles in 1889, and to there being less expenditure than in the previous year on the reconstruction and enlargement of bridges. The higher rate of exchange which prevailed in 1890 also caused a reduction in the expenditure of Rs. 1,22,763. The larger expenditure under "locomotive" occurred mainly under "running expenses" in consequence of additional mileage and under "fuel" owing to the increased consumption and cost of coal. The decrease under "carriage and wagon" occurred mainly under "repairs and renewals of vehicles and machinery," due to no heavy repairs having been undertaken during the second half of the year.

Train service.

On the 1st April 1890, a revised and extended train service was brought into force with the principal object of crossing the mail trains at Villupuram. Opportunity was taken to accelerate the running speed and to improve the timing of the trains over the whole system. Local trains working in advance of the mails were introduced on the Chingleput-Cuddalore and Trichinopoly-Madura sections, and the service between Madura and Trichinopoly and between Trichinopoly Fort and Junction was extended. On the 1st October fresh time-tables were introduced in order to maintain connection with the accelerated service introduced between Madras and Bombay.

Rates and fares.

No important changes in rates and fares were made during the year.

(d) *Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.*

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was Rs. 1,67,27,286, of which Rs. 47,79,823 was the value of stores in stock up to that date. The net expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 85,10,701.

Villupuram-Tiruvannámalai Section.

Open mileage.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 5·23 miles. The open mileage of this section on 17th November 1890, the date of opening for traffic, was 42·45.

General results.

The following table shows the results of the year's working :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
1890 ...	MILES. 5·23	MILES. 8,610	RS. 19,948	RS. 13,436	RS. 6,512	67·36	RS. 73	0·05

Passenger traffic.

62 first-class, 576 second-class and 55,279 third-class passengers were carried by the railway. The total earnings came to Rs. 17,283, of which Rs. 16,796 were contributed by third-class passengers.

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic receipts came to Rs. 2,478. 7,941 tons in all were carried. The gross working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,436, of which Rs. 3,550 came under the head of "maintenance."

Nellore Branch.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was Rs. 63,07,384, of which Rs. 77,635 were the value of stores in stock up to that date. The net expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 30,878.

Open mileage.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 82·92 miles, being the same as in 1889.

General results.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889 :—

Years.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1889	82·85	142,962	2,84,535	1,79,555	74,980	70·54	59	1·18
1890	82·92	136,874	2,42,602	1,90,240	52,362	78·42	56	0·83
Difference ...	+ 0·07	— 6,119	— 11,933	+ 10,685	— 22,618	+ 7·88	— 3	— 0·35

Passenger traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and the earnings therefrom compare as follows :—

	First-class.		Second-class.		Third-class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1889	786	1,809	3,646	2,213	698,194	1,80,907	703,626	1,84,930
1890	731	1,698	3,715	2,344	659,432	1,68,724	663,878	1,72,816
Difference ...	— 55	— 102	+ 69	+ 131	— 39,762	— 12,183	— 39,748	— 12,104

The large decrease under third class is attributable to fewer persons attending the feast at Tirupati in 1890 and to the prevalence of cholera at Kálahasti and Venkatagiri during the first half of the year.

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic receipts amounted to Rs. 62,200 against Rs. 61,255. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 7·29 pies against 6·98 pies in 1889.

Working expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1889 and 1890:—

—	1889.		1890.		Difference	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Maintenance	68,563	29·94	52,709	21·73	— 15,854	— 23·12
Other charges excepting the hire of rolling stock	1,10,992	43·60	1,37,581	56·69	+ 26,589	+ 23·91
Total	1,79,555	70·54	1,90,290	78·42	+ 10,685	+ 5·95

There was a total decrease of Rs. 15,854 under "maintenance," due to a smaller proportion of the head-quarter establishment of the South Indian Railway having been debited against the branch, to reduction of subordinate establishment and maintenance gangs, to less work on ballasting, to trifling outlay on new minor works and to reduced charges under "unclassified expenditure." Other charges which showed an increase of Rs. 26,539 represent the payments to the South Indian Railway for working the branch and include Rs. 42,375, the quarter share of profits for the past two years.

(c) *Bezváda Extension Railway.*

Open railway.

This railway from the frontier of His Highness the Nizam's dominions to Bezváda is 21¼ miles in length. It is worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company as part of its system.

Working agreement.

The company provides rolling-stock at a charge of 5 per cent. on the half yearly gross earnings. The actual expenditure incurred on maintenance is met by the Government of India. The amount paid to the company for working is the same percentage of the gross earnings of the State line as the percentage of working expenses on the gross earnings of the amalgamated undertaking.

New works.

The only important work in progress during the year was the construction by the Irrigation Branch of the Madras Public Works Department of the dock on the Ellore canal at Bezváda, which was practically finished.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1890 was Rs. 13,90,830. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 27,846.

General results.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889:—

Years.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889	19·10	22,612	76,671	60,345	16,326	78·70	77	1·21
1890	21·47	20,262	74,731	58,413	16,318	78·16	67	1·17
Difference ...	+ 2·37	— 2,350	— 1,940	— 1,932	— 8	— 0·54	— 10	— 0·04

Passenger traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	309	604	1,109	574	103,087	17,691	103,505	18,869
1890	449	726	1,628	738	140,600	24,721	142,701	26,185
Increase ...	74	122	519	164	38,603	7,030	39,196	7,316

The increases are partly attributable to the railway not being open for traffic during the whole of 1889, but there was an undoubted development in third-class traffic, which in the past year contributed 88·41 per cent. of the total coaching earnings.

Goods traffic.

The receipts from goods traffic amounted to Rs. 45,962 or Rs. 8,948 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in rice, salt and tobacco.

Rates and fares.

There were no important changes in the rates and fares, which were the same as those on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.

IMPERIAL POST. (1890-91.)

Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen.

At the close of the year there were 1,764 post offices, 1,575 detached letter-boxes, 1,026 postmen and 892 village postmen, showing an increase over last year of 73 post offices, 163 letter-boxes, 38 postmen and a decrease of 1 village postman. 101 post offices were opened and 28 closed, and 288 letter-boxes were opened and 125 closed.

Mail lines.

The length of the railway line increased from 2,582½ miles on the 31st March 1890 to 2,816½ on the 31st March 1891. This increase was due to the opening of two new lines, viz., (1) from Nandyál to Cumbum (63½), and (2) from Villupuram to Réniguntа (170¾). The line from Villupuram to Réniguntа, which belongs to the South Indian Railway, was, at different dates in the year, opened in three sections extending from Villupuram to Réniguntа, and these sections were utilized for the conveyance of the mails as soon as opened. In consequence of the working of the South Indian Railway under the State Railway rules from the 1st February 1891, the mails were transmitted in certain portions under the "weighment system" in charge of the Railway guards instead of through the departmental officials under the supervision of the Railway mail service. The length of the mail cart line fell from 94½ to 76½ miles, the decrease being due to the closing of the section from Kátpádi to Chittoor, a distance of 18 miles, consequent on the opening of the Villupuram-Réniguntа Railway. There was a net increase of 1,623 miles in the runners' lines chiefly owing to the conversion of several district post lines into Imperial lines. There was no change either in the boat or steamer lines during the year, and they consequently remained stationary at 15 and 1,207 miles, respectively. The total mileage of postal lines under all heads rose from 12,862 to 14,702 during the year under review. The speed of mail lines remained about the same as last year.

Correspondence.

The following comparative statement shows the amount of correspondence received for delivery at the offices in this Presidency:—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1889-90.	Number given out for delivery in 1890-91.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	27,115,688	28,680,294	15,70,606	...	5·79	...
Do. unpaid	2,651,298	2,568,228	...	83,070	...	3·13
Do. registered	1,307,218	1,379,014	61,796	...	6·31	...
Do. value-payable, registered	16,303	21,454	5,148	...	31·27	...
Do. insured	28,740	21,668	...	7,072	...	19·25
Do. service privileged	1,222,208	1,443,072	2,40,864	...	19·17	...
Post-cards, single	14,814,410	16,280,810	1,466,400	...	9·89	...
Do. reply	521,154	542,588	18,434	...	3·47	...
Newspapers	3,887,132	4,218,188	331,056	...	9·92	...
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	1,989,320	2,314,052	324,732	...	16·31	...
Do. do. registered ...	21,346	18,460	...	2,886	...	13·52
Book packets, value-payable, registered	15,393	14,144	...	1,248	...	8·11
Do. do. unregistered ...	94,464	105,600	11,136	...	11·86	...
Parcels, paid	107,172	115,944	8,772	...	8·17	...
Do. unpaid	48,412	49,790	1,378	...	2·84	...
Do. insured	35,568	42,822	7,254	...	20·39	...
Do. value-payable	90,138	99,132	8,994	...	9·11	...
Money orders, inland	1,119,320	1,252,256	121,936	...	10·95	...
Do. telegraphic	20,212	23,410	3,198	...	10·58	...
Do. foreign	23,504	27,118	3,614	...	13·37	...
Total ...	55,089,210	59,248,150	4,253,210	94,376	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	4,158,934	...	...	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1890-91.	...	59,248,150	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered for 1890-91.	...	1,408,900 or 2·36 per cent.	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1889-90.	...	55,089,216	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered for 1889-90.	...	1,309,684 or 2·46 per cent	...	...	...	...

The decrease occurred under items which fluctuate considerably from year to year and calls for no special remarks. There was a net increase in the total number of all articles of 4,158,934 or 7·54 per cent.

Value-payable system.

The following statement furnishes statistics of the traffic in value-payable articles during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

—	Value-payable articles.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	104,270	9,71,906	18,729
1890-91	126,653	11,74,545	24,053
Increase ...	22,383	2,02,579	5,324
Percentage of increase ...	21·05	20·84	28·25

A decrease took place under the head of "value-payable registered letters and packets," which was however more than counterbalanced by the marked progress made in the remaining three classes of value-payable articles.

Insurance.

Statistics relating to insured letters and parcels are compared below :—

—	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	25,442	79,43,477	30,545	144,21,472	55,987	223,63,949	57,980
1890-91	28,390	77,42,264	32,878	85,34,335	61,268	162,76,599	43,646
Increase ...	2,948	...	2,333	...	5,281	...	...
Decrease ...	...	2,00,213	...	58,87,137	...	60,87,350	14,343
Percentage of increase ...	11·58	...	7·63	...	9·43	...	...
Do. of decrease ...	...	2·52	...	40·82	...	27·21	24·73

The decrease in the value of insured parcels was mainly due to the introduction of a new rule restricting the amount for which a parcel can be insured to Rs. 1,000.

A comparative statement of money orders of all kinds issued and paid during 1890-91 and 1889-90 is given below :— Money orders.

	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.	
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1889-90	847,852	172,11,891	2,36,514	807,065	206,67,195
1890-91	927,884	190,57,202	2,49,518	906,292	227,11,540
Increase ...	80,032	18,45,311	13,004	99,227	20,44,345
Percentage of increase ...	10·61	10·604	9·21	11·06	9·89

A steady development of business is observable every year under all heads. It was this year especially marked under the head of inland telegraphic money orders; the number of such orders, issued and paid, showed an increase on last year's figures of 18·26 and 19·41 per cent. The increase under inland and foreign money orders was less rapid, but none the less considerable. The transactions in British postal orders increased in number by 39·14 per cent. and in value by 28·45 per cent. The increase has been continuous during the last 5 years, but the total amount involved is still very small.

Particulars of savings' bank transactions are given in the following comparative statement :— Savings' bank.

	Savings' bank deposits.		Savings' bank withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open on 31st March 1891.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
For 1890-91	111,921	39,47,414	76,255	41,76,217	56,812	45,77,696
For 1889-91	114,392	34,01,834	76,696	34,68,475	66,896	57,35,342
Increase ...	2,471	...	441	...	8,783	1,57,746
Decrease ...	...	5,45,580	...	7,36,741	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	2·2	...	·57	...	15·51	2·42
Do. of decrease ...	...	19·92	...	17·4	...	...

There were 49 cases of offences by post office officials against 42 in the previous year. The number of persons placed on their trial was 24, and convictions were obtained against 20. The total number of complaints reported was 1,140 against 1,143 in the previous year. Offences committed by post office officials.

The number of highway robberies of mails committed was the same as that recorded in the preceding year, viz., 5. The cases occurred (1) on the Nandyál-Cumbum line in the Kurnool district, (2) on the Tiruputtúr-Káraikudi line in the Madura district, (3) on the Kadiri-Rayáchóti line in the Cuddapah district, (4) on the Cuddapah-Madanapalle line in the Cuddapah district, and (5) on the Bezváda-Masulipatam line in the Kistna district. Convictions were obtained in the third case only, and hardly any of the property lost was recovered in any case. Mail robberies.

There were 130 combined offices on the 31st March 1890, and this number rose to 147 during the year by the opening of 17 new combined offices. Combined post and telegraph offices.

The revenue derived during the year under report was Rs. 2,45,278, or an increase of Rs. 31,078 or 14·5 per cent. over the revenue of the previous year. Revenue.

DISTRICT POST. (1890-91.)

During 1890-91, Rs. 1,07,000 were, as usual, originally allotted for the working of the District Post establishment, while a subsequent proposal for the enhancement of postal facilities in the Agency tracts of the Gaujam, Godávari and Vizagapatam districts, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 17,592 per annum, was met by the transfer, from 1st August 1890, to the Imperial Department of remunerative district post lines and offices which had hitherto been a charge on the District Post funds to the extent of Rs. 19,591 per annum. 15 branch post offices and 68 letter-boxes were opened in the district branch. All the offices opened were in the Agency tracts. The number of offices closed during the year was 8; this figure includes some offices found to be self-supporting and consequently transferred to the Imperial department. There were at the end of the year 759 district dák village postmen. The distance traversed by runners during the previous year was 3,091 miles against 1,634 during the year under report, 13 lines were, however, newly opened, the total length of which was 373 miles. The number of articles collected for despatch was 1,283,492 and that of those received for delivery was 2,707,605. The total number returned undelivered was 154,968; the corresponding figures for 1889-90 were 1,355,910, 2,709,582 and 142,662, respectively. The decrease in the distance traversed by runners and in the amount of business done was due to the transfer of remunerative lines to the Imperial Post. The year showed a total expenditure of Rs. 95,972 with an income of Rs. 1,32,762; the net profit was thus Rs. 36,791 or Rs. 383 more than last year.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1890-91.)

The following tables furnish statistics of the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1890-91 :—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1890-91	5,291	581	169	5,703	14,783	1,940	342	16,381
Compare 1889-90	4,899	392	...	5,291	13,022	1,761	...	14,783

Offices.

———	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs.
Government offices	158	15		171			
Railway and canal offices	66	...	54	12			
Offices not open for paid telegrams ...	69	19	9	79	675,466	77,740	2,99,672
Total ...	293	34	63	262			
Compare 1889-90 ...	255	60	24	291	597,726	46,180	2,16,228

Government offices were opened at Árni, Conjeeveram, Devipatam, Kathivakam, Kávali, Káyalpatnam, Kilakarai, Parur, Sátúr, Tirumalaivasal, Tondi, Tuni, Vallam, Yanam and Yellamanchili; the following offices were closed on the Kurnool canal :—Adiyamapilli, Jangalpilli, Jupad and Krishnapuram. 30 offices on the Bellary-Kistna Railway and 20 offices on the Mysore State Railway were transferred to the management of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1890-91.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross revenue and expenditure.

THE gross revenue and expenditure of this Presidency for each of the past 10 years are given in the following statement, which includes the service receipts and charges of the Civil, Military and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local funds as well as the amounts issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the district accounts, but excludes all Debt and Foreign Transactions. It should be noted that the figures for 1890-91 are still subject to alteration, as the Revenue and Finance accounts of that year have not yet been closed, and that the expenditure of the last six years is exclusive of loss by exchange amounting to the sums of Rs. 18,09,863, Rs. 11,96,341, Rs. 50,32,032, Rs. 54,03,023, Rs. 82,92,900, and Rs. 45,30,920, respectively, which have been transferred for adjustment to the accounts of the Comptroller of India Treasuries:—

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	994,76,958	759,18,783	235,60,195	...	7,56,374	...
1882-83	995,87,130	794,83,365	201,03,765	...	6,35,184	...
1883-84	1,011,53,063	830,15,559	181,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	985,37,981	887,79,014	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	1,062,89,441	950,77,083	111,61,358	...	21,37,726	...
1886-87	1,093,52,503	1,013,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,090	...
1887-88	1,112,43,956	975,53,591	136,62,365	...	14,83,211	...
1888-89	1,143,02,735	920,97,897	222,04,838	...	13,07,206	...
1889-90	1,197,36,546	1,004,32,740	193,23,806	...	18,25,134	...
1890-91	1,207,37,317	1,124,08,900	143,18,417	...	...	10,60,826

The surplus of 1890-91 as shown above fell short of that of the year before by a little over 50 lakhs, of which about 38 lakhs are to be found in the net excess outlay on State Railways, consequent chiefly on the construction of the East Coast and Mayavaram-Mutupet State Railways and the taking over by Government of the South Indian Railway. The charges of the Postal department and the outlay on Public Works and Irrigation contributed the rest of the excess.

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances, which stood at 262 lakhs on the 1st April 1890, rose to nearly 361¼ lakhs on the 31st March 1891, and on that date were distributed as follows:—

——	31st March 1890.	31st March 1891.	Differences.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	29,11,300	127,26,388	+ 104,15,088
District treasuries	133,15,249	140,60,251	+ 7,45,002
Bank of Madras	19,76,854	19,25,740	- 51,114
Branches of the bank	65,96,405	54,28,053	- 11,68,353
Total ...	261,99,818	361,40,382	+ 99,40,564

Transfers through currency of the surplus to other provinces were not made until after the beginning of the current official year; hence the large excess on the 31st March 1891.

Debt and foreign transactions.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements comprised in this group:—

—	1888-89.	1889-90.	—	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Charges.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	80½	71½	Interest on Government securities	33½	33
Other deposits	4	3	Southern Mahratta Railway Loans	21½	24
Receipts of Home Government	2½	2	Remittances to other provinces	81	7
Funds obtained by the Military department from other Governments	165½	169½	Exchange transactions ...	261½	253½
Minor assigned trust ...	2½	3	Cash and departmental balances increased	39	45½
London bills outstanding ...	1½	20½	Advances repayable	48½	102
Net unadjusted credits ...	9½	20½		...	3
Advances repayable	3	3			
Total ...	268½	302½			
Add surplus revenue	193½	142			
Grand Total ...	456½	448½	Total ...	456½	448½

Remittances to other provinces.

The following statement shows the different ways in which remittances were made to and from other provinces in 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.	—	1889-90.	1890-91.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	90	109½	Bills and wire payments from Calcutta	104½	4½
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	153½	178½	Small silver coin	5½	14
Transfers to currency ...	110	48	Currency notes	11½	24
Uncurrent silver	4	½	Transfers from currency ...	275	235
Small silver coin	...	½	Copper coin	3	3½
Copper coin	½	½			
Council bill payments ...	214½	176½	Total received ...	300½	200½
Total sent ...	570½	314½	Net sent from Madras ...	261½	253½

Supply of different kinds of money—Currency notes.

Currency notes aggregating in value 26 lakhs were sent from Madras to the district treasuries against 14½ and 18½ lakhs sent in 1888-89 and 1889-90, respectively, while those returned to Madras from district treasuries amounted to 4½ lakhs against 56½ and 43½ lakhs in the two previous years.

Small silver coin.

Small silver to the value of Rs. 8,25,000 was received from Bombay. In 1889-90 the supplies were got from Calcutta and Hyderabad, and amounted to Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 13,600, respectively. Rs. 75,000 worth of small silver was sent to Coorg, while in the year before no remittances were sent from Madras to other provinces. The amount which passed into local circulation was 353 thousands as compared with 287 and 743 thousands in 1888-89 and 1889-90, respectively.

The following statement shows in thousands of rupees, the small silver balances at the close of the last two years:—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
31st March 1890	670	*54	20	744
31st March 1891	691	450	...	1141
Difference ...	+ 21	+ 396	— 20	+ 397

Copper coin.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the last two years is shown below in thousands of rupees:—

* In last year's report this figure was erroneously given as 74, an item of 20 lakhs having been included twice over.

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Unsurrent coin.	Total.
31st March 1890	257	54	21	332
31st March 1891	320	223	12	555
Difference ...	+ 63	+ 169	− 9	+ 224

Rs. 3,47,700 and Rs. 14,200 worth of copper coins were received during the year from Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, while Rs. 1,83,500 and Rs. 9,100 of that coin were received in the year before from Calcutta and Hyderabad. Rs. 46,100 in copper were sent to Coorg against Rs. 25,000 sent in 1889-90. The local circulation was thus increased by 92 thousands, the increase in 1888-89 and 1889-90 being 151 and 164 thousands, respectively.

Mode of keeping accounts.

The receipts and charges on account of Pearl Fishery were transferred from I and 3 Land Revenue to XXV and 32 Miscellaneous, respectively, and divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and the cost of works executed on behalf of the licensees under 5 Salt was constituted a Provincial charge in consideration of the fact that the recoveries effected from the licensees in the shape of the Excise cess went to the credit of Provincial revenues.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements give, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund services in 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue.									
I. Land revenue	330,90,000	334,96,352	158,50,696	140,28,964	9,08,652	9,85,345	502,99,354	485,10,661	– 18,28,693
III. Salt	173,85,551	130,08,207	1,92,135	2,09,569	...	...	175,68,186	132,17,836	+ 19,40,650
IV. Stamps	16,25,419	16,14,317	48,76,259	48,42,951	...	...	65,01,678	64,57,268	– 44,410
V. Excise	85,51,340	80,98,032	28,50,512	29,99,344	...	...	114,02,052	110,97,376	+ 3,06,323
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...	76,17,311	81,10,966	76,17,311	81,10,966	+ 4,93,675
VII. Customs	17,79,484	17,05,257	29,797	25,135	...	...	18,09,281	17,30,387	– 78,894
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	10,02,014	9,90,651	8,25,019	8,21,297	...	...	18,28,033	18,20,948	– 7,085
IX. Forest	...	...	15,57,527	17,95,408	...	...	15,57,527	17,95,408	+ 2,37,781
X. Registration ...	5,13,731	5,41,966	5,13,731	5,41,966	...	...	10,27,462	10,83,931	+ 56,469
XI. Tributes	34,52,431	34,49,431	...	...	...	...	34,52,431	34,49,431	– 3,000
XII. Interest	2,05,096	2,71,952	22,038	43,188	96,185	94,667	3,23,570	4,09,807	+ 81,238
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.									
XIII. Post office	...	...	21	16	...	...	21	16	– 5
XIV. Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV. Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts by Civil Departments.									
XVI. Law and justice { A. Courts of Law ...	...	...	5,50,093	5,65,060	...	...	5,50,093	5,65,060	+ 14,967
XVI. Law and justice { B. Jails ...	...	...	1,44,760	2,03,118	...	...	1,44,760	2,03,118	+ 58,358
XVII. Police	...	...	3,90,220	4,19,640	...	...	3,90,220	4,19,640	+ 29,420
XVIII. Marine	...	...	53	441	...	...	53	441	+ 408
XIX. Education	...	...	1,47,181	1,35,169	1,02,385	1,79,589	2,80,676	3,14,752	+ 5,176
XX. Medical	...	...	69,668	72,086	22,989	24,954	92,647	97,040	+ 4,393
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	1,72,871	1,74,770	...	...	1,72,871	1,74,770	+ 2,899
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation ...	2,38,913	2,05,193	27,264	33,737	981	506	2,67,158	2,39,466	– 27,692
XXIII. Stationery and printing	2,379	11,129	88,098	94,547	...	...	90,477	95,676	+ 5,199
XXV. Miscellaneous ...	39,109	1,71,955	1,39,522	1,87,119	5,72,280	5,83,962	7,50,912	9,03,036	+ 1,52,023
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings)	2,61,745	51,55,225	...	...	...	...	2,61,745	51,55,225	+ 48,93,480
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	2,45,926	2,74,212	...	...	...	...	2,45,926	2,74,212	+ 28,286
Receipts from Public Works not classed as *Productive.*									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	1,23,695	1,39,350	...	...	1,23,695	1,39,350	+ 15,654
XXXI. Military works ...	25,822	76,251	...	...	...	...	25,822	76,251	+ 50,729
XXXII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.—									
In charge of Public Works officers ...	...	...	1,02,633	97,723	8,917	4,026	1,11,550	1,01,749	– 9,791
In charge of Civil officers	...	...	7,978	31,012	9,75,432	9,68,883	9,83,410	9,99,895	+ 16,485
Receipts by Military Department.									
XXXIII. Army	18,02,813	12,15,457	...	...	...	...	18,02,813	12,15,457	– 5,77,356
Contributions, { Provincial to Local ...	...	...	...	...	2,81,595	2,73,486	2,81,595	2,73,486	– 8,109
Contributions, { Local to Provincial ...	...	...	2,29,970	1,90,847	...	...	2,29,970	1,90,847	– 39,023
Contributions, { Local to Local. ...	...	...	...	...	94,751	2,83,239	94,751	2,83,239	+ 1,88,488
Total Receipts. { Civil	676,90,378	705,95,027	291,85,984	273,74,003	107,26,502	115,06,697	1,076,11,929	1,094,74,727	+ 18,62,804
Total Receipts. { Non-civil ...	20,04,001	69,68,409	2,36,829	2,37,082	6,917	4,026	22,30,246	71,59,517	+ 49,00,271
Total Receipts. { Excluded Local funds ...	...	...	...	...	6,62,236	7,69,425	6,62,236	7,69,425	+ 1,00,189
Total Receipts. { Postal department	79,49,208	86,52,122	...	...	...	...	79,49,208	86,52,122	+ 7,02,914
Total Receipts. { Telegraph department	6,92,933	6,97,426	...	...	...	...	6,92,933	6,97,426	+ 4,493
Total ...	789,46,520	868,43,074	294,12,812	276,11,085	113,95,754	122,73,148	1,197,55,086	1,267,27,812	+ 69,70,771

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Amounts of 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	7,66,794	1,05,219	1,31,146	1,06,826	24,260	24,542	9,22,200	2,06,587	— 66,758
2. Assignments and compensations ...	13,30,662	11,22,271	...	...	...	...	13,30,662	11,22,271	— 1,14,031
3. Land revenue	...	...	46,76,254	46,79,461	36,89,623	36,89,180	83,65,877	83,68,641	+ 26,464
4. Salt	13,50,222	13,47,650	...	46,675	...	...	13,50,222	13,94,325	+ 94,378
5. Excise	2,47,214	2,51,325	1,25,644	1,32,819	...	...	3,72,858	3,84,144	+ 1,111
6. Customs	2,47,217	2,51,325	80,788	1,17,748	...	...	3,27,955	3,69,073	+ 38,069
7. Excise	...	...	1,61,342	1,56,660	...	...	1,61,342	1,56,499	+ 8,842
8. Customs	9,284	8,102	4,984	8,181	...	...	14,268	16,283	+ 13
9. Assessed taxes	...	...	11,51,912	11,46,073	...	...	11,51,912	11,46,073	— 84,338
10. Forest	2,39,330	2,39,480	3,93,320	2,39,480	...	...	6,32,650	4,79,009	+ 29,289
11. Registration	1,050	744	36,772	36,212	...	...	37,822	36,956	— 1,027
12. Interest on ordinary debt ...	39,238	32,160	...	...	6,797	9,418	46,035	41,578	+ 7,420
14. Do. on other obligations ...	...	...	2,02,670	92,780	...	...	2,02,670	92,780	+ 6,098
15. Post office	5,74,321	2,27,272	9,00,548	9,83,256	2,42,460	2,21,202	16,97,149	14,31,745	+ 6,804
16. Courts, administration	...	...	41,70,272	41,84,462	...	...	41,70,272	41,84,462	+ 86,404
18. A. Law and justice—Courts of Law	...	...	7,29,720	8,26,114	...	...	7,29,720	8,26,114	+ 30,572
19. B. Do. Jails	24,911	22,272	38,37,433	38,84,124	...	...	38,62,344	39,06,397	+ 144,061
20. Police	...	...	49,324	29,218	...	...	49,324	29,218	— 64,016
21. Marine	...	...	22,44,807	14,95,736	8,66,254	8,40,195	31,40,761	23,35,931	— 6,67,128
22. Education	3,47,229	3,59,420	...	...	3,47,229	3,59,420	3,47,229	3,59,420	+ 12,192
23. Scientific and other institutions	...	...	10,72,914	10,72,251	6,67,304	7,11,278	17,40,218	17,83,529	+ 31,141
24. Medical	7,747	6,020	70,451	94,200	...	...	62,251	31,316	+ 7,312
25. Political	284	66,554	3,46,225	3,52,490	...	...	3,46,509	4,01,044	+ 4,01,257
26. Scientific, &c., departments ...	2,33,252	2,40,142	...	...	...	...	2,33,252	2,40,142	+ 76,797
27. Territorial and political pensions	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	+ 4,302
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,24,811	46,407	12,32,525	13,39,826	4,270	8,965	13,61,545	14,37,198	+ 95,169
30. Stationery and printing	2,45,201	2,46,433	7,46,404	7,47,405	7,81,288	6,80,872	9,92,605	9,80,805	+ 1,252
31. Miscellaneous	40,419	39,262	1,46,599	1,46,599	...	...	9,73,707	9,73,707	+ 1,54,599
32. Famine relief	...	...	(4,41,142	54,045	...	...	4,41,142	54,045	+ 4,17,094
34. Construction of protective railways	10,964	21,40,475	...	...	...	...	10,964	21,40,475	+ 21,29,493
35. Do. do. irrigation	3,14,515	4,54,270	...	...	...	...	3,14,515	4,54,270	+ 1,40,755
37. Construction of railways, &c. ...	...	...	2,66,178	...	...	...	2,66,178	...	— 2,66,178
Expenditure on Productive Public Works Account.									
38. State railways (working expenses)	30,46,271	113,02,825	...	...	...	...	30,46,271	113,02,825	+ 82,56,553
39. Guaranteed and subsidised railways (interest and profits)	1,54,054	1,54,059	...	...	...	...	1,54,054	1,54,059	+ 19,399
40. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	1,74,519	...	99,790	1,74,519	...	...	1,74,519	1,74,519	+ 99,339
42. Irrigation and navigation (working and maintenance)	10,97,195	12,02,308	...	...	...	...	10,97,195	12,02,308	+ 1,02,173
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.									
43. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	32,42,693	32,46,344	3,650	3,701	32,46,343	32,50,045	+ 3,99,647
44. Military works (P. W. D.) ...	7,60,460	11,61,302	...	...	...	...	7,60,460	11,61,302	+ 4,14,703
46. Civil works—	39,450	25,654	32,79,512	34,92,206	87,154	94,707	33,56,776	36,00,541	+ 2,14,886
Public Works officers ...	...	...	1,28,180	1,41,294	40,01,742	41,79,517	41,29,922	43,21,011	+ 1,90,089
Civil officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Services.									
48. Army	288,39,923	288,39,744	...	...	...	...	288,39,923	288,39,744	— 3,0,179
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).									
47. Irrigation and navigation ...	13,39,954	15,79,982	...	...	...	...	13,39,954	15,79,982	+ 1,86,849
Contributions { Provincial to Local / Local to Provincial / Transfers between Local & Local	...	...	2,81,326	2,73,466	...	...	2,81,326	2,73,466	— 8,160
	...	...	...	...	2,39,870	1,90,847	2,39,870	1,90,847	— 59,023
	...	...	...	...	94,721	2,85,239	94,721	2,85,239	+ 1,90,488
Civil	57,29,994	56,46,672	223,33,976	224,83,993	146,34,997	111,17,107	426,97,967	392,47,247	+ 6,96,210
Non-civil	230,79,983	213,32,329	56,12,670	64,87,461	97,403	483,22,488	301,81,196	+ 98,47,720	
Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	8,66,254	12,72,466	8,66,254	12,72,466	+ 4,06,005
Charges of the Postal department	116,49,906	125,75,041	...	...	...	...	116,49,906	125,75,041	+ 8,72,135
Do. Telegraph department	10,35,275	11,56,316	...	...	...	...	10,35,275	11,56,316	+ 1,20,040
Total Expenditure	616,34,159	709,46,480	329,80,586	339,71,619	154,31,994	154,80,321	1,004,26,740	1,134,08,900	+ 110,76,160
Surplus { Imperial	+ 179,11,370	+ 150,92,614	...	...	...	...	+ 179,11,370	+ 150,92,614	— 28,17,756
or { Provincial	...	...	+ 14,45,716	+ 12,05,354	...	...	+ 14,45,716	+ 12,05,354	— 2,40,362
Deficit { Incorporated Local ...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,10,418	+ 1,34,798	+ 1,10,418	+ 1,34,798	+ 24,380
{ Excluded Local ...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,42,398	+ 1,99,271	+ 1,42,398	+ 1,99,271	+ 2,63,873
Total Surplus or Deficit ...	+ 179,11,370	+ 150,92,614	+ 14,45,716	+ 12,05,354	— 32,280	+ 3,34,069	+ 193,28,806	+ 148,18,417	— 30,10,389
Grand Total ...	795,45,529	859,45,094	344,26,302	351,76,973	155,99,274	157,73,198	1,197,70,845	1,369,07,217	+ 60,70,771

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(A) CIVIL.

The following statement exhibits the civil receipts and charges under Imperial and Provincial services only :—

Difference between 1890-91 and 1889-90.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1889-90.	1890-91.	Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference between 1890-91 and 1889-90.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
+ 19,05,387	484,30,703	475,25,316	... Land revenue	46,72,234	45,79,401	- 95,833
+ 19,40,650	175,68,185	195,17,836	... Salt	10,99,122	16,50,905	+ 58,272
- 44,411	66,01,679	64,57,268	... Stamps	1,64,884	1,63,746	- 1,112
+ 5,95,223	114,02,053	119,97,276	... Excise	3,82,955	4,71,013	+ 88,060
- 70,804	18,00,281	17,38,287	... Customs	1,62,340	1,56,460	+ 5,880
- 7,845	16,50,039	16,42,594	... Assessed taxes ...	16,198	16,232	+ 15
+ 2,37,781	15,57,627	17,95,408	... Forest	11,31,015	12,45,573	+ 94,558
+ 50,529	10,27,462	10,82,991	... Registration ...	6,58,660	6,76,960	+ 18,300
+ 8,11,140	909,47,030	917,58,170	... Total	88,11,772	90,02,253	+ 1,91,480
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
...	...	...	... Interest on ordinary debt ...	31,229	30,656	- 5,827
...	...	...	... Interest on other obligations ...	39,238	32,166	- 7,172
+ 76,747	2,38,392	3,15,140	... Refunds and drawbacks ...	3,27,940	3,71,936	+ 56,004
...	...	...	... Assignments and compensations.	12,50,922	13,25,571	+ 1,74,631
...	...	...	... Tributes from Native States ...			
- 3,000	24,52,431	24,49,431	... Post office	1,06,620	96,792	- 9,828
- 4	21	17	... Telegraph	12,54,669	12,43,309	- 11,360
...	...	...	... General administration ...	41,28,090	41,54,483	+ 26,403
+ 14,967	5,50,093	5,65,060	... Law and justice—A. Courts of Law.	7,99,739	8,30,114	+ 30,375
+ 58,328	1,44,789	2,03,117	... Do. B. Jails ...	28,61,436	40,16,497	+ 1,55,061
+ 20,419	3,99,221	4,19,640	... Police	89,334	89,218	- 116
+ 408	35	443	... Marine	12,42,891	14,03,736	+ 1,59,845
+ 12,028	1,47,153	1,59,163	... Education	3,47,738	3,58,420	+ 11,182
...	...	...	... Ecclesiastical	10,76,914	10,72,371	- 4,543
+ 3,028	69,058	72,086	... Medical	93,201	91,016	+ 7,815
...	...	...	... Political	2,40,968	4,81,240	+ 1,01,272
+ 2,400	1,72,871	1,74,771	... Scientific and other minor departments.	2,22,939	8,45,142	+ 78,797
...	...	...	... Territorial and political pensions.	...	4,509	+ 4,509
...	...	...	... Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	13,38,364	14,28,462	+ 90,098
+ 27,307	2,66,177	2,38,870	... Superannuation allowances and pensions.	2,92,084	2,90,853	- 1,231
+ 5,198	90,478	95,676	... Stationery and printing ...	1,94,222	1,68,353	- 25,869
+ 1,40,312	1,78,681	3,18,993	... Miscellaneous	4,41,142	24,048	- 4,17,094
...	...	...	... Famine relief	99,760	1,74,819	+ 75,059
...	...	...	... Miscellaneous railway expenditure.			
...	...	...	... Construction of railways ...	...	2,56,118	+ 2,56,118
+ 15,043	1,33,696	1,39,239	... Irrigation and navigation ...	32,42,699	35,45,844	+ 3,03,145
+ 22,084	7,978	31,012	... Civil works by Civil officers ...	1,29,189	1,41,304	+ 12,015
- 4,910	1,02,653	97,723	... Do. by Public Works officers.	22,70,211	24,80,200	+ 2,09,989
- 29,023	2,29,870	1,99,847	... ... Contributions	2,81,595	2,72,495	- 8,100
+ 2,83,272	61,64,854	64,47,926	... Total, other heads	248,85,804	256,14,087	+ 7,30,283
+ 10,93,565	969,85,305	979,99,030	— Total, Civil	280,82,507	281,39,800	+ 56,302
+ 10,753	2,36,329	2,37,082	... Total, Non-civil	55,12,670	64,97,481	+ 9,74,811
+ 10,94,418	972,11,634	982,06,112	... Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	336,95,177	346,17,280	+ 9,21,713

The total receipts and charges as entered in this statement exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 10,94,418 and Rs. 9,21,713, respectively, showing a net improvement of Rs. 1,72,705 over the transactions of that year, a large increase under the principal heads of revenue being almost counterbalanced by increased outlay on Public Works and Railways.

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement compares for the last two years the rate of assessment per head of population under some of the more important heads of revenue :—

Incidence of taxation per head of population.

—	Land revenue.	Income-tax.	Stamps.	Excise on spirits (abkári).	Opium.	Customs, sea and land.	Salt.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1890-91	1 5 4	0 0 9	0 2 11	0 5 1	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 7 2	2 6 4
1889-90	1 9 8	0 0 10	0 3 4	0 5 6	0 0 4	0 0 11	0 5 2	2 12 9

The comparison of the incidence of taxation is vitiated by the adoption for the year under review of the figures of the census of 1891, which show an increase of 15·40 per cent. on those of the census of 1881 adopted in the previous year.

(1) Land Revenue.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts from this source were divided among the following heads :—

Minor heads.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	492,24,646	474,46,167	− 17,78,479
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	19,173	16,721	− 2,452
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	1,86,884	68,428	− 1,18,456
Total ...	494,30,703	475,25,316	− 19,05,387

Except in Ganjam, Nellore, Tanjore, Madura and Nilgiris, there was a large decrease in the collections compared with 1889-90, which was an exceptionally favourable year for cultivation. The advance collections made in some districts in that year and the unfavourable character of the season in 1890-91 were among the chief causes for the falling off in 1889-90. In 1889-90 there were also large receipts from pearl fisheries. The land revenue charges fell from Rs. 46,76,234 in 1889-90 to Rs. 45,79,401 in 1890-91 as shown below :—

Minor heads.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges of district administration	36,31,525	36,10,791	− 20,734
Charges on account of fishery collections ...	44,468	5,340	− 39,128
Survey and settlement	9,20,092	9,04,003	− 25,989
Land records and agriculture	45,923	47,224	+ 1,301
Inam Commissioners	14,227	9,043	− 5,284
Total ...	46,76,234	45,79,401	− 96,833

There was thus a decrease under every head. Under the first head very heavy law charges were incurred in connection with a single suit in 1889-90, in which year also smaller savings accrued from absence of officers on leave out of India. The decrease would have been larger but for the increased expenditure incurred in strengthening the staff and raising the pay of revenue inspectors. The decrease under Fishery charges was due to the special pearl fishery held in 1889-90 and the transfer from this head to Miscellaneous of the charges on account of pearl fishery in the accounts of the year under review. Reductions of temporary establishments were chiefly responsible for the saving under Survey and Settlement, and fewer departmental operations for the savings under the remaining minor heads.

(2) Salt.

Administration.

The new factories or extensions opened for direct manufacture under Government in order to control the price of excise salt were all brought into working order during the year.

Excise system. Manufacture.

There was no further extension of the excise system.

Except in the Chatrapur sub-division, the season was favourable for salt manufacture. Leaving out of account the scrapings of swamp salt in Pandruka and Panchakulli, the total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store, amounted to 8,626,988 maunds against 9,101,346 maunds in the preceding year. Under Government salt there was an increase of 316,635 maunds compared with the previous year, owing chiefly to the more successful working of the extensions. The outturn of excise salt showed a decrease of 790,993 maunds consequent on the absence of any manufacture at the Tuticorin factories in the season under report.

The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency at the close of the year showed an increase of over 550,000 maunds, and those of excise salt of more than 825,000 maunds, making a total increase of about 1,400,000 maunds. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued under all heads in the past two years :—

Items.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or decrease.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	8,022,462	7,923,493	– 98,969
Issued for fish-curing	175,111	196,425	+ 21,314
Sold to French Government	50,238	54,394	– 4,156
Issued for export	91,721	40,806	– 50,915
Miscellaneous	105,480	162,525	+ 57,045
Total ...	8,454,976	8,377,618	– 76,458

The decrease in the total quantity of salt issued was spread over several subdivisions, and may be attributed mainly to the restriction on the inland sales in Ganjam for want of sufficient stock, to the inferior quality of the salt sold, and to the maintenance of unduly high prices in the Chingleput sub-division.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts on account of Madras salt aggregated Rs. 191,95,523, the highest ever realized. The particulars are contained in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Receipts in 1890-91.			Total receipts in 1889-90.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Home and inland consumption ...	18,88,226	1,63,448	20,51,674	23,51,600
Issues to French Government ...	...	5,779	5,779	20,991
Fish-curing	...	1,32,110	1,32,110	1,16,382
Customs duty	4,159	...	4,159	3,671
Excise duty	167,92,979	...	167,92,979	146,81,177
	186,85,364	3,01,337	189,86,701	171,83,721
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	2,08,822	2,08,822	1,82,804
Total ...	186,85,364	5,10,159	191,95,523	173,66,525

The receipts in 1890-91 exceeded those of 1889-90 by Rs. 18,28,998 and would have been much more but for the restriction on inland sales in Ganjam during the greater part of the year. There was an increase of over 21 lakhs under excise duty, due to unusually large realizations on account of salt removed on cash payment. This was brought about by the high rates of premium at which Government promissory notes were sold during the year. Those who already had Government paper deposited for salt credits became anxious to dispose of it, and those who had not, preferred buying salt for cash. Of the total receipts, Rs. 98,91,654 were realized on Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment, including the proceeds of salt sold for fish-curing and supplied to the French Government, and Rs. 90,90,888 on salt issued on credit both before and during the year. The total charges of the department, excluding the portion debitable to excise and the charges due to the transfer of the salt administration of Orissa to this Presidency, amounted to Rs. 15,83,399, or Rs. 91,170 more than those of 1889-90 ; the increase was almost entirely due to the expansion of departmental operations.

Orissa.

The receipts and charges relating to Orissa aggregated Rs. 3,22,313 and Rs. 1,10,496, respectively, against Rs. 2,01,661 and Rs. 1,07,294 booked in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due to the increase in sales of locally manufactured salt, while the increase in charges was the result of the expansion of departmental operations.

(3) Stamps.

The stamp revenue and expenditure fell from Rs. 65,01,679 and Rs. 1,64,858, respectively, in 1889-90 to Rs. 64,57,268 and Rs. 1,63,746 in 1890-91.

(4) Excise.

Owing to the expansion of departmental operations and the extension of the tree-tax system, the abkári revenue shows a considerable increase from year to year. In 1890-91 it amounted to Rs. 114,42,528 or Rs. 5,64,958 more than in 1889-90. The charges rose from Rs. 3,82,744 in 1889-90 to Rs. 4,70,541 in 1890-91. Abkári.

Opium receipts amounted to Rs. 5,54,848 against Rs. 5,24,483 in 1889-90. The charges related almost entirely to registration and amounted to Rs. 474 and Rs. 211 in 1890-91 and 1889-90, respectively. Opium.

(5) Customs.

The sea-customs receipts, exclusive of the import duty on salt, aggregated Rs. 16,76,176 against Rs. 16,64,514 in 1889-90. There was a falling off of about Rs. 77,000 under exports, more than counterbalanced by an increase of about Rs. 85,000 under imports, due chiefly to the enhancement of the duty on imported spirits from 1st April 1890. The remainder of the increase was under miscellaneous receipts. The charges were Rs. 1,44,963 against Rs. 1,50,820 in 1889-90. Sea-customs.

The exports in 1890-91 were very small, and the land customs receipts fell from Rs. 1,44,767, the abnormally high figure of 1889-90, to Rs. 62,211. The charges were Rs. 11,497 or Rs. 23 less than in 1889-90. Land customs.

(6) Assessed Taxes.

This head comprises the receipts and charges of the income-tax which aggregated Rs. 16,42,594 and Rs. 16,203, respectively, against Rs. 16,50,039 and Rs. 16,188 in 1889-90. More arrears were collected in 1889-90 than in the year under review; hence the decrease in receipts. Income-tax.

(7) Forest.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Forest department for the past five years:—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1890-91 compared with 1889-90 + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	12,46,911	12,74,920	15,15,006	15,57,627	17,95,408	+ 2,37,781
Charges	11,49,060	11,26,525	12,15,541	11,51,015	12,45,573	+ 94,558
Surplus ...	97,851	2,48,395	2,99,465	4,06,612	5,49,835	+ 1,43,223

(8) Registration.

The receipts from registration which show a progressive increase, consequent on the establishment of additional sub-registry offices and the increasing appreciation by the public of the importance of registration, reached the high figure of Rs. 10,83,991 in 1890-91 against Rs. 10,27,462 in 1889-90. The charges also increased from Rs. 6,58,660 in 1889-90 to Rs. 6,76,960 in the year under report.

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate receipts and charges comprised in this class were as follows:—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	61,64,054	64,47,326	+ 2,83,272
Charges	248,85,804	256,14,087	+ 7,30,283

The following figures show the variations in the receipts :—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Interest	78,747	Tributes	9,000
Law and justice, Courts	14,967	Post office	4
Do. Jails	58,838	Education	12,028
Police	29,419	Superannuations	27,207
Marine	406	Civil works by Public Works officers ...	4,910
Medical	3,628	Contributions	90,023
Scientific and other minor departments ...	2,400		
Stationery and printing	5,196		86,272
Miscellaneous	1,40,352	Net increase ...	2,83,272
Irrigation and navigation	15,062		
Civil works by Civil officers	23,034		
Total ...	3,69,544	Total ...	3,69,544

A sum of Rs. 1,31,067 of the above increase is nominal, inasmuch as it represents an adjustment in the accounts of the year under review to the credit of XXV. Miscellaneous, Extraordinary items, Imperial, and debit of the Railway concerned of the refund from Imperial to Provincial of a corresponding sum spent by the Madras Government in 1884-85 and 1885-86 on earthwork on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, and adjusted to the credit of Provincial and debit of Imperial revenues under I. Land Revenue in the accounts of 1889-90. The large increase under Interest is consequent on the yearly increase in the amounts advanced for Harbour construction purposes and on the special recovery of about Rs. 37,000 on account of interest on arrears of peishcush due by the Ramnad Zamindari when the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards. Larger Magisterial fines and increased jail manufactures led to the two-fold increase under Law and Justice. The increases, under Police and Medical occurred in Cattle Pound receipts and Medical College fees, respectively. The increase under Stationery and Printing represents chiefly the cost of stationery and printed forms supplied to the East Coast State Railway, while that under Irrigation and Navigation is attributed to development of navigation. The receipts of 1890-91 under Civil works by Civil officers include a special item of Rs. 9,400 on account of repayment of compensation paid in the previous year for lands taken up in order to widen Robinson road in the Malabar district, and larger contributions for roads, &c., than those received in 1889-90. The decrease under Tributes is due to the fact that two years' payments were made by the Jeypore and Bustar States in 1889-90. Most of the decrease under Education is due to the larger sale of books in 1889-90 than in 1890-91. The yearly falling off in the subscriptions to the Military and the Medical Retiring Funds and the Madras Civil Fund is responsible for the decrease in Superannuation receipts. The falling off under Civil works by Public Works officers was made up of small items. A sum of Rs. 81,434 was paid by the Village Service Fund of the Nellore district in 1889-90 in liquidation of a loan from Provincial Services, while a contribution of Rs. 40,000 due by the District Board, South Arcot, for 1889-90 was recovered only in 1890-91; hence the variation under Contributions. The variations on the expenditure side were as shown below :—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	5,527	Interest on other obligations	7,279
Law and justice, Courts	56,609	Refunds	90,040
Do. Jails	30,975	Assignments and compensations	1,14,091
Police	1,55,961	Post office	9,628
Education	1,59,845	General administration	21,969
Ecclesiastical	11,182	Marine	84,016
Political	7,815	Medical	4,843
Scientific and other minor departments ...	1,01,372	Territorial and political pensions	78,727
Civil furlough and absentee allowances ...	4,503	Stationery and printing	1,251
Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	90,008	Miscellaneous	25,659
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	75,960	Famine relief	4,37,034
Construction of railways	2,86,117	Contributions	3,109
Irrigation and navigation	3,03,645		
Civil works by Civil officers	12,615		7,88,174
Do. by Public Works officers	2,09,980	Increase ...	7,30,293
Total ...	15,18,807	Total ...	15,18,807

The grant of larger loans accounts for the increase under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The excess under Law and Justice, Courts of Law, took place under law

charges and in the charge for process service. Larger advances were made for jail manufactures, but these were met by larger receipts credited *per contra* as explained on the receipts side under Jails. The recent revision of the police force is responsible for most of the increase under Police and the payment of larger results-grants for that under Education. The savings from absence of chaplains on leave out of India were small, compared with those of the year before, hence the excess under Ecclesiastical. The actuals under Political include privilege leave allowances to the resident in Travancore in addition to the pay of his *locum tenens*, while the excess under Scientific and other Minor Departments is made up of the Census charges and the cost of holding an additional Middle-school examination. The actuals under Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances represent privilege leave allowances paid to Mr. H. D. Taylor, C.S., Manager of the Jeypore estate. The payments under Superannuation and Retired Allowances considerably exceed the actuals of the previous year owing to the large excess of new pensions over lapses, especially in the revenue and police branches of the public service. Larger expenditure from Provincial funds on the East Coast Railway accounts for the excess under Miscellaneous Railway expenditure and the figure shown against Construction of Railways represents the amount spent during the year on the Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway. The outlay on Irrigation and Public Works considerably exceeded that of the previous year. The decrease in the charges on account of Interest on Other Obligations was due chiefly to the interest on soldiers' deposits in Savings Banks having been, for the first time, directly adjusted in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The payments on account of Refunds fluctuate considerably. The accounts of 1889-90 under Assignments and Compensations included an advance payment of about Rs. 17,000 to the French Government and two years' compensation, against one in 1890-91, to the Pudukóta State for the suppression of earth-salt manufacture in that state. Savings also accrued from lapses of pensions, and the stipendiaries in some cases did not draw their allowances on the due dates. The short expenditure under Post Office was caused by the conversion of some District Post establishments into Imperial. The actuals of 1889-90 under Administration included a special expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 incurred in connection with the visit of His Excellency Lord Connemara to Simla. A grant of Rs. 72,484 was made from Provincial funds in 1889-90 to cover deficits in the Port Fund accounts of Godávari, Kistna and Tanjore, while the amount adjusted in 1890-91 to the credit of the Ganjam Port Fund was Rs. 11,883 only; hence the decrease under Marine. Territorial and Political pensions show a decrease every year in consequence of the death of pensioners drawing large allowances and of the grant of commutations. The accounts of 1889-90 under Miscellaneous included about Rs. 22,000, on account of expenses incurred on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. Expenditure in connection with the famine in Ganjam in 1889-90 was continued to the year under review. The variations under the remaining heads do not call for special remarks.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statements exhibit the receipts and expenditure connected with Imperial public works during the past two years:—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference + or −.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	
1. Irrigation and navigation—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct revenue from productive public works	2,45,926	2,74,212	+ 28,286
2. Military works	28,522	73,251	+ 40,729
3. Railways	2,61,745	21,55,225	+ 46,93,480
Total ...	5,36,193	55,04,688	+ 49,71,495

The increase under Irrigation and Navigation was due to increased collections from the Godávari and the Kistna delta and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems. The increase under Military Works was due chiefly to the transfer to the control of the Director-General, Military Works, of most of the works in this Presidency, and to the realization of better rents for military buildings. Most of the increase under Railways represents the gross earnings of the South Indian Railway taken over by Government from 1st January 1891. A sum of Rs. 34,14,847, the value of stores taken over from that Company, is added on both sides of the account :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference + or −
	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Railways—			
Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, revenue and capital accounts	50,64,401	1,84,961	− 48,79,560
South Indian Railway, revenue and capital accounts		110,96,321	+ 110,96,321
East Coast Railway	20,464	21,40,429	+ 21,19,965
Hindupur survey	22,220	18,971	+ − 43,291
State outlay on guaranteed railways	1,34,054	1,14,056	− 19,998
2. Irrigation and navigation—			
Famine relief irrigation works	3,14,215	4,54,570	+ 1,40,355
Productive public works, capital account	13,30,934	15,19,883	+ 1,88,949
Do. do. revenue account	10,87,195	12,52,908	+ 1,65,713
3. Military works	7,05,459	11,81,302	+ 4,14,793
4. Civil works	28,430	25,654	− 2,776
Total	87,99,052	180,59,485	+ 92,60,429

The purchase by Government of the South Indian Railway and the construction of the East Coast Railway account for the large excess under Railways in 1890-91. The short expenditure under State outlay on Guaranteed Railways was due to the savings effected in salaries of officers. The vigorous prosecution of the Rushkulya project works and the increased outlay on the Periyár project caused the excess under Famine Relief Irrigation Works and Productive Public Works, Capital Account, respectively, while the transfer of the old lock at Vijishwaram in the Godávari Western division from the Capital to the Revenue Account, and larger outlay on maintenance created the excess under Revenue Account. The excess under Military Works was, as explained under receipts, due to the transfer of the control of most of the works in the Presidency to the Director-General, Military Works.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*C*) MILITARY.

The following statement compares the Military receipts in 1890-91 and 1889-90 :—

Heads of account.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or −
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Army and garrison staff	419		− 419
II. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	1,01,330	87,884	− 13,446
IV. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	7,95,059	4,10,040	− 3,85,019
V. Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	22,772	31,482	+ 7,710
VI. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	1,08,330	1,15,708	+ 7,438
VII. Barrack establishment, supplies and services	9,754	6,849	− 2,875
VIII. Administration of martial law	27		− 27
IX. Medical establishments, supplies and services	1,87,127	1,52,128	− 34,999
X. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	1,95,245	1,57,397	− 37,848
XII. Education	230	157	− 73
XIII. Sea transport charges	2,613	13,079	+ 9,466
XIV. Miscellaneous services	2,73,325	35,423	− 2,37,813
XVI. Rewards for military service		393	+ 393
XVII. Military pensions to Europeans	23,423	22,106	− 1,317
XVIII. Military pensions to Natives	22	50	+ 28
XIX. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowance	1,03,937	1,12,201	+ 8,264
Total Receipts	18,92,819	12,15,437	− 6,77,386

The net decrease of Rs. 6,77,356 is made up of a decrease of Rs. 7,04,645 under 10 heads, and an increase of Rs. 27,289 under the remaining 6 heads. The decrease under Regimental Pay Allowances and Charges, was due to an adjustment in 1889-90 of Rs. 16,040 erroneously credited to the Military Department, Bengal, in 1888-89, while smaller proceeds from the sale of malt liquor, which is now obtainable direct from contractors, and a falling off in the consumption of rum by the troops account for the large decrease under Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services. A smaller supply of European stores to Provincial hospitals in the Madras Presidency caused the decrease under Medical. The receipts in 1889-90 under Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage, and Miscellaneous Services, respectively, were swelled by the adjustment of the value of European stores returned from other departments, and of the unexpended balance of advances made in 1888-89 to officers of Commissariat out-posts. The Military expenditure, which is detailed below, shows a net saving of Rs. 3,00,179 as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of account.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or − .
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Army and garrison staff	12,19,053	12,55,370	+ 36,317
2. Administrative staff	4,36,888	4,62,233	+ 25,345
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	141,54,823	140,13,731	+ 4,58,908
4. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	52,08,048	51,75,525	− 32,523
5. Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	5,03,906	4,18,092	− 85,814
6. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	3,34,863	5,04,761	+ 1,70,878
7. Barrack establishments, supplies and services	5,19,717	5,37,913	+ 18,196
8. Administration of martial law	90,106	91,982	+ 1,876
9. Medical establishments, supplies and services	14,28,094	14,46,772	+ 18,678
10. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	9,58,618	10,03,190	+ 44,572
11. Ecclesiastical	73,158	54,603	− 18,555
12. Education	1,28,563	1,30,693	+ 2,130
13. Sea transport charges	1,90,580	2,23,702	+ 33,122
14. Miscellaneous services	19,42,530	16,94,361	− 2,48,178
15. Volunteer corps	4,16,257	4,33,970	+ 17,713
16. Rewards for military services	15,318	16,594	+ 1,284
17. Military pensions to Europeans	6,79,003	6,28,612	− 50,391
18. Military pensions to Natives	22,93,495	23,87,539	+ 94,132
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	98,110	1,14,655	+ 16,545
20. Departmental pensions	1,44,303	1,44,406	+ 103
Total ...	338,35,923	335,35,744	− 3,00,179

The increase under Army and Garrison Staff was due to heavy telegraph charges incurred in Upper Burma, and to Haka having been constituted a second-class command, while most of the increase under Administrative Staff was caused by a revision of the establishment of the Pay Examiner's office, and by the increased rate of pay drawn by some officers. The increase under Regimental Pay Allowances and Charges was due mainly to No. 2 Mountain Battery and the 1st Hampshire Regiment having been borne on the strength of this Presidency from 1st June 1890, and to the payment of kit money to recruits enlisted in the Burma Local Battalions; besides, in 1889-90 more officers were absent on furlough. The increase under Clothing was caused by large payments made on account of compensation in lieu of clothing, and charges incurred in consequence of the revision of the superintending and manufacturing establishments, and also by mobilization charges amounting to Rs. 55,239, while the increase under Barracks was due to the inclusion under that head of the cost of canvas cloth for mattresses which was taken in 1889-90 under Grant 4, "Purchase of reserve stock," counterbalanced partly by a reduction in the conservancy establishment at certain stations. The increase under Medical was chiefly due to a reduction in the contract rates for diet articles, and to the transfer of one European regiment and one battery from Bengal. The employment of extra workmen in the Arsenal, Madras, for making harness, saddlery and accoutrements, hitherto obtained from the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, and the large quantity of work turned out in the Gun Carriage Factory account for the increase under Ordnance. Sea Transport Charges for 1890-91 include large payments made on account of the movement of troops from port to port in India, while under Volunteer Corps are included expenses incurred on account of the Volunteer Reserve Force and heavy "travelling and out-station

allowances" and "capitation grants." New admissions account for the increase under Military Pensions to Natives, while the increase in the number of widow pensioners and the payment of arrears of pension to widows of warrant officers with effect from April 1886 at the official rate of exchange for the year are responsible for the increase under Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances. On the other hand very large savings accrued under Commissariat chiefly by the withdrawal of Bengal regiments from Upper Burma, by certain European corps obtaining their malt liquor direct, instead of through the Commissariat department, and by savings effected on different accounts in the expenditure in Upper Burma. The purchase of a less number of remounts in 1890-91 accounts for the decrease under Remount and Veterinary, while that under Ecclesiastical was due partly to the transfer to the Civil department of the payment of the monthly allowance of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and partly to the abolition of the appointment of a Chaplain at Myingyan. The charges incurred in 1890-91 on account of Upper Burma and the Anglo-Siamese Mission, as well as those on account of commutations of pensions, were less than in the year before; hence the decrease under Miscellaneous Services and under Military Pensions to Europeans.

IMPERIAL SERVICES (*D*)—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and outgoings of these two departments for the past five years are given below:—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Differences.	Receipts.	Charges.	Differences.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	79,72,824	72,74,294	+ 6,98,530	6,53,805	7,77,386	+ 1,23,581
1887-88	67,94,084	57,69,532	+ 10,24,448	6,42,599	7,06,616	+ 64,017
1888-89	72,18,769	92,02,316	+ 19,83,547	6,61,950	6,90,164	+ 28,214
1889-90	79,49,208	116,49,906	+ 37,00,698	6,92,393	10,26,273	+ 3,33,848
1890-91	86,52,122	125,82,041	+ 39,29,919	6,97,420	11,86,818	+ 4,89,398

Since the transfer of the District Savings' Bank to the Postal department in 1886-87, large Post Office payments have been made in the shape of withdrawals. The sale-proceeds of postage stamps and the discount allowed thereon are shown below:—

Years.	Postage stamps.	Service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	12,50,779	3,09,906	20,402
1889-90	15,47,068	3,19,908	23,773
1890-91	16,13,042	3,24,776	24,776

The Telegraph department charges show an increase over those of the previous year, due chiefly to larger outlay on the construction of lines.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Under this heading are comprised (1) Provincial services proper and (2) such local funds as are placed at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government for provincial uses. The latter have not only been incorporated in the general accounts, but form a material part of the Provincial services account, and are therefore separated from the rest of the Incorporated Local Funds dealt with in section IV of this chapter.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

In the following statement will be found the receipts and charges detailed under major heads for the last five years. Unlike the previous year, in which there was a surplus of Rs. 14,42,118, the receipts of 1890-91 fell short of the charges by a sum of Rs. 14,16,889, which, therefore, represents the deficit in the transactions under Provincial services proper of that year:—

Major heads of account.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
Income, Provincial Proper.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.
I. Land revenue	152,88,870	155,76,698	159,16,163	163,50,696	140,28,904	− 23,21,792
III. Sale	1,30,410	1,44,228	1,56,233	1,82,584	2,00,559	+ 17,975
IV. Stamps	39,10,338	44,78,704	46,01,962	48,70,250	48,42,351	− 27,899
V. Excise	45,83,280	24,84,706	26,18,705	28,50,518	29,99,344	+ 1,48,831
VII. Customs	26,342	27,279	26,854	29,798	33,130	+ 3,332
VIII. Assessed taxes	2,16,735	7,64,253	7,26,043	8,35,027	8,31,297	− 3,729
IX. Forest	13,46,912	13,74,920	15,15,098	15,67,027	17,95,408	+ 2,27,781
X. Registration	4,38,600	4,50,810	4,79,104	5,13,731	5,41,096	+ 26,365
XII. Interest	2,942	2,942	33,166	32,697	43,166	+ 10,461
XIII. Post office	47	...	8	21	16	− 5
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	4,01,427	4,57,807	4,95,162	5,50,009	5,65,060	+ 14,867
XVI-B. Do. Jails.	1,54,386	1,69,100	1,65,804	1,84,780	2,03,117	+ 18,338
XVII. Police	80,451	84,456	91,909	86,204	85,868	− 336
XVIII. Marine	4,866	13,845	200	33	541	+ 508
XIX. Education	1,64,567	1,62,808	1,65,468	1,47,191	1,35,163	− 12,028
XX. Medical	1,41,040	1,14,982	1,12,579	69,658	72,686	+ 3,028
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments ...	1,43,867	87,212	1,14,942	1,72,124	1,72,823	+ 699
XXII. Superannuation	31,072	35,461	36,422	27,364	33,737	+ 6,473
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	83,460	86,319	92,250	88,100	84,547	− 3,553
XXV. Miscellaneous	68,640	1,21,913	1,43,162	1,30,523	1,47,119	+ 7,596
XXX. Irrigation and navigation..	74,472	1,00,808	1,19,008	1,23,696	1,30,200	+ 12,504
XXXII. Civil works—						
Civil officers ...	9,617	20,813	21,992	7,976	21,912	+ 13,936
Public Works officers ...	1,06,737	1,07,121	98,230	1,02,632	97,752	− 4,910
Contributions from Local ...	2,20,486	2,71,709	2,21,124	2,29,870	1,90,847	− 39,023
Total ...	248,04,366	270,73,039	279,80,945	291,08,052	272,76,108	− 18,31,886
Provincial Deficit ...	...	...	...	...	16,10,889	+ 16,10,889
Grand Total ...	248,04,366	270,73,039	279,80,945	291,08,052	288,86,953	− 4,14,097

Major heads of account.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
Expenditure, Provincial Proper.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	74,884	1,10,651	1,09,485	1,21,146	1,06,626	− 14,520
3. Land revenue	45,62,600	46,29,725	46,69,055	46,57,564	49,09,411	+ 69,253
5. Salt	...	...	...	...	46,875	+ 46,875
9. Stamps	61,432	1,15,568	1,19,247	1,23,644	1,22,810	− 834
7. Excise	1,30,412	97,352	82,237	97,739	1,17,754	+ 20,015
9. Customs	1,76,150	1,61,214	1,53,140	1,62,240	1,56,459	− 5,881
10. Assessed taxes	3,700	15,744	7,277	8,164	8,172	+ 8
11. Forest	11,40,060	11,26,525	12,15,541	11,51,015	12,45,573	+ 94,558
12. Registration	3,07,127	3,10,632	3,27,274	3,39,230	3,58,480	+ 9,150
13. Receipts on ordinary debt ...	...	...	25,608	30,779	56,312	+ 5,533
15. Post office	1,06,304	1,06,289	1,05,906	1,03,520	96,786	− 6,928
18. General administration ...	10,53,038	9,64,309	9,59,485	9,80,347	9,82,093	+ 1,588
18-A. Law and justice—Courts of Law...	20,28,050	20,59,199	40,61,418	41,28,079	41,84,483	+ 56,404
19-B. Do. Jails ...	8,83,059	8,62,817	8,29,480	7,99,739	8,39,114	+ 39,375
20. Police	37,37,270	36,16,940	35,38,827	36,11,262	37,01,931	+ 1,50,668
21. Marine	18,380	26,738	11,062	83,384	29,317	− 54,067
22. Education	12,07,080	12,49,727	11,80,810	12,42,801	14,02,736	+ 1,59,935
24. Medical	11,47,679	11,80,819	10,91,279	10,76,914	10,73,271	− 4,643
25. Political	...	81,445	71,338	75,432	86,266	+ 9,544
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	3,40,290	3,29,053	3,55,396	3,05,479	3,54,360	+ 48,881
28. Superannuation	9,53,452	10,77,695	11,52,723	12,03,255	13,36,806	+ 1,33,551
30. Stationery and printing ...	6,64,909	8,97,329	8,12,690	7,84,838	7,90,562	+ 5,724
32. Miscellaneous	2,51,940	1,62,802	1,74,809	1,44,884	1,29,601	− 15,283
33. Famine relief	3,184	620	2,567	4,41,142	24,068	+ 4,17,694
37. Construction of railways ...	...	...	...	...	2,86,117	+ 2,86,117
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	88,801	228	...	99,760	1,74,820	+ 75,060
43. Irrigation and navigation ...	4,32,802	36,27,459	32,94,403	32,42,699	35,46,544	+ 3,03,845
45. Civil works—						
Civil officers	2,05,393	88,001	1,74,021	1,88,190	1,41,204	− 12,674
Public Works officers ...	21,76,954	19,42,500	20,77,468	22,70,311	24,80,300	+ 2,09,989
Contributions to Local ...	2,81,178	3,24,257	2,64,405	2,81,776	2,79,666	− 7,909
Total Provincial Charges ...	230,80,799	240,12,413	268,30,697	276,05,934	285,93,055	+ 10,27,121
Provincial Surpluses ...	8,17,567	10,60,626	11,50,248	14,42,118	...	− 14,42,118
Grand Total ...	248,04,366	270,73,039	279,80,945	291,08,052	285,93,055	− 4,14,997

The following statement shows how the Provincial share of Land Revenue, as entered in this report, has been calculated for the past two years :—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial	4,34,30,753	4,75,83,316
Provincial share as divided proportionately	120,57,072	118,81,329
Add—		
Fixed assignment under the new contract	33,01,000	33,01,000
Interprovincial adjustments	21,470	38,250
Political agency charges (Government of India Financial No. 4883, dated 15th September 1887)	75,000	75,000
On account of one-fourth duty on Colombo arrack credited to Customs ...	90,718	90,518
On account of charges for Burmese convicts transferred to Madras jail prior to April 1887 (Government of India No. 4102, dated 31st July 1888)	27,722	18,954
On account of District Manuals (Government of India No. 5630, dated 22nd October 1887)	1,000	1,000
Grant for tank restoration	2,70,192	5,00,000
For increase of revenue due to tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 4148, dated 5th August 1887)	25,000	29,453
For additional Superintendent of Police and Inspector (Government of India Financial No. 2726, dated 7th July 1888)	4,200	4,421
On account of the transfer of the guarding of the Pondicherry frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkári departments (Government of India Financial No. 3472, dated 8th July 1889)	1,132	2,305
On account of the transfer of the guarding of the Karikal frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkári departments (Government of India Financial No. 4071, dated 25th August 1890)	...	629
Maintenance of Bangalore prisoners transferred to Madras jail since 1st April 1887	1,302	1,647
Stationery supplied to troops employed in Upper Burma (Government of India Financial No. 4826, dated 8th September 1888)	170	...
Refund of amount spent from Provincial revenue in 1884-85 and 1885-86 on earthwork on Villupuram-Guntakal Railway (Government of India Financial No. 4312, dated 10th September 1890)	1,31,027	...
For charges on account of registration of statistics (Government of India Financial No. 5008, dated 2nd December 1890)	9,700	9,700
Pay and allowance of the members of His Excellency the Governor's Band (Government of India Financial No. 6584, dated 31st December 1890) ...	...	3,000
Cost of seeds supplied to soldiers' gardens (Government of India Financial No. 3212, dated 4th July 1890)	...	1,497
Total additions ...	40,70,845	40,77,914
Deduct—		
Amount payable from Provincial to Imperial—		
Special contributions to Imperial (Government of India Financial No. 603, dated 5th February 1889)	...	17,50,000
On account of the recent reorganization of the Board of Revenue (Government of India Financial No. 1870, dated 11th April 1888) ...	27,700	27,700
Three-fourths of excess under judicial stamps due to the new Succession Certificate Act (Government of India Financial No. 2353, dated 10th May 1890)	21,417	34,144
Interest on special assignment for tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 1302, dated 12th March 1888)	...	20,000
Works executed by Government for salt licensees (Government of India Financial No. 602, dated 11th February 1891)	...	98,005
Orissa salt receipts erroneously credited to Provincial in 1887-88 (Government of India Financial No. 527, dated 31st January 1890)	27,678	...
Cost of European stores issued to Provincial departments	1,029	372
Total deductions ...	77,824	19,30,279
Net additions or deductions ...	+ 39,93,021	+ 21,47,635
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	160,50,093	140,28,964

(2) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This section comprises the Cattle Pound Fund and Agricultural Services, the transactions of which for the past five years are shown in the following statement :—

Major head of account.	Cattle Pound Fund.					Agricultural Services.					Total.				
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XVII. Police	2,22,500	2,25,380	2,26,380	2,24,984	2,48,321	42,454	42,440	55,346	69,022	85,651	2,64,954	2,77,820	2,91,726	3,04,016	3,33,972
XIX. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments.	...	...	...	...	...	3,206	3,146	751	247	948	3,206	3,146	751	247	948
XXXII. Civil works by Civil officers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Receipts ...	2,22,500	2,25,380	2,26,380	2,24,984	2,48,321	45,660	45,586	56,097	69,270	86,599	2,68,160	2,80,966	2,92,477	3,04,263	3,34,920
Expenditure.															
2. Land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	19,446	15,157	16,056	18,571	10,991	19,446	15,157	16,056	18,571	10,991
20. Police	1,82,266	1,97,050	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873	...	...	...	...	...	1,82,266	1,97,050	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873
22. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Scientific, &c., departments ...	...	...	...	...	...	54,484	34,600	45,434	44,145	28,326	54,484	34,600	45,434	44,145	28,326
45. Civil works by Civil officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	40,251	40,185	22,971	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,251	40,185	22,971	216	...
Other transfers	364	340	583	476	418	1,971	572	1,209	11,509	6,757	2,335	912	1,792	11,985	7,175
Total, Expenditure ...	2,23,881	2,37,575	2,40,715	2,26,434	2,32,291	75,901	50,329	62,699	74,225	46,074	2,98,782	2,87,904	3,03,414	3,00,659	2,78,365
Surplus ...	...	...	...	8,550	16,030	...	...	...	...	40,525	...	...	...	3,604	56,555
Deficit ...	381	2,195	4,335	...	...	30,241	4,743	6,602	4,946	...	30,622	6,938	10,937	...	...
Opening balance ...	43,692	42,311	40,116	35,781	44,331	92,127	61,886	57,143	50,541	45,595	1,34,819	1,04,197	97,259	86,322	89,926
Closing do. ...	42,311	40,116	35,781	44,331	60,361	61,886	57,143	50,541	45,595	86,120	1,04,197	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,481

The rise in the receipts from Cattle Pounds from Rs. 2,34,984 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,48,321 in 1890-91, is due chiefly to the establishment of 155 additional pounds in the year. Until the year 1888-89 Government appropriated half the surplus of the Cattle Pound Fund to Agricultural Services and allotted the other half to local bodies for general purposes, but in that year the allotment to local bodies was reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the surplus by corresponding additions to Agricultural Services, and since then the whole has been appropriated to Agricultural Services. This accounts for the large increase in the receipts of the latter from 1888-89, the amount appropriated to that head being credited to it direct without previous credit and debit to the Pound Fund. If the amount allotted to local bodies and that appropriated to Agricultural Services each year represented the surplus that actually accrued within the year, the expenditure under Pound Fund would, of course, exactly balance the receipts, but the adjustment is made in each quarter of the surplus that accrues in the quarter previous, so that the adjustment made each year represents the surplus of the three first quarters of that year and of the last quarter of the year before. Thus the statement on the previous page shows a nominal surplus or deficit on the transactions of each year. The decrease in the charges under Agricultural Services was due chiefly to the short expenditure under "Prevention of Cattle Disease" pending the contemplated abolition of that department. The following figures compare the position of Provincial finances during the past four years of the existing Provincial contract with that of the last year of the old contract :—

—	Old contract.	New or existing contract.			
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances of Provincial services proper	54,15,345	42,32,852	52,93,498	64,43,756	78,85,875
Surplus or deficit	+ 8,17,507	+ 10,60,646	+ 11,50,258	+ 14,42,119	+ 14,16,889
Closing balances of Provincial services proper					
Add balances of Local Funds at the unfettered disposal of Government.	42,32,852	52,93,498	64,43,756	78,85,875	64,68,986
	1,04,197	97,250	86,322	89,926	1,46,481
Total balances, Provincial services ...	43,37,049	53,90,757	65,30,078	79,75,801	66,15,467

But for the special contribution from Provincial to Imperial of Rs. 17,50,000, Provincial Services would have closed on the 31st March 1891 with a balance of Rs. 83,65,467.

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This section deals with funds raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration. They are sub-divided into two groups, viz., (1) Local Funds which, though incorporated in the public accounts, are not at the unfettered disposal of the local Government, and (2) Excluded Local Funds.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS NOT HELD AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This group comprises (1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village service funds, (3) Canal and ferry funds, (4) Irrigation cess funds and (5) the Bhadrichalam road fund. The transactions connected with these funds as recorded in the Civil and Public works accounts under service receipts and charges are detailed in the following statement :—

——	Local Funds Act V of 1884.		Village Service Fund.		Canal and Ferry Fund.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		Bhaisrkshalam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Income.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	1,05,097	1,15,543	8,03,564	8,09,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,08,651	9,25,345
VI. Provincial rates	46,78,354	48,96,889	28,83,858	32,25,199	...	...	54,282	58,187	817	711	76,17,311	81,80,986
XII. Interest	56,862	61,160	32,951	32,114	69	90	303	303	...	...	90,185	94,667
XIX. Education	1,62,386	1,79,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,386	1,79,389
XX. Medical	22,989	24,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,989	24,054
XXII. Superannuation ...	981	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	296
XXV. Miscellaneous	4,82,629	4,86,631	89,631	97,317	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,72,280	5,83,952
XXXII. Civil Works—												
By Civil officers	8,28,806	8,98,137	20	428	1,47,557	1,30,457	331	300	628	2,501	9,78,432	9,68,823
By Public Works officers.	8,917	4,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,917	4,036
Contributions from Provincial to Local	2,81,595	2,83,369	...	...	...	...	...	8,123	...	...	2,81,595	2,72,486
Transfers between Local and Local	94,701	2,83,194	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	45	94,751	2,83,239
Total ...	67,21,397	70,83,093	38,10,044	42,25,860	1,47,676	1,30,547	54,916	66,913	1,445	3,321	107,36,478	115,09,793
Expenditure.												
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	15,716	20,145	4,329	3,685	4,608	214	237	2	...	...	24,890	24,046
3. Land revenue	...	...	36,39,043	38,13,015	...	...	12,579	13,135	...	...	36,50,622	38,26,150
14. Interest on other obligations	8,707	8,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,707	8,419
18. General administration ...	2,42,480	2,51,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,480	2,51,036
22. Education	8,02,814	9,40,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,02,814	9,40,106
24. Medical	6,87,894	7,11,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,87,894	7,11,077
29 Superannuation	6,979	9,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,979	9,003
32. Miscellaneous	7,81,397	6,92,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,81,397	6,92,877
45. Civil Works—												
By Civil officers	39,16,193	40,97,827	28,485	31,772	26,943	16,127	30,003	32,464	2,130	1,627	40,03,743	41,79,817
By Public Works officers	72,744	90,919	...	...	14,389	5,998	3,009	2,701	...	...	90,832	97,488
Contribution from Local to Provincial	1,48,523	1,95,037	85,099	4,972	279	163	60	73	2	2	2,29,869	1,93,847
Transfers between Local and Local	4,198	2,691	...	...	90,553	2,80,558	...	...	...	...	94,751	2,83,249
Total ...	60,82,624	70,10,447	37,56,956	38,53,444	1,36,773	3,00,060	46,094	48,375	2,132	1,629	106,25,050	112,13,925
Surplus ...	38,773	72,645	53,118	3,72,416	10,903	...	8,822	18,538	...	1,692	1,10,419	2,94,798
Deficit ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,383	...	...	687	...	...	...
Opening balance ...	27,81,524	28,20,297	28,82,960	29,36,078	2,02,758	2,13,661	83,476	91,788	1,026	335	29,51,744	60,62,163
Closing do. ...	28,20,297	28,92,942	29,36,078	33,08,494	2,13,661	42,278	91,788	1,10,326	339	2,031	60,62,163	63,55,471

Under Local Funds (Act V of 1884) the result of the year's transactions was a surplus of Rs. 72,645 or a net improvement of Rs. 33,872 over the year before, an increase of Rs. 3,27,823 in the charges being more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 3,61,695 in the receipts as shown below :—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Land revenue	10,456	Superannuation	395
Provincial rates	1,48,535	Civil works by Public Works officers ...	4,881
Interest	4,298	Contributions	16,339
Education	17,203		
Medical	1,905		
Miscellaneous	4,002		
Civil works by Civil officers	8,241	Total decrease ...	21,408
Transfers between Local and Local ...	1,88,493	Net increase ...	3,61,695
Total ...	3,83,130	Total ...	3,83,130

The increase under Land Revenue was due to the realization of higher rents from fisheries and escheated lands. Provincial Rates show a progressive increase. The increase of Rs. 1,48,535 shown above is made up of an increase of Rs. 3,30,855 in 8 districts, chiefly in Godávari, Kistna, Nellore and Ganjam, and a decrease of Rs. 1,82,320 in the remaining 13, chiefly in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Malabar. The increase under Education was due not only to the opening of additional schools and the introduction of higher rates of fees, but also to the special receipt of about Rs. 6,000 on account of the Jubilee Museum and Library fund of the Madura district. The receipts under Civil Works by Civil officers would have been less than those realized in the previous year, which included large arrears, but for the transfer of the management of the Canal and Ferry Funds of the Godávari district to Local Funds under Act V of 1884. The same cause also accounts for the large excess under Transfers between Local and Local. The only item of decrease which requires explanation is Contributions. It was due to the adjustment in the final accounts of 1889-90 of a sum of Rs. 83,330 to cover the deficit in the accounts of the Ganjam Local Fund Board, but the increase on this account was, to a great extent, counterbalanced by larger grants from Provincial for Education and Public Works during the year under review :—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Refunds	4,429	Interest	286
General administration	8,856	Miscellaneous	88,810
Education	1,37,352	Transfers	1,517
Medical	23,783		
Superannuation	2,084		
Civil works by Civil officers	1,81,845		
Do. by Public Works officers ...	18,178	Decrease ...	90,613
Contributions	42,114	Net increase ...	3,27,823
Total ...	4,18,139	Total ...	4,18,139

Refunds are fluctuating charges, and the establishment of additional panchâyats and unions accounts for the increase under General Administration. The large increase under Education occurred almost entirely in the expenditure on "schools, general," and the opening of additional schools was the chief cause of the increase. The increase under Medical was consequent on the opening of additional Local Fund dispensaries. About Rs. 10,000 of the increase in the outlay on Works by Civil officers was due to the transfer of the management of the Canal and Ferry Fund of the Godávari district to Local Funds under Act V of 1884. The rest of the increase was spread over several districts, and appeared chiefly against "new works" both under "civil buildings" and "communications." Increased outlay under Public Works in charge of Public Works officers occurred chiefly under "establishment charges for scrutiny of local fund estimates." The contribution of Rs. 40,000 due by the South Arcot District Board for 1889-90 towards the reconstruction of the Ponniár and Gadilam bridges (since waived by Government) was recovered in 1890-91 only; hence the increase under Contributions. On the other hand, the accounts of 1889-90 under 32, Miscellaneous, were swelled by the large outlay incurred in cleaning wells and tanks in the Ganjam district in connection

with the famine, and by increased expenditure on account of markets, choultries and bungalows. The funded capital held by Local Fund Boards advanced from Rs. 14,04,105 to Rs. 14,54,105 by the further investment of half a lakh by the Tanjore Board on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund. The assets of the Village Service Fund were considerably augmented by the addition of a surplus of Rs. 3,72,216 at the close of the year under review. The receipts exceeded those of the year before under every head. There was an increase of Rs. 66,238 under Land Revenue, owing chiefly to the collection of arrears. But the increase under Provincial Rates was the largest, though it was to some extent counterbalanced by increased charges under 3, Land Revenue. This was due chiefly to the introduction of the Village Cess Act in the course of the year 1889-90 into the districts of Bellary, North Arcot and Madura. The debt of Rs. 81,434 to Provincial Services was fully liquidated by the Village Service Fund of the Nellore district in 1889-90; hence the increase in that year under Contributions from Local to Provincial. The investments held in Government promissory notes remained the same, viz., Rs. 4,46,500 in Kurnool, Rs. 2,25,900 in Salem and Rs. 1,50,000 in Trichinopoly. No profitable comparison can be made of the receipts and charges of the Canal and Ferry Fund for the past two years, owing to the transfer during the year under review of the management of the Canal and Ferry Fund of the Godávari district to the District Board, under which arrangement the transactions are included under Local Funds Act V of 1884. The Irrigation Cess Fund of the Bellary district received a special credit from Provincial revenues of a sum of Rs. 8,123 being the total amount of collections under Cess and Nerbhatta combined, adjusted under G.O., Financial No. 65, dated the 19th January 1891. Larger receipts were also realized in Trichinopoly, hence the increase under Irrigation Cess Funds. These funds continued to hold Government securities to the extent of Rs. 7,600 for the Trichinopoly district.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement contains the receipts and charges and the opening and closing balances for 1889-90 and 1890-91 of Excluded Local funds:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1889.	1889-90.		Closing balance on 31st March 1890.	1890-91.		Closing balance on 31st March 1891.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port and Marine funds ...	9,79,971	4,65,582	5,88,371	8,57,182	5,58,305	10,72,459	3,42,028
Cantonment funds ...	3,170	11,332	11,416	3,086	15,223	15,383	2,976
University fee fund.	55,086	1,80,221	2,07,146	34,261	1,80,896	1,84,603	30,554
Total ...	10,38,227	6,57,235	8,06,933	8,94,529	7,53,424	12,72,995	3,84,958

The large reduction in the balance under Port and Marine Funds was due chiefly to the payment to the Madras Harbour Trust Board of Rs. 2,75,000 in 1889-90 and of Rs. 2,62,000 in 1890-91, and to the investment in Government securities of Rs. 3,82,000 in the latter year. On the other hand, Government contributed from Provincial revenues Rs. 72,484 and Rs. 11,883 in 1889-90 and 1890-91, respectively, to cover the deficits in the Port Fund accounts of some districts. The amount invested in Government securities on account of the University Fee Fund was raised to Rs. 1,85,000 on the 31st March 1891 by the further investment during the year under review of a sum of Rs. 30,000.

V.—LOANS.

The following is a detailed statement of the loans outstanding at the close of the official year :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1890-91.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1890-91.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras Municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869-1872	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	57,214	...
Outacamund do. ...	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1873	12,420	4½	4,920	...	4,920	734	4,186	214	...
Coonoor do. ...	For erecting market sheds, 1872 ...	7,245	4½	2,967	...	2,967	310	1,777	90	...
Do. do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1886 ...	30,000	4½	...	30,000	30,000	...	30,000	...	...
Cochin do. ...	For completing Kalvetti reclamation works, 1888	14,000	4½	6,661	6,339	13,121	1,321	10,340	240	...
Mayavaram do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1890 ...	60,000	4½	30,000	...	30,000	...	30,000	824	...
Ruddapet Local Fund Board.	For the completion of the High School building and construction of two markets, 1891 ...	8,500	4½	...	3,500	3,500	...	3,500	...	...
Calicut do. ...	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kuttadiyan, 1875-1876	1,00,700	4½	1,66,767	...	1,66,767	10,000	96,139	4,067	...
Do. Municipality ...	For completing the Tamarasheict ghát-road and approach in Wynaad, 1874 ...	20,000	4½	13,951	...	13,951	4,800	13,986	946	...
Pollichery ...	For widening the Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the re-extension to Calicut	20,000	4½	...	20,000	20,000	1,900	20,000	628	...
Port Trust (Madras Harbour Works).	For completing the Paria ghát-road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1872 ...	60,000	4½	37,211	...	37,211	3,000	34,211	1,197	...
Banganapalle Nawáb ...	For expenditure on Madras Harbour Works ...	...	4½	39,07,230	7,47,011	46,54,241	1,00,000	45,54,241	1,43,547	...
Andipatti Poligar ...	For liquidation of debts, repairs and improvements, 1875-1877 ...	2,00,000	6	1,17,470	...	1,17,470	19,845	97,627	16,764	...
Sivalagiri Estate ...	For liquidation of debt, 1881-82.	97,000	3	34,929	...	34,929	11,251	23,678	1,741	...
	Do. do. 1891.	21,000	3	21,000	...	21,000	2,754	23,067	1,260	...
	Total ...	22,17,865	...	54,99,714	7,56,851	61,67,565	1,55,436	60,41,809	7,25,717	...

Three new loans, aggregating in value Rs. 48,500, were sanctioned, viz., Rs. 10,000 to the Coonoor municipality for town drainage scheme, Rs. 30,000 to the Calicut municipality for widening Robinson road and for payments to the Madras Railway Company for the railway extension to Calicut and Rs. 8,500 to the Máyavaram municipality, Rs. 3,500 for a High school building, and Rs. 5,000 for construction of markets. The amount sanctioned for markets was not drawn during the year, but Rs. 6,100 out of the loan sanctioned in the previous year to the Cochin municipality for completing the Kalvetti reclamation works, and Rs. 7,47,011 for Harbour construction were drawn; making a total advance of Rs. 7,96,611. The large sums drawn for Harbour construction raise the outstandings at the close of each year. The outstandings, which amounted to Rs. 54,00,714 on the 1st April 1890, rose to Rs. 60,41,809 on the 31st March 1891, and comprised the following :—

		Rs.
(1) Madras Municipality ...	...	14,30,000
(2) Do. Harbour works ...	...	42,54,242
(3) Banganapalle Nawáb ...	...	97,627
(4) Saidapet Local Fund Board ...	...	96,199
(5) Others ...	...	1,23,802
	Total ...	60,41,809

The sinking fund instituted in connection with the loan to the Madras municipality held Government securities to the extent of Rs. 6,33,100 on the 31st March 1891.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1890.)

Registration of births.

During the year 1890 there were 893,645 births registered against 867,523 in 1889. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 31·3, the highest on record in this Presidency. In all districts, except Coimbatore and Ganjam, the birth-rates were higher than the average for the previous ten years. In 8 districts the birth-rates were lower than in 1889 and in the remaining 13 districts they were higher. The highest birth-rates were registered in Madras (43·6), Kurnool (41·1) and Chingleput 40·3), and the lowest in Ganjam (18·2) and Godâvari (22·5). The low birth-rate in Ganjam was due partly to the effects of the distress which prevailed in 1889 and partly to defective registration. In 3 districts the birth-rate was above 40 per mille; in 11 it was between 30 and 40, and in the remaining 7 it was under 30 per mille. There were 455,962 male and 437,683 female births, or, as in 1889, a proportion of 104·2 males to every 100 females. As in 1889 and previous years the births in 1890 were fewest in the first and second quarters and most numerous in the third and fourth quarters of the year. The highest birth-rate in any one month was 3·2 per 1,000 in August and the lowest 1·9 in February. In every district except Nilgiris births were more numerous than deaths. The increase of the population was 8·5 per 1,000 in 1890 against 7·4 in 1889. The rural birth-rate for the Presidency was as usual higher than the urban, the ratios per 1,000 of population being 31·2 and 30·0, respectively.

Registration of deaths.

In a population of 28,522,313, for which returns were received, the deaths numbered 650,394, being at the rate of 22·8 per 1,000 of population against 23·5 in 1889 and 21·6 the average for the five years 1885–1889. The decrease in the death-rate was mainly due to cholera not having been so prevalent in 1890 as in 1889. On the other hand the mortality from fevers showed an increase. 105·2 males died for every 100 females, the death-rate per mille being 23·6 for males and 22·0 for females. Out of a total death-roll of 650,394 no less than 144,292 or more than one-fifth of the deaths were amongst children under 1 year of age. The deaths under 5 years of age formed 36·9 per cent. of the total deaths. The period when fewest deaths occurred was, as in 1889, between 10 and 15 years of age. From infancy up to 10 years the death-rate was greater among males than females, while between ages of 15 and 30, a period burdened with maternal cares, the death-rate among females was higher. From 30 years and upwards females had again the advantage as regards expectation of life. The death-rate was 23·0 per 1,000 among Hindus, 21·3 among Muhammadans, 18·9 among Native Christians and 15·1 among other classes. The minimum death period in the Madras Presidency is usually the hottest and driest period of the year. The mortality subsides with the increasing temperature of March and April, rises again in July and reaches its highest in the cold months of December and January. The year 1890 was, however, an exceptional one, the highest death-rate occurring in May owing to an unusual increase of deaths under "fevers" in that month. As has been the case for some years, the mortality in Madras was higher than in any other district in the Presidency, being at the rate of 42·7 per mille. The death ratios in the several districts varied greatly, and, excluding Madras, ranged from 13·4 per mille in Ganjam, to 29·7 in Kurnool. The death-rates exceeded the ratios for the previous ten years in all districts except Chingleput, Ganjam, Godâvari and Malabar, in which they were lower, and, Tanjore, in which they were equal. In 14 districts the death-rates were higher in

1890 than in 1889, but in the remaining 7 they were lower. The largest increase in mortality took place in Nilgiris, the death-rate in 1889 being 16·0 while in 1890 it was 24·4 owing chiefly to an increase of deaths under "fevers" and "all other causes." The death-rates among the urban and rural population were, respectively, 22·1 and 22·2 against 28·0 and 22·9 in 1889. In all districts except Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, South Arcot and South Canara, the urban death-rate was higher than the rural. The average death-rate of the 55 municipal towns was 29·1 per 1,000 or 6·7 higher than the district rate. In 25 municipalities the death-rate ranged from 30 to 54·4, in 25 from 20 to 30 and in 5 it was below 20.

Cholera. During 1890, cholera caused 35,288 deaths throughout the Presidency, or 40,732 less than in 1889, and 2,612 fewer than the mean of the previous ten years. The ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population was 1·2. In no month of the year was cholera absent from the Presidency. The largest number of deaths was registered in January, the smallest in October. Including sporadic cases, cholera deaths were reported from 19 out of the 22 districts of the Presidency. The districts in which no deaths occurred were Bellary, Godávari and South Canara. The districts which suffered most from cholera were Tinnevelly, Madura and Tanjore, the ratios per 1,000 of population being 3·4, 3·1 and 2·6, respectively. Out of 44,449 villages in the Presidency, 4,197 or 9·4 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Malabar district, where, out of 440 villages, 188 or 42·7 per cent. were affected. In 46 of the 77 towns of the Presidency deaths from cholera were registered. In 16 towns, the cholera death-rate was above 5 per mille. In many of these towns the water-supply was most defective; Palni, Calicut and Vániyambádi were conspicuous examples of this. Of the 35,288 deaths from cholera, which were reported during the year, 4,920 occurred in municipalities. The municipal cholera death-rate was 3·4 per mille and that of the districts 1·1. In 23 municipal towns the death-rate exceeded that of the districts and in 9 it was less. In 23 municipalities no deaths from cholera were recorded.

Small-pox. During 1890 there were 28,092 deaths from small-pox against 29,138 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 27,401. The death-rate was, as in 1889, 1·0 per 1,000. The mean of the five years 1885–1889 was 0·9 per 1,000. The disease reached its maximum intensity, as often happens, in March, when 3,194 deaths occurred, after which month it commenced to decline, and the minimum (1,596) was registered in June. In December, there was again an increase in the mortality from the disease, and 2,517 deaths were recorded. 65·8 per cent. of the deaths occurred among children under 12 years and 22·4 among children under 1 year. The heaviest mortality was recorded in the South Arcot district, in which the high death-rate of 4·5 per 1,000 was registered. In towns the death-rate from small-pox (1·4) was higher than that in districts (1·0). In 46 of the 55 municipalities deaths from small-pox were reported. The highest death ratios took place in Beźwáda (10·2) and Cocanada (9·9) and the lowest in Nellore (0·04).

Fevers. During 1890 there were 262,855 persons reported to have died from fever against 230,172 in 1889; the mean for the previous five years was 223,212 and in none of the preceding ten years was the fever mortality so high as in the year under review. As usual the number of deaths registered under "fevers" was very much greater than the numbers recorded under other classes of disease except under the head "all other causes." In all districts except Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the fever death-rate was higher than that of the previous year. Kurnool, as usual, headed the list with the very high ratio of 22·9 against 19·9 in 1889. In the following districts high death ratios occurred:—Cuddapah 17·3, Nilgiris 17·0, Vizagapatam 14·9, Salem 12·3 and Madras 11·7, the Presidency ratio being 9·2. The maximum mortality from fever took place in May, when 35,038 deaths were reported, and the minimum in March, when 17,453 deaths were recorded. During April, May and June, many deaths were registered, owing largely to the influenza epidemic which prevailed in the Presidency during these months. Fever was less prevalent in towns than in rural circles during the year under report, the death-rate for the districts being 8·1 per mille, while that for municipal towns was 6·7. In 15 towns the mortality rate from fevers was greater than that of the districts. The large increase in the number of deaths registered from "fever" was no doubt largely due to defective registration. Most of the deaths which resulted

from influenza and its complications were entered as due to "fever," and generally the word "fever" is used in a very wide sense by the registrars.

Bowel-complaints.

During 1890 bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 26,608 persons against 29,122 in 1889. The death-rate for 1890—0·9 per mille—was less than that of either 1889 or 1888. The average annual death-rate recorded under bowel-complaints during the five years 1885–1889 was 1·0 per mille. The district which recorded the highest mortality from this cause was Madras with a death-rate of 6·7 per 1,000. The next highest ratios were those of Chingleput (2·8), South Canara (2·5) and Malabar (1·8). The lowest ratios were recorded in Vizagapatam (0·2), Kistna (0·3) and Ganjam (0·3). In 6 districts the death-rate was higher and in 10 lower than in 1889, and in 5 it was the same. The greatest mortality was registered during the month of August; January is usually the month in which the maximum mortality occurs. The fewest deaths, as usual, were recorded in April. The rate of mortality from bowel-complaints in towns was, as is always the case, much higher than in rural tracts. The death-rate in towns ranged from 8·2 in Negapatam to *nil* in Adóni.

Injuries.

Injuries accounted for 10,402 of the deaths registered during the year, the death-rate being 0·4 per 1,000. The mortality from these causes was less by 1,104 than in 1889, when 11,506 deaths were recorded. There was a decrease in the number of deaths under all heads. The death-rate varied in the different districts (excluding towns) from 0·1 per 1,000 in the Nilgiris to 0·5 in Chingleput, Cuddapah, North Arcot and South Canara. There were 1,139 suicides among females and 852 among males. The deaths ascribed to wounds and accidents numbered 6,369, the largest number (544) occurring in the North Arcot district. Snakes and wild beasts caused 2,042 deaths in 1890 against 2,346 in 1889, the largest number (216) occurring in the South Arcot district.

All other causes.

The recorded deaths from all other causes numbered 287,149 in 1890 against 285,220 in 1889. The rate per mille was, as in 1889, 10·1.

VACCINATION. (1890-91.)

The total strength of the Vaccination department was 57 Deputy Inspectors and 811 vaccinators, 17 extra vaccinators having been entertained during the year. There were 906,119 primary vaccinations and 54,441 re-vaccinations against 856,894 primary vaccinations and 18,854 re-vaccinations in 1889-90. The increase was due partly to the increase in the establishment, partly to the increase in the work of the individual vaccinators. 93·4 per cent. of the total operations were successful against 94·9 per cent. in 1889. 182,286 children under 1 year and 483,931 children over 1 and under 6 years were vaccinated. Of the Local Fund districts, Ganjam showed the highest percentage of successful operations (99·2), Nilgiris the lowest (88·4); Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly had the largest number of operations. There was a decrease in the outturn of work in 6 districts, viz., Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore and Vizagapatam. Vaccination was made compulsory in the following 13 towns:—Cocanada, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Chicacole, Parlákimedi, Mannárgudi, Bellary, Conjeveram, Madura, Periyakulam, Salem and Vizianagram. Of the 38 towns in which vaccination was compulsory, the best work was done in Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. Of other municipalities, Mangalore and Tuticorin gave the best results. There was a decline of no less than 10,435 in the number of vaccinations performed in the Agency tracts, the bulk of which occurred in Ganjam. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,92,979, or Rs. 7,784 more than in 1889-90. The cost of each successful case, however, fell from As. 3-8 to As. 3-3. The cost of successful operations was much higher in municipalities than in Local Fund circles. Local Fund vaccinators turned out the greatest amount of work, the average number of operations per man being 1,182 against 1,100 in 1889-90. On the other hand, there was a marked decrease in the outturn of work by Government vaccinators, the average number of operations per man declining from 1,288 to 778.

Animal vaccination was carried on in 17 districts (including Madras town) and in 39 municipalities during the year, but it was discontinued in 6 districts on the establishment of depôts for lanoline vaccine. Animal lymph was used in 257,426 operations. Dr. W. G. King was, in November 1890, put on special duty to experiment with lanoline vaccine and during the year introduced it into 12 districts. It was used in 75,159 operations and yielded a percentage of success of 90 cases against 95·5, where fresh animal lymph was used in Local Fund circles. Lanoline vaccine was still on its trial at the end of the year.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS AND HEALTH OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Information on this subject has been given in Chapter III under the heads "Military" and "Prisons."

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1890.)

The number of towns administered by the District Municipalities Act was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 55.

Sanitary works.

A good deal of work was done as usual in the way of sinking wells, in the repairing and cleansing of tanks and wells, in the improvement of town sites, and in the construction and repair of latrines, drains, roads, dust-bins, markets, slaughter-houses, &c. The sources of water-supply and systems of drainage and conservancy were much the same as detailed in former reports. The two former were far from satisfactory in the majority of the towns. Schemes for improved water-supply and efficient systems of drainage were prepared for some towns and under preparation for others, whilst many applications were made to the Sanitary Engineer for designs and estimates. The total number of public latrines in all the mofussil towns amounted to 958 against 948 in the previous year. They varied in number from 3 in Bimlipatam to 76 in Trichinopoly. The latrine accommodation was insufficient, as it represented a proportion of 1 latrine to every 1,520 people. There should at least be 1 to every 1,000 inhabitants. In only 14 out of the 55 towns was this condition fulfilled. There was an advance made in the system of private scavenging during the year under review, compared with the year before, so far as the number of towns was concerned. It was undertaken by municipal agencies in 43 towns against 39 in the preceding year, having been newly introduced in Bezwáda, Guntúr, Karúr and Coimbatore. But the number of private latrines under municipal management fell from 17,500 in 1889 to 17,310 in 1890. The greatest number of private latrines under municipal control was in Mangalore (2,387), in Srírangam (1,648), in Bellary (1,533), in Tuticorin (1,160) and in Negapatam (1,100). These towns were the first 5 on the list in 1889. The total estimated income of the 55 mofussil municipalities amounted to Rs. 21,17,640 during 1890-91 against Rs. 20,42,070 in 1889-90, indicating an incidence of taxation of Rs. 1-7-3 per head of population against Rs. 1-6-5 in 1889-90. Of this income, Rs. 7,09,092 were sanctioned for sanitation or 33·5 per cent. Of the total sanitary allotment, only Rs. 4,20,513 or 59·3 per cent. were spent during the nine months ending December 1889. Omitting Cuddapah, where the expenditure was exceptionally high owing to the Bugga water-supply project, which was completed during the year, in only seven towns, Vizianagram (97·7 per cent.), Gotacamund (91·3), Anakápalle (84·6), Guntúr (82·4), Kurnool (81·5), Calicut (81·2) and Coimbatore (77·1) did the expenditure exceed 75 per cent. Details of expenditure for 1889-90 and 1890-91 are shown in the following statement:—

	1889-90 (for the full year).		1890-91.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	4,13,978	4,05,063	4,22,388	2,99,732
For improvement of town sites	60,000	53,578	62,550	36,461
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing and construction of tanks and wells	1,53,170	1,25,808	53,584	36,513
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals ...	5,808	5,430	6,925	4,420
For construction and repair of markets and slaughterhouses.	26,302	20,407	21,805	6,986
For other sanitary objects	94,215	72,648	1,41,960	36,401
Total ...	* 7,53,464	* 6,82,436	7,09,092	4,30,513

The subjoined statement gives details for each municipality :—

Municipalities.	Population per census of 1881.	Estimated increase, 1890-91.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotments to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotments to actual income of 1889-90.	1890-91. Sanitary allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of town sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing and construction of tanks and wells.		Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughterhouses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c.	
					Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended in nine months ending December 1890.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ananjapur ...	4,907	21,215	37·9	24·8	7,200	1,501	3,276	1,705	3,450	122	50	40	50	...	...	...	3	32
Adoni ...	22,442	22,890	37·9	37·4	14,750	5,833	6,400	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	300	110	...
Bellary ...	62,491	69,236	37·9	37·9	30,640	10,232	27,300	17,736	...	...	750	87	...	...	300	18	2,700	1,466
Chitravenkam ...	10,279	12,309	37·9	31·6	5,000	3,112	2,250	1,475	24	23	100	15	1,150	40	1,450	250	300	150
Chinnatekur ...	38,367	39,079	37·9	37·1	18,700	6,234	9,800	6,300	...	...	400	240	...	...	150	177	1,350	928
Dhonakonda ...	8,464	15,760	14·7	67·3	2,200	1,241	1,000	1,000	83	1	250	22	60	56	10	...	1,140	346
Emidi ...	8,931	17,386	37·9	37·8	3,650	2,295	2,800	1,850	...	...	90	270	...	...	...	...	710	69
Kanut ...	11,992	12,551	37·9	13·6	15,200	12,423	2,500	2,500	150	102	4,000	14,150	...	...	500	283	9,050	8,000
Gudipadu ...	22,209	22,209	37·9	37·9	6,540	4,432	6,000	4,452	...	...	10	...	...	...	20	...	440	...
Gutti ...	22,209	23,365	14·7	14·7	3,400	2,171	2,000	2,000	...	...	45	...	...	...	12	...	100	58
Gurramkonda ...	11,561	13,338	37·9	29·7	3,540	2,341	2,370	1,860	...	...	360	360	...	...	...	...	500	411
Porlakondi ...	13,381	13,338	37·9	37·9	10,100	7,651	4,850	4,850	75	1,850	1,000	1,000	...	...	100	100	450	450
Gooty ...	30,441	44,939	37·9	37·9	6,713	3,625	3,950	2,313	...	...	112	40	...	...	250	40	300	225
Hindupur ...	13,381	13,338	37·9	14·7	12,750	5,833	6,400	3,700	...	...	140	40	1,500	1,072	...	...	1,540	300
Kadiri ...	24,785	27,850	37·9	37·9	8,500	5,000	5,000	3,000	...	...	1,400	400	90	300	...	...	500	300
Kalyandrug ...	11,561	12,309	37·9	37·9	4,750	3,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	300	150
Gooty ...	13,842	16,780	37·9	37·9	10,140	8,561	5,200	4,212	...	...	1,000	915	...	...	250	84	4,690	3,249
Madakasira ...	20,050	20,050	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,100	3,100	...	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	1,150	1,150
Kamool ...	39,329	39,329	37·9	37·9	6,000	3,000	4,179	3,000	...	...	1,000	721	...	...	1,100	807	300	75
Dharmavaram ...	30,441	30,441	37·9	37·9	8,400	6,301	5,000	4,000	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Madras ...	52,847	1,04,116	41·9	29·9	61,547	25,004	21,750	16,561	...	...	10,148	4,130	2,000	1,000	150	150	...	...
Palmaner ...	13,381	13,338	37·9	37·9	3,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,122	100	100	...	...	...	...	200	200
Perur-Chetlam ...	30,441	10,780	37·9	37·9	4,500	3,001	2,200	1,750	1,000	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	1
Cuddapah ...	43,690	43,690	37·9	37·9	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	270	210	300	300
Cumbum ...	26,533	28,534	37·9	37·9	10,460	7,200	7,040	4,461	2,000	1,939	160	21	...	...	250	250	1,300	1,017
Cuncota ...	13,842	13,842	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Pedda ...	30,330	40,330	37·9	37·9	4,500	3,001	2,200	1,750	...	...	100	100	60	27	300	28	1,300	1,000
Tadipatri ...	30,330	40,330	37·9	37·9	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Tallakotay ...	22,209	22,209	37·9	37·9	5,540	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Nellore ...	52,847	52,847	37·9	37·9	8,540	5,382	7,124	3,806	...	...	54	54	30	...	...	...	1,250	1,250
Ongole ...	39,329	39,329	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1,000	1,000
Gudiyatam ...	19,000	19,158	37·9	37·9	4,610	3,301	2,000	2,314	...	...	200	240	10	10	400	400	1,000	1,000
Tirupati ...	19,351	19,351	37·9	37·9	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	500	18	200	200	20	20	400	400	1,000	1,000
Vellore ...	52,847	69,304	37·9	37·9	34,840	15,407	13,200	8,600	...	...	400	100	...	...	400	...	21,200	6,440
Wallajapet ...	10,567	13,469	37·9	37·9	7,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	2,900	900
Cannur ...	4,173	20,000	37·9	37·9	7,400	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	400	400	...	...	400	400	3,600	1,800
Cheranmadi ...	13,193	70,800	37·9	37·9	27,000	27,000	15,000	15,000	11,112	11,112	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	53,533	53,533	37·9	37·9	14,000	10,500	10,000	10,000	...	...	400	400	...	...	1,000	184	4,740	1,400
Dharapuram ...	13,842	41,526	37·9	37·9	14,000	10,500	10,000	10,000	...	...	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erode ...	14,273	16,776	37·9	37·9	5,540	1,845	3,000	1,000	...	...	70	46	...	...	250	221	60	27
Tiruppur ...	14,273	16,776	37·9	37·9	5,540	1,845	3,000	1,000	...	...	70	46	...	...	250	221	60	27
Tiruchirapalli ...	52,847	52,847	37·9	37·9	14,000	10,500	10,000	10,000	...	...	400	400	...	...	1,000	184	4,740	1,400
Chidambaram ...	19,807	18,150	37·9	37·9	4,250	2,834	3,500	2,334	...	...	540	774	40	36	150	150	20	20
Cuddalore ...	43,583	43,583	37·9	37·9	6,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	...	...	210	220	...	...	...	...	19	615
Nagapore ...	52,099	44,865	37·9	37·9	9,670	6,700	7,000	4,000	...	...	210	220	...	...	...	...	1,240	1,240
Kumbakonam ...	30,884	31,681	37·9	37·9	13,780	14,000	10,000	10,000	2,500	2,500	400	400	...	...	126	134	25,000	2,000
Mannargudi ...	19,807	24,309	37·9	34·1	19,000	5,914	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	126	134	500	...
Mayaveram ...	19,807	24,309	37·9	37·9	13,780	14,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	2,000	2,474	125	125	500	502	9,140	3,658
Negapatam ...	43,770	60,970	37·9	37·9	27,500	18,541	17,250	12,750	...	...	3,250	2,500	125	125	...	...	1,000	1,000
Nannilam ...	13,842	13,842	37·9	37·9	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	3,250	250
Pattam ...	17,864	21,580	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	100	100	...	...	100	...	1,000	1,000
Pattukottai ...	17,864	21,580	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	400	83	...	...	100	...	1,000	178
Tirumeyly ...	18,971	20,290	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	400	83	60	60	...	...	1,000	178
Tuticorin ...	18,971	20,290	37·9	37·9	15,000	10,000	10,000	4,150	6,840	4,268	2,000	2,000	250	250	40	40	250	141
Srivaigoon ...	13,842	13,842	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	250	250	500	145
Tenkasi ...	24,449	24,449	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tirukkuvanoly ...	24,449	24,449	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tiruchendur ...	13,842	13,842	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Anakapalle ...	13,842	13,842	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bimlipatam ...	8,500	8,500	37·9	37·9	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vizagapatam ...	24,357	24,357	37·9	37·9	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vizianagram ...	52,847	52,847	37·9	37·9	7,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total ...	1,800,420	2,127,096	37·9	37·9	7,09,092	4,30,513	4,22,388	2,99,732	62,550	36,461	53,584	36,513	6,925	4,420	21,805	6,986	1,41,960	36,401
Madras Town ...	452,049	...	...	...	3,19,200	2,19,200	2,84,421	2,84,100	6,000	6,000	16,500	1,124	...	...	500	45	20,000	7,700

* Exclusive of the sums in connection with the Cuddapah-Bezwada water-supply.

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1890.)

The number of District Boards was 21 as in 1889. No new works of any importance were undertaken during the year. As usual, the sanitary works executed consisted chiefly of the sinking and repairing of wells, the construction and repair of tanks, latrines, drains, dust-bins, &c., and improvements of village sites, and water-supply generally. Conservation of the sources reserved for drinking purposes against pollution received increased attention. 815 towns and villages were conserved during the year out of a total of 42,862 towns and villages in the 21 Local Fund districts. In 1889, the number was 746. Godávari stood pre-eminent in number of towns and villages conserved, viz., 115, being 8 more than in 1889. Tinnevelly and Cuddapah came next with 87 and 63, respectively. The greatest advances made in this respect, as compared with the previous year, were in Trichinopoly and Bellary, where 21 and 19 more towns and villages were brought under conservancy management respectively. The total estimated receipts of the 21 districts for 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 81,13,429. Of this amount, Rs. 5,41,254 or 6·7 per cent. were set apart and sanctioned for sanitation. The percentages varied in the several districts from 1·0 in Nilgiris to 13·8 in Kurnool. In Tanjore (3·6) and South Canara (2·8) the percentages were unduly low. Of the total sanitary grant of Rs. 5,41,254, the outlay for the nine months ending December 1890 amounted to Rs. 2,95,127 or 54·5 per cent., a very unsatisfactory result. Excepting in Nilgiris, where the expenditure for the nine months was 98·9 per cent. of the sanctioned amount, and in Salem, where it was 70·0 per cent., the expenditure incurred was much below what it should have been for the nine months of the year. Taking the figures for 1889-90, which represent the expenditure for the whole year, out of the total sanitary allotment of Rs. 5,23,028, only Rs. 4,44,409 were spent during the year, or 85 per cent. The following table gives an abstract of the allotments and expenditure:—

—	1889-90 (for the full year).		1890-91.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	2,30,380	2,00,401	2,51,377	1,70,545
For improvement of town sites ...	53,674	37,432	50,737	17,422
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	1,11,945	90,321	1,13,755	55,085
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals ...	12,989	11,305	13,562	7,446
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses ...	53,120	49,014	71,020	36,418
For other sanitary objects	58,551	47,870	40,803	24,310
Total ...	5,23,028	4,44,409	5,41,254	2,95,127

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1890.)

Duties of the Sanitary Engineer.

The proposal to appoint a Sanitary Engineer to Government was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch, dated 26th September 1889, No. 69. Sanction for the employment of a European officer was obtained on the 16th January 1890. On the 28th January, Mr. J. A. Jones, M.I.C.E., F.R.S.E., was appointed Sanitary Engineer, but he was unable to enter upon his duties until 1st April 1890, when the Sanitary Board, as approved by the Government of India, was constituted. The Sanitary Board consists of two members: (1) the Sanitary Commissioner, (2) the Sanitary Engineer. The former officer deals with all questions of general sanitation, while it is the duty of the latter to supervise schemes for improving the water-supply and drainage of municipalities and the conservancy of rivers within their limits and such other works of sanitary engineering as he may be deputed to carry out or investigate. It is further the duty of the Sanitary

Engineer to give, under the orders of Government, all assistance in his power to local boards and municipal councils in connection with such sanitary buildings, or other small works as those bodies may be carrying out themselves, and a special rule enacts that no such works estimated to cost more than Rs. 200 shall be undertaken by any District Municipality or Local Board, unless the plans and estimates have been first approved by the Sanitary Engineer.

Work done during the year.

As is only natural, the majority of the work entered upon during the year was of an initiatory nature and produced but little tangible result. The Sanitary Engineer visited no less than 20 towns in the nine months following his appointment and reported upon schemes of water-supply and drainage for other municipalities as well. Only three municipalities, viz., Cuddalore, Masulipatam and Ootacamund, had, at the beginning of the year, a comparatively sufficient supply of good drinking water, and even in those localities an improvement of existing arrangements was needed. In Ootacamund an extension of the water-supply to the south side of the town was approved, and the schemes proposed in Dindigul and Trichinopoly were also sanctioned. A water-supply scheme for Cuddapah was executed during the year and schemes were under preparation in the towns of Berhampore, Kurnool, Madura, Guntúr, Vellore and Chidambaram. Drainage schemes were finally sanctioned for Kumbakónam, Ootacamund and Coonoor. The Sanitary Engineer also submitted careful and elaborate proposals for the improvement of the river Cooum in Madras, which were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. The Local Boards in four districts, viz., Chingleput, Cuddapah, Nílgiris and North Arcot, submitted drainage and water-supply proposals to the Sanitary Engineer for consideration, and many minor schemes, such as designs for markets, latrines, slaughterhouses and dispensaries, came before him for approval.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1890.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 393 in 1889 to 415. The number of patients increased from 2,517,603 to 2,711,157, and the average daily attendance from 19,166 to 20,020. 47,739 in-patients were treated against 46,176 in 1889. The mortality amongst them was 6·37. 73 per cent. of the total admissions were Hindus, 14 per cent. Muhammadans, and 2 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. The principal general diseases treated were malarial fevers (219,186), worms (147,506) and rheumatic affections (121,483), while among local affections eye-diseases contributed the largest number of cases (350,659). Diseases of the digestive organs, ulcers and skin diseases were also very prevalent. The major and minor operations performed during the year numbered, respectively, 6,305 and 83,860 against 5,123 and 81,378 in 1889.

Presidency hospitals.

The cost of the Presidency hospitals during the year was Rs. 3,38,126, or Rs. 25,810 more than in 1889. Of the major operations, 2,961 or nearly 47 per cent. of the whole number were performed in the Presidency hospitals.

Financial.

The income from Government during the year was Rs. 3,75,572 against Rs. 3,56,972 in 1889. The increase was entirely due to larger contributions made to the Presidency hospitals. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,78,050 against Rs. 10,32,579 in 1889. Of this, Rs. 3,56,972 were contributed by Government and Rs. 6,58,113 by Municipal and Local Funds, the balance being made up from interest on investments, the sale-proceeds of securities, the withdrawal of deposits, and subscriptions from European and Native donors. The last of these items showed an increase of Rs. 2,642 on the previous year. The items of expenditure under which there was an increase were "establishment," "bazaar medicines," "diet" and "buildings and repairs." The increase under "establishment" was due to the opening of new dispensaries during the year, that under the next two items was a necessary consequence of the increase in the number of patients treated, while the large outlay on buildings and repairs was an extraordinary expenditure not likely to recur for some years.

Lunatic asylums.

The accommodation for civil lunatics was sufficient in all the three asylums—Madras, Waltair and Calicut. The buildings were in good repair. 4 new cottages

were built in the Madras asylum, and it was also provided with a supply of good drinking water. The total number of lunatics under treatment was 829 against 792 in 1889. Of this number, 625 were males and 204 females. The total number discharged was 118, of whom 64 were cured. The percentage of cures to daily average strength fell from 10·57 to 10·32 and was lower than in any of the four preceding years except 1888. There were 143 criminal lunatics remaining at the end of 1889 and 16 were admitted during the year, while 7 were discharged and 15 died. The most common forms of insanity during the year were dementia and mania, which contributed 476 and 213 cases, respectively. The general health of the inmates of all three asylums was very unsatisfactory. There were 114 deaths during the year, 19 of which were due to influenza, 27 to cholera (of which there were outbreaks in Calicut and Madras), 26 to dysentery and diarrhœa. Even excluding the exceptional deaths from the epidemics of influenza and cholera, the mortality amounted to 10·9 per cent. of the daily average strength—a figure considerably above the death-rate in any of the four preceding years. The general death-rate for the year was 18·4 per cent. The number of daily average sick was abnormally high in the Madras asylum (29) and higher in both the other asylums than in the previous year. The total expenditure on asylums was Rs. 1,18,237, the net charge being Rs. 84,948, or an outlay per head of average strength of Rs. 137, a slight increase on the previous year's figures. The net profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 758 to Rs. 3,302.

Voluntary venereal hospital.

The number of admissions into the Voluntary venereal hospital increased from 272 in 1889 to 360 in 1890. The total number treated was 417, of whom 322 were suffering from syphilis and 94 from gonorrhœa. 336 patients were discharged during the year and 21 died. The total charges for working the hospital amounted to Rs. 7,771 against Rs. 6,271 in 1889 and Rs. 9,308 in 1888.

EMIGRATION. (1890.)

Regulated emigration—(a) to British colonies.

Agencies at Madras were maintained by the Mauritius and Natal Governments under the management of Mr. J. G. Conran and Messrs. Parry and Company, respectively. Recruiting for Mauritius was carried on until November and for Natal until the middle of December. 2,575 emigrants were admitted into the Mauritius depôt. Of these, 394 were rejected, 245 renounced their engagements, 7 died and 1,929, viz., 1,129 men, 429 women and 371 children, were shipped. Of these, 66 only were detained more than 2 months in the depôt. Ganjam, Chingleput and Vizagapatam contributed the greatest number of Mauritius emigrants. 21 British subjects left Pondicherry for Mauritius and 306 emigrants returned from Mauritius during the year against 623 in 1889. They brought with them savings amounting to Rs. 7,187. At the end of 1889, 732 coolies remained in the Natal depôt and 4,228 were admitted during 1890, including 275 re-admissions from the hospital. Of these, 495 renounced their engagements and deserted, 841 were rejected, 2 died, 261 were in hospital and 53 were detained for future shipments. The remainder 3,308 were shipped to Natal. In 1889 2,215 only actually embarked. During the last 4 years the numbers have been steadily increasing. Chingleput, North Arcot and Vizagapatam contributed the largest proportion. 925 emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 1,80,967. 558 coolies were detained in the Natal depôt for over 2 months, a delay due to the frequent occurrence of cholera and small-pox in the depôt and its vicinity. The 2 depôts were in excellent order, the Mauritius depôt having been put in thorough repair during the year. The Natal depôt was improved by the introduction of a good water-supply. 72 recruiters' licenses were granted for the Mauritius and 153 for the Natal Agency.

(b) to French colonies.

There was no emigration to French colonies during the year under review. 391 emigrants returned with savings amounting to Rs. 10,000.

(c) to Straits Settlements.

Emigrants for the Straits Settlements embarked at Madras, Pondicherry, Kárikal, Porto Novo and Negapatam. Those under advances in form A numbered 3,059 against 2,875 in 1889: free passengers numbered 16,095, of whom 15,474

embarked from Negapatam. 8 British subjects embarked for the Straits from Pondicherry. The number of immigrants from the Straits Settlements was 14,103. Emigration from Madras ceased on the establishment of a special depôt at Negapatam, one shipment of 7 coolies only being made during the year. In consequence of the high mortality among emigrants arrangements were made by the Government of the Straits Settlements to allow those who suffered from the sea voyage to recruit their health by remaining a short time at Penang. The question of permitting emigration from British India to British North Borneo was under consideration during the year.

(d) to Assam.

3,510 labourers emigrated for Assam from Vizagapatam and Ganjam. Of these, all but 9 were recruited from Ganjam, the Khonds and Ponas in that district being particularly valuable to the Assam planter in consequence of their immunity from fever.

Free emigration.

Emigration to Burma was, as usual, confined to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore. The total number of emigrants was 33,048 against 84,303 in 1889. The number of emigrants to Ceylon decreased from 93,219 to 74,481. The decrease was mainly due to the prevalence of cholera in parts of Ceylon. 424 British subjects sailed from Kárikal to Ceylon by a newly started line of steamers.

General.

The total numbers of emigrants from, and immigrants to, the Madras Presidency were 138,967 and 98,386, respectively, against 155,685 and 106,924 in 1889.

Financial.

The receipts from fees during the year amounted to Rs. 20,143 against Rs. 11,739 in 1889. The increase was almost entirely due to the registrations in Ganjam of emigrants to Assam. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,441, excluding a moiety of the salary of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Kárikal, which was debited to "Political."

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1890-91.)

I.—General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

The year was one of substantial advance in almost every direction. Schools and scholars increased from 20,512 and 600,551 to 22,028 and 644,164, or by 7·4 and 7·3 per cent., respectively. The summary given below compares the number and strength of public and private institutions of different grades for the past two years:—

Classes of institutions.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University—				
Arts colleges	22	3,043	35	3,205
Professional colleges	5	483	5	518
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
English high schools for boys	141	6,925	149	8,046
Do. middle schools for boys	372	23,854	337	21,543
Vernacular middle schools for boys	29	232	50	325
Secondary schools for girls—				
English high schools for girls	30	179	29	233
Do. middle schools for girls	63	1,426	63	1,351
Vernacular middle schools for girls	125	687	167	999
Primary schools—				
For boys. { Upper primary	14,642	436,016	3,214	28,148
For boys. { Lower primary			13,943	470,371
For girls. { Upper primary	689	40,809	396	2,967
For girls. { Lower primary			462	41,817
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	52	1,215	57	1,174
Training schools for mistresses	13	289	13	253
Other special schools	23	1,594	29	2,192
Total, Public Institutions	16,225	517,055	18,839	583,137
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	46	2,337	31	2,183
Sanskrit	103	1,087	99	1,077
Elementary schools, teaching a vernacular only or mainly	3,969	74,053	2,843	52,169
Do. do. the Koran	167	5,404	197	4,464
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	1	23	19	304
Total, Private Institutions	4,286	82,496	3,189	61,027
Grand Total	20,512	600,551	22,028	644,164

The decrease under private institutions and to a certain extent the increase under public schools is to be attributed to the carrying out of a more rational definition of the terms "public" and "private" as applied to schools. Such of the so-called private schools as have already adopted, to a greater or less extent, the departmental course of study, and are in a fair way to qualify for admission to aid under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, have been classed as public

institutions. A part at least of the decrease in middle English schools is probably due to the institution of the primary school examination as a qualifying test for inferior appointments and the consequent diminution in the numbers attending lower secondary classes. The greater part of the increase in the total strength of public institutions was, as might be expected, confined to primary schools.

Distribution of schools and scholars by districts.

Madura, which lost 138 schools with 3,143 pupils in 1889-90, is credited with the largest increase in schools (196) and scholars (5,818). Malabar is the only district in which there was a fall in schools and scholars. This should not, however, be taken to indicate a real retrogression in the educational condition of the district, since the decrease was wholly confined to private schools, several of which were temporarily closed by reason of outbreaks of influenza and cholera. 11 districts contributed more than 1,000 additional pupils each, Madura, Ganjam, Tinnevelly and Cuddapah showing marked improvement.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standard.

South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Tanjore contained fewer collegiate students than in the previous year, while Bellary, Anantapur and Malabar showed a diminution in the number of upper secondary pupils. In 15 districts, the number of pupils in middle schools for boys—public and private—fell. Tanjore and Malabar were the only districts containing fewer pupils in primary schools than in 1889-90. But in the former district, the loss was trifling, while in the latter it was due to returns not having been received from a large number of mosque schools.

Distribution of schools according to agency.

Institutions, public and private, are classified below according to the agencies by which they are managed :—

Institutions.	31st March 1890.		31st March 1891.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Under public management.				
Managed by the department ...	190	10,443	221	12,152
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards ...	2,251	86,468	2,705	108,713
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds	8,904	362,294	9,230	319,576
Unaided from public funds	4,851	116,950	6,393	142,686
Private and indigenous	4,286	83,496	3,189	61,027
Total ...	20,512	600,551	22,028	644,154

The establishment of new schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars and of girls' schools in several districts accounts for the increase in the number of departmental schools. The increase in the number of schools under Local Boards was due to the conversion into salary results schools of a number of combined schools in Malabar and South Canara and to the opening of new schools in other districts. Aided institutions increased in number and strength by 4·8 and 5·4 per cent., respectively. The unusual increase in the number of unaided schools has already been explained as being due to a more correct classification of public and private schools.

Education in relation to population.

The proportion of pupils to population varied from 1 in 13 in Madras to 1 in 89 in Cuddapah and 1 in 116 in Vizagapatam. The variation in the previous year was from 1 in 12 in Madras to 1 in 113 in Vizagapatam.

Education in relation to male and female population of school-going age.

Of the male and female population of school-going age 21·1 and 3·2 per cent. respectively, were under instruction at the close of the year. Viewing districts individually, Madras had 3 out of 4 boys, Tinnevelly 1 out of 3, and Ganjam, Chingleput, Bellary, Nilgiris, Tanjore and Malabar 1 in 4 at school. 9 districts had less than 1 in 5 boys attending school. As regards girls, Madras had 28 out of every 100 girls at school, and Nilgiris, Malabar, Tinnevelly and Kistna 9, 7, 6 and 5, respectively. In as many as 10 districts, not even 20 out of every 1,000 girls of school-going age were receiving any education whatever.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

The proportion of pupils to classes of population is shown below :—

Classes of the community.		Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians		3,168	2,502	3,832	3,179	121	127
Native Christians		56,313	59,240	31,474	16,036	56	27
Muhammadans		193,545	168,612	64,079	11,999	40	7
Hindus { Brahmans		95,305	97,253	72,923	13,001	77	13
Hindus { Non-Brahmans		2,320,491	2,360,910	282,984	40,256	17	2
Others		2,718	2,175	557	145	20	7
	Total	2,641,538	2,689,302	556,449	87,715	21	3

Non-Brahman Hindus formed 20·6 per cent. of the attendance in arts colleges, against 21·7 per cent. in 1889-90, and the proportion of Native Christians, Europeans and Eurasians was also slightly less. There was a small increase under Muhammadans, though they contributed 1·4 per cent. only of the total number. In the upper secondary stage, Native Christians and Muhammadans, especially the former, were more largely represented than in 1889-90, while the proportion of Europeans and Eurasians remained unchanged. Lower secondary classes had fewer Muhammadans, but more Native Christians and Europeans. Brahmans, though showing a slight decrease, formed more than one-half of the school attendance. Non-Brahman Hindus were not so well represented as in 1889-90 in the upper or lower secondary stages. 1 Brahman and 7 non-Brahman Hindu girls were reading in the upper secondary stage, against 5 non-Brahman girls in the previous year. In the lower secondary stage the number of Hindu girls rose from 57 and 391 to 79 and 508, respectively, and that of Muhammadan girls from 23 to 37.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

The richer, middle, and poorer classes which numbered, respectively, 5,930, 118,153 and 520,081 advanced by 7, 8 and 7 per cent., respectively, the corresponding increases in the previous year being 10, 11 and 8 per cent. The only important variation was in the upper and lower secondary stages where the proportion of the middle classes rose from 57 and 45 to 59 and 48 per cent., the percentages under the poorer classes having diminished *pari passu*. There was a noteworthy increase in the number of artisan pupils. The official, trading and land-holding classes alone, excluding petty officials, contributed together 85, 80, 70 and 65 per cent. of the total attendance in the colleges, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instructions, respectively.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

There was a small advance in the number of scholars, both male and female, receiving instruction in and through English. Among classical languages Latin and Arabic were studied by fewer boys, but Sanskrit more than recovered the loss it had sustained, and the 8 vernacular languages spoken by the school-going population were each studied by a larger number of pupils than in 1889-90.

Vaccination.

The proportion of boys unprotected against small-pox fell from 12·4 to 11·1 per cent., and that of girls from 15·5 to 13·9.

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund circles.

In municipalities, schools advanced from 2,420 to 2,553, or by 5·7 per cent., and scholars from 134,867 to 140,422, or by 4·1 per cent. Schools and scholars in rural circles rose from 18,092 and 465,684 to 19,470 and 503,742 or by 7·6 and 8·2 per cent., respectively. Nearly 12 per cent. of the total number of schools and 22 per cent. of the scholars belonged to municipalities. The increase in municipalities was chiefly confined to secondary and special schools. In local circles there was a decline in secondary schools for boys; with that exception, a general increase. Primary schools for boys constituted nearly 70 and 95 per cent., respectively, of the number of institutions in municipalities and local circles.

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

Excluding private schools the total expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 53,85,774, or Rs. 4,54,801 more than in the previous year. Particulars are given in the subjoined summary :—

Heads of expenditure.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	Rs.		Rs.	
University education.				
Arts colleges	5,30,816	10·95	5,44,882	10·12
Professional colleges	82,912	1·68	1,29,440	2·39
School education.				
General	30,71,131	62·28	33,32,823	61·70
Special	3,93,861	7·99	4,29,509	7·97
General.				
University	1,56,071	3·17	1,54,603	2·87
Direction and inspection	4,01,960	8·15	4,05,905	7·54
Scholarships	53,414	1·08	60,503	1·12
Buildings	1,78,744	3·26	2,66,240	4·98
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	56,064	1·14	59,870	1·11
Total ...	49,30,973	100·00	53,85,774	100·00

Provincial receipts and charges.

In the following statement, receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds for the past two years are compared :—

Charges and receipts.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction		54,376		53,301
Inspection		2,05,137		2,04,590
Government colleges and schools { General	2,87,662		2,16,831	
Special	2,63,164		2,37,466	
		5,50,826		6,54,297
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	5,970		9,616	
Special	16,338		16,191	
		22,308		25,807
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	3,91,597		4,89,530	
Do. Municipal management	23,076		32,870	
Do. Local Fund Boards ...	88,965		1,17,932	
		5,02,538		6,40,341
Book department and registration		4,100		4,616
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts ...		3,072		2,031
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		6,700		14,099
Government educational buildings		76,931		40,199
		14,88,988		17,00,431
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,14,485		1,21,065	
Income on endowments credited to Government ...	2,241		2,842	
Departmental examination fees	2,067		2,474	
Sale of books	24,804		10,798	
Rules at the School of Arts	9,875		8,214	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds ...	14,692		10,105	
Private contributions	1,848		2,908	
Miscellaneous receipts	5,728		10,505	
		1,79,860		1,69,159
Net expenditure ...		13,09,128		15,31,272

Local Fund operations.

District and Taluk Boards constituted under Act V of 1884 maintained 2,475 schools with 96,358 pupils, against 2,078 schools with 74,918 pupils in 1889-90. This increase was brought about by the conversion into salary-results schools of a large number of combined schools in Malabar, and the establishment of new schools in almost all the districts. Of the total number 102 were secondary, 2,325 primary and 48 special schools, 62 being intended for girls. The Boards spent Rs. 3,89,555 net on their own schools, Rs. 6,090 on Government institutions, Rs. 2,18,520 on aided schools, Rs. 78,447 on inspection and Rs. 16,057 on scholar-

ships and miscellaneous charges. The gross expenditure on education aggregated Rs. 9,41,253, excluding buildings and outlay on medical schools.

Municipal operations.

The number of schools under municipal management rose from 203 to 230, of which 3 were colleges, 33 secondary, 191 primary, and 3 special schools. Their attendance advanced from 11,550 to 12,355. Rs. 62,349 were spent by municipal councils on their own schools, Rs. 3,599 and Rs. 5,167 on institutions managed by Government and by Local Boards, Rs. 99,190 on aided schools, Rs. 2,477 on inspection and Rs. 3,800 on scholarships and miscellaneous charges. The gross municipal outlay on education was Rs. 2,67,014, excluding sums expended on school-houses and medical schools.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

A financial summary of public aided institutions under private management is hereto attached. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 1,55,413, of which public funds met Rs. 87,746 and fees Rs. 48,682 :—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	78,572	...	...	1,14,181	13,772	82,704	2,89,229
Secondary schools, including primary departments	2,05,217	7,041	34,005	4,66,697	49,042	3,33,542	10,55,504
Primary schools	94,739	2,10,909	69,720	3,22,482	23,057	2,57,334	9,42,155
Training do.	21,813	...	...	...	2,194	26,402	50,409
Other special schools	11,296	79	...	12,967	12,193	33,084	69,919
Total ...	4,11,637	2,18,029	97,785	9,15,727	1,00,198	7,03,016	24,46,896

To the above expenditure should be added Rs. 2,16,774 spent on buildings, furniture, scholarships, &c. On unaided institutions Rs. 4,32,070 were expended, against Rs. 4,47,512 in 1889-90.

Distribution of expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

The following figures show the distribution of expenditure among the different classes of public institutions; the statistics of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, are entered in a separate line under Government institutions:—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	5,13,947	6,000	3,599	1,10,982	20,736	6,55,325
	42,000	...	...	2,153	96,768	1,16,920
Board	1,37,152	2,33,197	60,160	2,19,544	52,903	7,06,321
Aided	4,11,637	2,18,029	97,785	9,15,727	8,03,214	24,46,406
Unaided	...	...	...	2,89,176	1,40,473	4,29,651

On Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Rs. 6,55,355 were expended, of which the Provincial share was Rs. 5,13,947. Of the increase of Rs. 96,491, not less than Rs. 61,337 represents additional outlay on the Medical College, owing to the inclusion of the military pay of the Professors, and the residue was due partly to the opening of new girls' schools and of additional schools for boys in the Agency tracts, and partly to the larger outlay on existing institutions. Expenditure on Board schools increased by Rs. 1,19,353 in consequence chiefly of the opening of new schools. The Provincial share of the total cost was 17 per cent. against 16 per cent. in 1889-90. Of the outlay on aided schools, public funds —Provincial, Local and Municipal—met over 29 per cent., against 28 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial funds on secondary and primary schools increased by Rs. 88,266 as compared with the previous year.

School fees.

The total income from fees increased from Rs. 15,98,125 to Rs. 16,25,724 or by 1·7 per cent., against an increase of 7·3 per cent. in the total attendance, the corresponding percentages for 1889-90 being 4·7 and 8·8, respectively. Government institutions yielded in fees Rs. 1,23,402 or Rs. 6,166 more than in the previous year; the increase chiefly appertained to professional colleges. In Board and other schools, the increase in attendance was 25·6 and 4 per cent., respect-

ively, but the increase in fee receipts was only 1·6 and 1·4 per cent. The total average fee in aided schools rose from Rs. 2·90 to Rs. 2·92, while the Government and Board institutions showed a decrease in this respect. Excepting primary schools for girls, unaided and private schools of all grades were credited with a lower average fee than in the previous year. The total average fee in all classes of institutions taken together fell from Rs. 2·76 to Rs. 2·59.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure.

The proportion of expenditure borne from fees in the several classes of institutions is noted in the annexed table. Under secondary schools are included the figures appertaining to the primary departments thereto attached:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges ...	2,10,840	45,317	21	12,745	6,474	51	2,80,338	1,14,181	41	53,271	7,962	14	5,44,893	1,73,933	32
Professional colleges ...	1,30,440	40,747	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,440	40,747	30
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	39,858	12,092	30	1,11,277	67,429	61	1,36,252	2,66,237	60	1,21,321	73,074	62	7,68,708	4,67,832	60
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	1,09,542	2,461	2	1,00,898	60,898	60	3,20,291	1,14,893	43	53,893	20,226	72	5,44,624	2,18,340	40
Secondary schools for girls ...	44,881	2,217	5	6,784	45	1	3,19,881	45,406	14	6,211	217	3	3,76,854	48,009	13
Primary schools for boys ...	13,295	879	6	4,39,194	83,839	20	8,21,706	2,13,343	26	3,39,208	1,45,214	72	16,00,407	6,43,125	40
Primary schools for girls ...	16,065	369	2	10,403	709	7	1,16,505	6,041	5	6,332	1,305	16	1,38,705	8,724	6
Special schools ...	1,38,129	19,179	3	1,11,962	14	7	1,19,419	12,567	10	...	...	...	4,29,510	32,251	7
Total ...	7,77,272	1,23,402	16	7,96,213	2,19,544	28	24,46,406	9,12,727	37	5,81,357	2,98,651	69	49,52,529	18,23,774	36

Grants-in-aid.

The expenditure on "grants-in-aid" from public funds for the last ten years is compared in the following summary:—

Sources.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial funds ...	2,60,934	3,91,951	3,47,913	4,10,440	4,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,466	4,17,759	5,02,528	6,40,941
Local funds ...	2,53,810	3,01,009	2,83,005	2,76,998	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,946	2,05,532	2,02,257	2,18,520
Municipal funds ...	43,708	39,115	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146	95,455	88,751	99,190
Total ...	5,58,521	6,92,165	7,05,934	7,89,065	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897	7,18,747	7,93,536	9,58,651

There was an increased expenditure under all items, except feeding and clothing grants, under which the decrease was only slight. In salary and rent grants there was an increase of over Rs. 28,000, while scholarship grants amounted to Rs. 23,324. Government assigned a special sum of Rs. 50,000 for building grants and this enabled the department to expend nearly Rs. 46,500 in excess of the actuals of 1889-90. A sum of Rs. 2,16,408 was paid from Provincial funds by way of results grants, of which Rs. 1,65,235, Rs. 48,155 and Rs. 3,018, respectively, were paid to schools under the management of private bodies, Local Fund Boards, and municipal councils. In 1889-90, the corresponding figures were Rs. 1,36,329, Rs. 29,841 and Rs. 2,814.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspecting agency.

The office of Director of Public Instruction was held by Mr. Grigg throughout the year except from the 1st to the 15th April, when he was on privilege leave, and from the 9th July to the 26th October, when he was acting as British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, on each of which occasions Dr. Duncan supplied his place. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles examined 227, 50, 62 and 165 schools, respectively. The Inspectresses also examined a large number of schools.

Assistant Inspectors.

Particulars of the work done by Assistant Inspectors are given below :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent on circuit.
1	Ganjam and Vizagapatam	180	6,647	206
2	Godavari	128	6,557	172
3	Kistna and Kurnool	284	8,656	250
4	Nellore, Madras and Chingleput ...	218	10,163	174
5	Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah ...	181	7,179	214
6	North and South Arcot and Salem ...	223	6,900	259
7	Coimbatore and Nilgiris	150	6,626	264
8	Tanjore and Trichinopoly	114	6,552	161
9	Madura and Tinnevelly	146	6,741	206

Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

A Muhammadan sub-assistant was employed in each circle, and 51 sub-assistants were in charge of boys' schools other than Muhammadan schools. 1 sub-assistant was removed on account of certain irregularities in his work and another, against whom criminal proceedings were instituted, continued under suspension till the close of the year. Special sub-assistants were temporarily entertained in the Kumbakónam and Calicut ranges towards the close of the year to complete the inspection work. The non-Muhammadan sub-assistants examined on an average a larger number of schools (249) and pupils (6,160) than in the previous year, travelled a longer distance (2,250 miles), and spent a greater number of days (209) on circuit. 5 sub-assistants were in charge of girls' schools as in 1889-90.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

The number of inspecting schoolmasters increased from 192 to 207, of whom 1 was paid from provincial, 167 from local and 39 from municipal funds.

Superintendents of schools in the Agency tracts.

The 4 school superintendents employed in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars did fair work, on the whole, and the special code framed for their guidance worked with success. The appointment of 2 additional superintendents was under consideration at the close of the year.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

The convocation for conferring degrees was held on the 19th March 1891, when 301 candidates were admitted to degrees. There was an increase in the number of degrees conferred under each of the faculties save that of Engineering.

Changes in bye-laws.

The year was one of decidedly greater activity than its predecessor. The rules of affiliation were recast so as to empower the Syndicate to refuse to affiliate an institution unless satisfied that it has sufficient accommodation and proper sanitary arrangements, an adequate supply of furniture and appliances, an efficient staff, and a satisfactory financial basis. The committee appointed to consider the expediency of changing the dates of the Matriculation, F.A. and B.A. examinations had not submitted its report when the year closed. Important changes in the bye-laws regulating the Matriculation and F.A. examinations were under the consideration of the Senate, but had not been finally adopted at the end of the year. The Senate had also under consideration the rules sanctioned by Government regarding the recognition of public institutions. The regulations for the examinations in Medicine were revised during the year, and the question of raising the standard of general attainments possessed by candidates seeking admission to the L.M.S. classes of the college was under reference. The bye-laws relating to the examination in Engineering were also revised. The word "Civil" will be omitted from the designation of the examination and degree in Engineering. In place of one examination, two will be held in future—a First examination and a Degree examination. The Degree examination will have two branches, a Civil and a Mechanical, and a candidate may proceed to his degree in either branch or in both branches; a defined period of practical training is prescribed as a necessary antecedent condition to obtaining a degree. The revised bye-laws will come into operation in 1894 as regards the First examination, and in 1895 as regards the Degree examination. Owing to the increase in the work of the University, the Syndicate towards the close of the official year laid before the Senate certain proposals with regard to the office of Registrar, the chief of which was that the holder of the office should in future be required to devote his whole time to the

work of the University. The revised bye-laws had not, however, received the sanction of Government by the close of the year.

University Fee fund.

Fees and other receipts amounted to Rs. 1,89,896 against Rs. 1,85,850 in the previous year, while the charges fell from Rs. 1,56,071 to Rs. 1,54,603, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,293 in favour of the fund. On the 31st March 1891, the University had a cash balance of Rs. 39,554 besides Rs. 1,85,000 invested in Government securities.

University endowments.

An addition of Rs. 1,230 was made to the endowments of the University by the Balfour Memorial Committee, for the purpose of founding an annual gold medal in memory of the late Surgeon-General Balfour. The medal is to be awarded to the female candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in midwifery and the diseases of women and children at the Second L.M.S. examination.

Affiliated institutions.

Two institutions were affiliated to the University during the year up to the F.A. standard, viz., the Brennen High school, managed by the Tellicherry Municipality, and the Wardlaw Institution, Bellary, belonging to the London Mission. On the other hand, the S.P.G. College, Vepery, was closed in December 1890. There was no change in the number of colleges affiliated up to the B.A. standard.

University examinations.

There was an improvement in the aggregate number examined and passed at the various University examinations. There was an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in the number passed as against 1 per cent. under examinees, and the proportion of passed to examinees—29 per cent.—compares favourably with that of the previous two years, though it is still below the figure reached in 1886-87, viz., 36·7 per cent. The following table shows the particulars of all the University examinations, except the Matriculation, distributed according to classes of institutions:—

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Medical Graded institutions.	Government and Aided institutions.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Medical Graded institutions.	Government and Aided institutions.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts ...	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Bachelor of Arts. Language Branch.	1889-90.	163	69	...	223	17	50	524	107	39	...	129	7	18	300
	1890-91.	127	69	...	257	5	90	548	84	43	...	126	6	22	283
Optional Branch.	1889-90.	120	50	...	166	15	49	400	69	14	...	72	6	22	183
	1890-91.	99	41	...	191	3	164	498	65	21	...	95	3	75	257
First Examination in Arts.	1889-90.	563	249	21	853	245	274	2,205	69	70	5	162	40	19	289
	1890-91.	270	228	25	941	112	496	2,052	103	98	8	324	44	101	668
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1889-90.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of Laws ...	1889-90.	111	5	...	...	...	...	120	32	3	...	...	...	...	35
	1890-91.	123	5	...	...	...	...	128	37	2	...	...	...	...	39
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M. ...	1889-90.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1890-91.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
First M.B. and C.M. ...	1889-90.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1890-91.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preliminary Scientific Examination.	1889-90.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1890-91.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Second L.M.S. ...	1889-90.	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1890-91.	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
First L.M.S.	1889-90.	57	...	...	...	...	...	57	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
	1890-91.	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1889-90.	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1890-91.	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching.	1889-90.	3	...	...	...	...	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	2	5
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	1889-90.	868	377	21	1,241	260	389	3,177	235	126	5	363	53	65	902
	1890-91.	723	343	25	1,389	120	762	3,361	312	184	8	614	52	215	1,389

There was an appreciable advance in the number of candidates entered for the B.A. degree examination. In the Language branch, the percentage passed rose from 57·2 to 65·5. The percentage in Optional branches, though higher than in 1889-90, was below the figures reached during the previous 3 years. For the F.A. examination, 32·5 per cent. of the examinees were successful against 17·8 per cent. At the B.L. degree examination, 30 per cent. were successful against 29 per cent. in 1889-90. The results of the Medical examinations, taken as a whole, were even less favourable than in the previous year. The failure in the L.M.S. examination was largely the result of the low general attainments of the students at the time of admission. The results of the examination for the degree of B.C.E. were an almost utter failure. The failures in the L.T. degree examination occurred chiefly in the practical portion of the examination.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the Arts examinations.

For the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, the Madras Government colleges presented 23 per cent. of the total number of candidates against 32 in 1889-90, and passed 23 per cent. against 36. The Government colleges in Native States presented and passed 12 per cent. against 13. On the other hand, aided colleges contributed 47 per cent. of the examinees and 54 per cent. of the passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42 and 43 per cent., respectively. While 17 per cent. of the examinees were the so-called private students, consisting mostly of candidates that had failed in previous years, only 9 per cent. of the passed belonged to this category. In the Optional branches however, 33 per cent. of the examinees and 28 per cent. of those who passed were private students. For the First Examination in Arts, fewer candidates were sent up by Government and unaided colleges, but there was a marked increase in the number of private students. In the percentage of passed students, however, Government and aided colleges gained the best results.

(a) *Arts.*

M.A. degree examination.

Of the 6 successful candidates at the M.A. degree examination, 2 passed in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 2 in History, 1 in English and 1 in Sanskrit.

B.A. degree examination.

There was a very marked advance from 59 per cent. in 1889-90 to nearly 74 per cent. in the proportion of those who passed in English at the B.A. examination. As regards the Optional branches, the percentage of passes in which was 84 with the exception of 2 of the sub-divisions of Natural Science, the largest proportion of successful candidates (64 per cent.) was in History. Physics, Mental and Moral Science, and History continued to attract more students than Mathematics.

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. examinations.

At the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, every class of the community passed a larger number of candidates, Muhammadans and Native Christians showing an especial advance. In the Optional branches, East Indians were unrepresented in the pass list, and fewer non-Brahman Hindus passed, but the other sections showed an increase; only 20 Native Christians passed out of 48 registered for the examination, though in the Language branch they were more successful than any other class. At the F.A. examination, East Indians took the lead, 48·1 per cent. passing. Native Christians and Brahmans were next in order, as in the previous year, while 7 out of 28 Muhammadans passed.

Number and strength of Arts colleges.

The number of first-grade colleges remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 11, but the number of students reading for the degree examinations in Arts rose from 713 to 841, of whom 11 were preparing for the M.A. examination. The number of F.A. students in the first-grade colleges, however, fell from 1,428 to 1,395. In the second-grade colleges which numbered 24 or 3 more than in 1889-90, 969 students were reading for the F.A. examination against 902 in the previous year. Of the B.A. students, 262 or 32 per cent. were reading in the 3 Government colleges, 25 or 3 per cent. in the Maharajah's college, Vizianagram, and the rest in the 7 aided colleges. The Madras Christian college had 309 students more than were in the 3 Government colleges taken together.

Muhammadans and Brahmans contributed, respectively, 8 and 165 students more, and Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians 2 and 9 less than in 1889-90. Classes of community to which the pupils in Arts colleges belonged.

(b) *Law.*

The law department of the Presidency College improved slightly in attendance, there being 294 students as against 282 in 1889-90. At the B.L. degree examination, 27 out of 66 passed. The fee revenue left a surplus of Rs. 10,264 in favour of Government after meeting all charges. The Secretary of State's sanction for the constitution of the Law College was received in the month of March 1891, but the new Principal had not arrived when the official year closed. Law department, Presidency college.

(c) *Medicine.*

The working of the Medical college is dealt with in a separate article further on (*vide* page 197). Medical College.

The Faculty of Medicine decided during the year to raise the qualification for admission to the L.M.S. examination from the Matriculation to the F.A. standard. The Second L.M.S. examination was passed for the first time by a native woman. General.

(d) *Engineering.*

12 students were on the rolls of the college on the 31st March 1891 against 13 on the corresponding day in 1890, but the attendance was more representative of the various classes of the community. For the B.C.E. degree examination 3 students appeared, of whom only 1 passed. All of them, however, passed the final examination for Assistant Engineers conducted by the Board of Examiners. The temporary workshop was carried on with success. The total charges aggregated Rs. 15,202, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 2,207. The net cost of educating each student was Rs. 1,083. College of Engineering, Madras.

(e) *Agriculture.*

In July 1890, Government passed final orders on the report of the committee appointed towards the close of 1888 to consider the working of the Agricultural department and the College of Agriculture. The retention of the college was decided on, but the school department was ordered to be closed. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received for the reorganization of the staff, but the question of employing a Veterinary Vice-Principal was still unsettled. The curriculum to be followed in the college and the farm schools was referred to the consideration of a special committee. The number on the rolls of the college department fell from 33 to 29, and only 13 districts were represented, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Malabar contributing 3 students each. Brahmans constituted the majority of the students, but there were also 2 Muhammadans and 1 European. The results at the examinations held under the Science and Art Notification ranged from very fair to good, except in Mathematics, Mensuration and Surveying and Levelling. In Building Materials and Construction, there was a complete failure. The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 20,733, and the cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 604. College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

(f) *Teaching.*

A European Vice-Principal was sanctioned for the Teachers' College by the Secretary of State and entered upon his duties in October. The college was further reorganized in accordance with the scheme approved of by Government. The number of graduates under training rose from 17 to 21. 15 appeared for the L.T. degree examination, of whom 7 passed the examination completely. The results secured at the Science and Art examinations in Agriculture, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence and Mensuration were very good. The additions to the building were partly completed. In August, two sheds were built in the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

college compound to serve as a Students' Home, and 18 students were accommodated in them. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,754, and the net cost to Government of educating each student was approximately Rs. 486.

IV.—Secondary Education.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary examination.

The Upper Secondary examination was held for the first time in May 1890, the examination being conducted by a Board appointed for a term of 3 years. For the compulsory subjects 139 candidates registered their names, but only 3 passed in all the subjects. The high standard set up by the Board and the poor attainments of the candidates account for this poor result. Of the 16 candidates registered for single subjects, 1 passed in English, 3 in a Vernacular language and 3 in Translation. Of the examinees, 62 were Brahmans, 63 non-Brahman Hindus, 2 Native Christians and 7 Muhammadans.

Matriculation examination.

For the Matriculation examination 7,002 candidates appeared, of whom 1,648 or 23·5 per cent. passed against 7,104 examined and 1,611 passed in 1889-90. In the statement below, the results of the examination are shown with reference to the different classes of institutions:—

General results.		Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private students.	Total.
Examined	1889-90 ...	178	892	997	2,222	1,506	1,305	7,104
	1890-91 ...	169	353	1,051	2,474	1,279	1,676	7,002
Passed—								
First class	1889-90 ...	7	10	25	81	31	9	163
	1890-91 ...	6	6	32	61	18	2	125
Second class	1889-90 ...	38	96	281	552	200	146	1,448
	1890-91 ...	40	96	313	622	305	137	1,523
Total ...	1889-90 ...	45	117	306	633	231	155	1,611
	1890-91 ...	46	102	345	683	323	139	1,648
Percentage passed	1889-90 ...	25	20	23	28	23	8	22·7
	1890-91 ...	27	29	33	28	25	8	23·5

47 per cent. passed in English against 32 per cent. in 1889. Only a little over a third of the candidates passed in "general knowledge." The statistics given below show the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged:—

Classes.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans	4,166	994	24	4,207	1,044	25
Other Hindus	2,054	367	18	1,878	330	18
Muhammadans	178	28	16	178	33	19
Native Christians	509	145	28	512	144	28
Eurasians	136	48	41	133	47	35
Europeans	70	22	28	75	26	48
Others	11	2	18	14	5	33
Total ...	7,104	1,611	22·7	7,002	1,648	23·5

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public upper secondary schools for boys.

At the close of the year there were 149 public upper secondary schools for boys against 141 in 1889-90, and the strength of the upper secondary departments rose from 6,925 to 8,046. 2 Middle School examinations were held during the year, and more students than usual were thus promoted from the lower to the

upper secondary departments. Schools and scholars in each circle are given below :—

Circles.	1889-90.						1890-91.					
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1890.					Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1891.				
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
Northern Circle ...	25	322	2,149	277	326	3,074	27	1,276	1,940	342	339	3,904
Central do. ...	46	2,120	4,734	1,004	1,775	9,633	46	2,204	3,913	953	1,550	8,810
Southern do. ...	53	2,810	3,938	516	773	8,137	58	3,241	4,230	476	676	8,623
Western do. ...	17	973	1,322	256	350	2,901	18	1,135	1,303	229	305	3,043
Total ...	141	6,225	12,143	2,053	3,224	24,345	149	8,045	11,386	2,017	2,941	24,380

Distribution of upper secondary schools according to agency.

The following summary shows the distribution of upper secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Circles.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	6	14	5	...	5	14	8
Central do. ...	2	7	27	10	2	6	30	8
Southern do. ...	...	10	20	23	....	13	21	24
Western do. ...	2	4	7	4	2	4	8	4
Total ...	4	27	68	42	4	28	73	44

The number of Board schools rose again to 28, the lowering of the status of the municipal high schools at Bimlipatam and Wálájápet and the Local Fund high school at Lálgudi being more than compensated for by the opening of upper secondary departments in the municipal schools at Tirupatúr and Dindigul, and in the Local Fund schools at Hosúr and Krishnagiri. Tanjore and Madras contained the largest number of high schools, Anantapur and Nílgiris the fewest.

(c) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Middle School examinations.

2 Middle School examinations were held during the year—one in May and one in December. For the 2 examinations taken together, a larger proportion passed than for several previous years. The number examined and passed from the different classes of institutions is given below :—

Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Madras Government and Board schools	1,974	907	43
Other Government schools	1,874	941	50
Aided and Private schools	6,480	2,782	43
Private students	4,797	2,761	58
Total ...	15,094	7,295	48

Of the 1,064 who passed in the first class, as many as 655, or 62 per cent., were private candidates. In 1888 and 1889, the numbers passed in the first class from among private candidates were, respectively, 116 and 150 out of 567 and 517. The number of female candidates rose from 378 to 546, but only 289 passed against 302. The percentage passed was highest under Brahmans, who were closely followed by Native Christians. 3 Brahman girls and 1 Parsi girl passed. There was an appreciable improvement in the percentage passed in Mathematics, and more technical and industrial subjects were brought up by candidates.

Number and strength of public lower secondary schools for boys.

Public middle schools, English and Vernacular, fell in number from 411 to 407; the whole of the decrease occurring in the former, which numbered 357 against 372 in the previous year. Vernacular schools increased by 11, the strength of the middle department being 325 against 232 in 1889-90. The average strength of middle departments in English schools was 28 against 31 in the previous year, but that of the primary departments remained unchanged at 37.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

Result of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examinations relating to boys.

The schools that presented pupils for the fifth, sixth and seventh standards numbered 225, 132 and 75, respectively, against 204, 119 and 74 in 1889-90. Particulars appear below :—

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Fifth	1,551	1,607	1,063	1,201
Sixth	1,060	1,147	698	807
Seventh	901	887	286	383
Total ...	3,512	3,701	2,037	2,391

Salary results system.

Schools aided on the results system passed 72 and 73 per cent. of their pupils in the fifth and sixth standards, while the salary-results schools succeeded in passing only 67 and 51 per cent. In the seventh standard, however, the salary-results schools passed 60 per cent. of their pupils, and results schools 41 per cent.

V.—Primary Education.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary School examination.

The Primary School notification was amended by Government so as to exempt pupil candidates from the payment of any fees. The total number of candidates for the Primary School examination was 16,626 against 6,480 in the previous year. The number of pupil candidates rose from 5,346 to 13,694, or by 156 per cent., while teacher and other candidates advanced by 147 and 168 per cent., respectively. The figures relating to the numbers that passed were even more encouraging, pupil, teacher and other candidates showing, respectively, increases of 177, 179 and 223 per cent. over the figures of 1889-90. Of the candidates examined, 7,482 passed for complete certificates, 1,343 in compulsory subjects only, 2,101 in compulsory subjects and one optional subject only, and 1,334 in optional subjects only. Of 509 girl-pupils, 348 passed. While 72 per cent. of the pupil candidates met with success, 82 and 83 per cent., respectively, of teacher and other candidates passed the examination. Native Christians were more successful than other classes. Tanjore and Nilgiris furnished the highest and lowest numbers of candidates, respectively.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

Public primary schools for boys of all classes advanced both in number and in strength as will be seen from the annexed summary. There was an increase of 17 per cent. under schools and of 15 per cent. under scholars against 6·1 and 6·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year :—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1890.		31st March 1891.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.					
Government schools	Upper primary	27	1,072	26	1,414
	Lower do.	50	1,089	56	1,294
Board schools	Upper do.	1,022	43,513	1,369	61,316
	Lower do.	1,028	30,109	1,081	35,572
Under Private Management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary	1,406	66,334	1,588	70,379
	Lower do.	6,449	172,926	6,692	181,428
Unaided schools	Upper do.	156	6,108	221	7,508
	Lower do.	4,382	93,792	6,114	121,158
	Total ... Upper do.	2,733	117,027	3,214	140,617
	Total ... Lower do.	11,909	297,916	13,943	337,982
	Grand Total ...	14,642	414,943	17,157	477,999

The advance in upper primary schools was probably due in the main to the institution of the Primary School examination. Board primary schools showed a larger average attendance than in 1889-90. Of the 400 additional Board schools, 180 were "combined" schools in Malabar, which were converted into salary-results schools. The average strength of aided schools has continued the same, viz., 44 and 27, during the past two years.

Proportion of boys in primary classes to male population of school-going age.

About 18 per cent. of the male children of school-going age were at school, the percentage varying from 9 in Vizagapatam to 49 in Madras. Including private primary schools, the total number of male pupils in primary schools and classes was 515,736 against 480,813 in 1889-90.

Government primary schools.

Government primary schools numbered 92 against 77 in 1889-90, the attendance being 2,638 against 2,161. 79 of these schools were in the agency tracts, the rest being Muhammadan schools in Madras town. There was no improvement in their average strength.

Board and municipal schools.

Local Boards managed 2,269 schools or 377 more than during 1889-90, and the attendance increased from 65,848 to 86,125. In Coimbatore the number of schools declined by 2, but in no other district was there a decrease. An addition of 185 schools in Malabar was due to the conversion of "combined" schools into salary-results schools. Of the net increase of 377 schools the upper primary list is credited with 316 and the strength of the upper primary classes rose from 5,439 to 7,326. The total number of schools managed by municipalities was 181 against 158 in 1889-90; the whole of the increase was under upper primary schools, and the attendance of upper primary classes has more than doubled during the past two years.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards.

In the following statement the number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards for the past two years is compared:—

Standards.	The number of schools that presented pupils.				The number of schools that passed pupils.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	7,555	685	8,321	705	7,120	610	8,074	693
First	9,009	631	10,485	686	9,378	597	10,022	657
Second	8,504	557	9,467	583	8,270	506	9,031	556
Third	6,127	403	6,814	405	5,695	415	6,296	434
Fourth	1,804	318	1,886	270	1,507	227	1,719	241

The total number presented for the various standards rose from 194,580 to 213,902, and the passes from 140,125 to 155,449. 72·8 per cent. of the number of pupils examined under the infant and first four standards were passed for grant against 72 per cent. in 1889-90. Under the infant, second, third and fourth standards, 82·4, 71·1, 68·9 and 65·6 per cent. succeeded in passing against 79·1, 70·1, 67·3 and 63·6, respectively, in the previous year, while the percentage under the first standard fell from 72·4 to 70·4. A general advance took place in the number that passed under most of the subjects, compulsory and optional.

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special or technical education.

Schools and classes for special education are particularized below:—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Training schools for masters	52	57	1,215	1,174
Training schools for mistresses	13	13	289	253
Schools of Art	1	1	364	424
Schools of Medicine	3	3	309	291
Schools of Engineering	1	1	113	156
Schools of Agriculture	1	1	40	34
Schools of Commerce	1	2	162	117
Schools of Industry	19	19	720	902
Ordnance Artificers' School	1	...	94	...
Reformatory School, Chingleput	1	1	109	140
Schools of Music	1	1	74	68
	94	99	3,495	3,619
Special classes	14	15	1,019	1,000
Total ...	108	114	4,427	4,619

(a) *Training Schools.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

Including sessional schools, the number of training schools for masters rose from 52 to 57. Of training schools proper, there were 4 less than in the previous year, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Board normal schools at Guntúr and Masulipatam, and the abolition of normal schools at Edapalli, Trichinopoly and Tellicherry. The total attendance fell from 1,215 to 1,174. Of the students, 156 against 68 belonged to sessional schools. Proposals for taking under departmental management the Board normal schools, with the exception of those of Madura and Tinnevelly, were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. In spite of the decrease in the total number of students, Native Christians and Muhammadans contributed 35 students each more than in 1889-90. Non-Brahman Hindus declined most, and the number of Brahman students fell by 27, though they still formed the largest proportion. For the Special Primary examination of December last 804 students appeared from the elementary normal classes, of whom 421 or 52 per cent. passed; the figures of the previous year were 734 examined and 414 passed. The number of primary certificates issued, viz., 44 higher and 293 lower, was larger than in 1889-90.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

The number of training schools for mistresses remained the same as in the previous year, but that of students continued to decrease, falling from 289 to 253. Of the students, 21 were Europeans or East Indians, 186 Native Christians, 13 Muhammadans and 33 Hindus. For the School-management examination 12 more candidates appeared, but only 65 were successful against 98. There was a decrease both in the number examined and in the number passed for the Higher Examination for Women and the Special Primary examination. The Middle School results also compare unfavourably with those of the year preceding.

(b) *Schools of Art.*

The working of the School of Arts is noticed separately (*vide* page 203). School of Arts, Madras.

(c) *Schools of Medicine.*

The Medical College is separately noticed further on (*vide* page 197). There were only 10 pupils under instruction in the Board Medical School, Nellore, against 16 on the 31st March 1890. The conduct and diligence of the pupils was satisfactory. The Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore, partly regained the loss in numbers it had sustained in the previous year. Number and strength of medical schools.

(d) *Schools of Engineering.*

The school department of the College of Engineering was 156 strong against 113 at the close of 1889-90. All the classes participated in the increase, notably the Draughtsman and Engineer Subordinate classes. School of Engineering, Madras.

(e) *Schools of Agriculture.*

There were 34 pupils on the rolls of the school department of the College of Agriculture against 40 on the 31st March 1890. Fair progress was made by the students, though the results of the public examinations in certain subjects were not so favourable as in the previous year. School of Agriculture, Saidápet.

(f) *Schools of Commerce.*

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras, sustained a serious decline in strength—from 162 to 91. All the students presented for the Higher Examination in Phonography and in Banking, with Political Economy, were successful. Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High school.

A special class for Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence was opened in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School. It had 26 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year. 8 candidates were sent up for the Higher Examination in Book-keeping, held in October 1890, of whom 4 passed. Bishop Corrie's Commercial class.

(g) *Schools of Industry.*

To the list of industries taught in industrial schools and classes, there were 2 additions during the year, namely, cotton embroidery and tape-making. There was no change during the year in the number of industrial schools (19), but their attendance rose from 739 to 992. The increase was participated in by all sections of the population. Native Christians more than regained the loss in numbers they had sustained in 1889-90, and formed more than a third of the total attendance. Next to them came Muhammadans with nearly a fourth of the pupils. Carpentry continued to be the most popular subject. 27 students passed the Higher Examination in Industries. Number and strength of industrial schools.

(h) *Ordnance Artificers' School.*

The Ordnance Artificers' School attached to the Gun Carriage Factory, which has been in existence for over 20 years, was closed in December last. Ordnance Artificers' School, Madras.

(i) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

There were 50 admissions to the Reformatory School and 19 discharges, so that the number of pupils on the 31st March last was 140 against 109 on the corresponding day in 1890. The unfavourable season affected the general health of the pupils, but there were no deaths. All the pupils that appeared for the Primary School examination and 103 out of 112 examined by the Assistant Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Inspector under the different standards secured a pass. The results obtained at the industrial examination were, on the whole, good. The manufacture account resulted in a profit of Rs. 363. The conduct of the pupils improved, and the mark system worked well. There were only two attempts at escape. The cost per head fell to Rs. 140-9-7.

VII.—Female Education.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

General condition of female education.

The inspecting staff for girls' schools continued to be the same as in 1889-90, but, as the first range was too extensive for a single sub-assistant to manage, the girls' schools in the Ceded districts were, as a tentative arrangement, inspected by the sub-assistants in charge of boys' schools. The total number of schools and of scholars rose from 921 and 43,563 to 1,021 and 48,090, respectively, thus showing an increase of 10·8 per cent. in schools, and 10·4 per cent. in scholars, against 3·4 per cent. in each in the preceding year. The number of girls under instruction rose from 78,344 to 87,715, or by 12 per cent. against 12·1 in 1889-90.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Results of the Matriculation examination and the Higher Examination for Women.

63 female candidates appeared for, and 37 passed the Matriculation examination, against 36 and 16, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage passed was nearly two-and-a-half times as good as the average for the Presidency. There was 1 Bengali candidate, but she failed. 2 Parsis appeared and were successful. The proportion of passed to examined among the other sections was as follows:—Native Christians 62·5 per cent., East Indians 50, and Europeans 66·6. 278 candidates registered their names for the Higher Examination for Women, of whom 160 were successful against 233 and 160, respectively, in 1889-90.

Number and strength of public upper secondary schools for girls.

There were 29 public high schools for girls against 30 in 1889-90, but the attendance increased from 2,684 to 2,762. All the departments, except the lower secondary, shared in the increase, the rise in the upper secondary department (31 per cent.) being remarkable. There was a considerable fall in the attendance in the Northern circle, while in the Central circle it remained almost stationary, except in the upper secondary departments. The results of the Higher Examination for Women in these schools were, on the whole, satisfactory, but for the Middle School examination, the number passed was only 120 against 126, though the number that appeared was 230 against 157.

Distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community.

Europeans and Eurasians formed 78 per cent. of the pupils and the rest with 9 exceptions were Native Christians.

(c) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of lower secondary schools for girls.

There was no change in the total number of middle English schools, but their attendance fell from 4,922 to 4,750. Middle Vernacular schools, however, rose from 125 to 167, and their total attendance from 9,452 to 12,564. The strength of the middle departments rose from 1,460 to 1,715. The record of the lower secondary education of girls was, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

Distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community.

In the lower secondary departments of high and middle schools the several classes of the community were represented as follows:—Europeans and Eurasians 518, Native Christians 1,209, Muhammadans 39, Brahmans 79, non-Brahman Hindus 457 and others 48. The total number was thus 2,350 against 2,113 in the previous year. An improvement took place under all classes—Europeans and Eurasians excepted.

(d) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for girls.

The following figures relate to the number and strength of public primary schools for girls:—

Class of schools.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government ...	Upper primary	24	1,191	29	1,626
	Lower do.	12	433	17	782
Board	Upper primary	24	1,234	23	1,191
	Lower do.	37	1,479	43	1,772
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper primary	178	9,515	203	9,825
	Lower do.	267	7,885	277	8,209
Unaided	Upper primary	19	786	11	628
	Lower do.	122	3,409	125	3,218
Total ...	Upper primary	245	12,726	265	13,300
	Lower do.	438	13,316	462	13,981
	Grand Total ...	683	26,042	728	27,281

The average strength of upper primary schools was 50 against 52 in 1889-90, but that of lower primary schools remained unaltered at 30.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

The results of the examination of the fifth, sixth and seventh standards are contrasted below:— Results of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examinations.

Standards.		Number presented.	Number passed.
Fifth ...	1890-91	555	428
	1889-90	477	344
Sixth ...	1890-91	231	166
	1889-90	194	119
Seventh ...	1890-91	59	40
	1889-90	45	30

The percentage passed in these and the lower standard examinations was more favourable than in the previous year except in the sixth standard.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) *Europeans and Eurasians.*

The number of Europeans and Eurasians under instruction was 7,011 against 7,148 in 1889-90. Of these, 3,430 or 49 per cent. belonged to the city of Madras, 809 to Malabar, 651 to Nilgiris and 455 to Chingleput. There was an increase of 2 in the number of schools intended solely or mainly for these classes.

(b) *Muhammadans.*

The number of public schools, wholly or mainly intended for Muhammadans, rose from 748 to 936, or by 25 per cent., and the attendance from 30,616 to 39,089, or by 28 per cent. The number registered as attending private schools decreased from 23,586 to 16,863, a result due to returns not having been sent in by a large number of mosque schools in Malabar. Muhammadan pupils.

The number of public schools for Moplahs advanced from 361 to 387 and the attendance from 15,886 to 18,107. Education.

(c) *Aboriginal and Backward Classes.*

The number of schools for Khonds, Savaras, Uriyas and other aboriginal tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 203 to 236 and the attendance from

4,810 to 5,718. Special schools and classes were working for the Lambadis in Bellary and the Badagas in Nilgiris, and for aboriginal tribes in South Canara.

IX.—Indigenous Education.

Number and strength of indigenous private schools.

Private and indigenous schools fell from 4,286 to 3,189 in number and from 83,496 to 61,027 in attendance. This decrease of about 26 per cent. in schools, as well as in scholars, is in strong contrast with an increase of 21 and 40 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. It is, however, chiefly due to a more accurate classification of such schools.

X.—Scholarships.

Scholarships in Arts colleges.

The number of scholarships given in order to enable promising graduates to continue their studies for the M.A. Degree examination was raised from 5 to 8. Of the 16 scholarships set apart for under-graduates of the F.A. standard continuing their studies for the B.A. degree, 15 were appropriated—2 by Muhammadans and 13 by Hindus. No women applied for scholarships during the year. 32 scholarships were made available for Matriculates to proceed to the F.A. examination, but only 24 were awarded—2 to women, 14 to Muhammadans, 5 to Moplahs, 2 to Uriyas and 1 to a student belonging to one of the backward classes. Scholarship grants of varying amounts were also given under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code on behalf of students reading for the F.A. or B.A. examination, 6 colleges availed themselves of grants aggregating Rs. 3,225, the Madras Christian College alone drawing Rs. 1,875. The total expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges amounted to Rs. 24,269, Rs. 10,446 being met from Provincial funds and the balance from subscriptions and private funds.

Scholarships in Professional colleges.

In the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, Rs. 4,966 were expended from general revenues on scholarships awarded under the rules. From the Morehead Endowment fund, Rs. 239 were paid by way of scholarships in the Law class, while the Victoria Technical Institute paid Rs. 1,980 in the Teachers' College to enable students to receive instruction in special and technical subjects.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

The scholarship notification provided 32 scholarships for female students who, on passing the Middle School examination, continue their studies for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination. Only one of these was applied for and that by a Native Christian. The total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education, excluding free scholarships, was Rs. 5,962, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,285.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

A sum of Rs. 11,345—Rs. 11,210 from Provincial funds and Rs. 135 from the Walker scholarship endowment—was given as stipends or scholarships in the school departments of the Medical College and of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture and in the School of Arts. Rs. 3,922 were spent by way of special scholarships in Board schools. Grants of the value of Rs. 6,354 were paid from Provincial funds under chapter V of the Grant-in-aid Code for scholarships in schools for special education. The Art and Industrial School, Nazareth, received Rs. 4,486, and a sum of Rs. 1,258 was disbursed as scholarship grants to students of the Victoria Technical Institute.

Gymnastic scholarships.

The amount of Gymnastic scholarships paid under chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code in the training class attached to the Gymnasium of the People's Park rose from Rs. 823 to Rs. 1,810.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

Teaching staff in primary schools.

Out of 20,430 teachers in public primary schools for boys, as many as 13,603, or 66·6 per cent., had passed no public examination against 68·6 per cent. in the previous year. The number of trained teachers rose by 410 and that of men who had passed a general education examination by 925.

Working of night schools.

The number of night schools, the object of which is to provide instruction for youths, who during the day are employed in helping their ryot parents in the fields, advanced from 449 to 609, and the attendance from 8,933 to 11,706.

There were, on the 31st March 1891, 6 Zenana classes with 134 pupils; fair progress was made during the year. Zenana education.

The committee appointed in November 1889 for the revision of the standing orders of the Educational department drew up a set of rules which it recommended for adoption under the designation of the "Madras Educational Rules." With slight modifications, these were submitted for the sanction of Government and received its approval in February 1891. The Madras Educational rules.

Chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code was amended by the inclusion of the Kannadiyars of Kumbakónam in the list of backward races mentioned in article 52. A complete revision of chapter III and the removal of chapter IV were under consideration at the close of the year. Articles 4 and 5 of chapter VI were amended so as to extend the term and value of scholarships. To the list of trades mentioned in article 1 of chapter IX, machine-knitting, hand-knitting, white embroidery and tape-making were added during the year. The amounts of results payments from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds rose from Rs. 1,68,984, Rs. 1,79,928 and Rs. 65,646 to Rs. 2,16,408, Rs. 2,06,491 and Rs. 76,230, respectively, showing a substantial increase under each head. Grant-in-aid Code.

The expenditure from all sources on secondary and primary schools, viz., Rs. 33,22,822, was distributed as follows:— Relative expenditure from public funds on secondary and primary education.

Schools.		From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From all sources.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary schools ...	For boys	1,48,272	17,881	22,682	6,70,534
	For girls	50,951	751	450	1,89,946
Primary schools ...	For boys	1,79,326	4,83,572	1,08,448	19,22,823
	For girls	1,47,557	9,765	7,395	3,80,519
	Total ...	5,26,136	5,11,969	1,48,975	33,22,822

Compared with the figures of last year the expenditure on secondary schools and classes for boys and girls rose by Rs. 7,644, and that on primary schools and classes by Rs. 2,44,047. On secondary schools for boys, excluding primary departments, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, respectively, spent Rs. 27,271, Rs. 4,727 and Rs. 5,337 more than in 1889-90, while on primary schools the expenditure from the above sources rose by Rs. 29,963, Rs. 72,246 and Rs. 14,881, respectively. Secondary schools for girls cost almost the same as in 1889-90, though the amount contributed from public funds increased by Rs. 7,680. The expenditure on primary girls' schools rose by Rs. 11,522, and the cost borne from public funds was Rs. 24,036 more than in the year previous.

In its Resolution No. 37/48, Educational I, dated 11th February 1891, the Government of India compared the progress of education in the several Presidencies and Provinces constituting British India taking the statistics for 1889-90. Of the total increase in schools and scholars, Madras contributed 52·7 and 58·1 per cent., respectively, though it embraced but 13·2 per cent. of the whole area and 14·7 per cent. of the whole population. Boys, as well as girls' schools shared in the increase. Of the 1,416 additional public schools for boys, not less than 812, or 57·3 per cent., were contributed by Madras. As regards girls' schools, while the total number of public schools fell by 118, Madras was credited with an addition of 30 such schools. Progress of education in Madras as compared with the advance in the whole of British India.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1890-91.)

A more suitable nomenclature was introduced during the year, the various sections being designated (1) College, (2) Apothecary, (3) Hospital Assistant and (4) Chemist and Druggist departments. Nomenclature of departments.

In the year under report, the Medical College received a large accession to its strength, the total number of students being 412 against 337 in 1889-90. The increase was common to all departments, except the Apothecary department, but Strength.

it was most marked in that of Hospital Assistants and in the L.M.S. classes of the college department. Madras and Chingleput contributed no fewer than 112 students, Mysore 73, the mofussil districts 159, and other Presidencies 68. Brahmans and Europeans and Eurasians excepted, all classes advanced in numbers, notably Native Christians and non-Brahmans.

Casual students. Of the 25 casual students all but one were medical students, the majority being those who had failed at one or other of the University examinations and taken up extra courses in the subjects in which they were found deficient.

Female students. The College continued to do good work in the training of female medical practitioners. The Session opened with 47 students. Of these, 7 belonged to the College, 33 to the Apothecary, 6 to the Hospital Assistant and 1 to the Chemist and Druggist department. 42 were Europeans and Eurasians and 5 were Native Christians. 31 of the female students were scholarship-holders, 26 being maintained from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Apothecary department. The Apothecary department had on its rolls 49 students, of whom 13 were recruited for the warrant branch of the subordinate medical service, 33 were females, 2 Colonial apprentices and 1 a casual student. 4 out of 5 female students, who were in the fourth year class, passed the final examination. Of the 20 candidates that appeared for the Primary examination, 19 were successful.

Hospital Assistant department. In the Hospital Assistant department there were 182 students on the rolls against 152 in the previous year. The results of the final examination were very good, 49 passing out of 50 sent up.

University examinations. The results of the various University examinations held in July 1891 were again very discouraging. Of the College students, only 3 out of 31 passed the first L.M.S.—a disastrous result; but at the second L.M.S. examination 6 out of 9 passed. 1 only, out of 6 candidates, passed the Preliminary Scientific examination. The following table compares the various results with those of 1889-90:—

	1890-91.			1889-90.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M.S. examination	67	10	14·9	38	3	8
Second L.M.S. examination	17	8	47	13	6	46
Preliminary Scientific examination	4	2	50	2	2	100
First M.B. and C.M. examination	1	1	100	1	1	100
Second M.B. and C.M. examination	5	1	20	3	1	33
Total ...	94	22	23	57	13	23

Library. During the year, 85 new volumes were added to the library, of which 31 were presented by Brigade-Surgeon Drake-Brockman, 9 by the Board of Revenue, and 7 by the Director of Public Instruction.

Endowments. An annual prize in Hygiene was instituted in perpetuation of the memory of the late Surgeon-Major McNally.

Museums. The Pathological, Botanical and Comparative Anatomy Museums received valuable additions during the year.

Financial. The entire expenditure aggregated Rs. 1,40,372 against Rs. 1,40,432 in 1889-90. Of this amount, fees covered Rs. 21,962 and local and municipal contributions Rs. 9,279. The fee revenue was the highest ever reached.

General. An office building was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,110, and various minor additions and improvements were effected at a cost of Rs. 2,258. The new Hygienic Laboratory was commenced at the close of the year.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1890-91.)

Male branch.

The strength of the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum rose from 263 at the beginning of the year to 305 on the 31st March 1891. There were 82 admissions and 40 departures. Of the boys who left, 13 entered the Government Telegraph Department, 4 were apprenticed to the Lawrence Asylum Press, and 5 enlisted in European regiments. Of the total number of boys, 122 were Europeans and 183 Eurasians. In the scholastic departments, examination results were fairly satisfactory; in the technical classes, the results were excellent. Of the 2 candidates for the Middle School examination, 1 passed. One candidate passed the First in Arts examination and 1 the Matriculation. 124 boys attended the gymnasium. The health of the boys was poor, owing to outbreaks of influenza and chickenpox; there were, however, no deaths. The receipts amounted to Rs. 96,458 and the charges to Rs. 87,538. The average annual cost per boy was Rs. 303, or Rs. 14 more than in the previous year.

Female branch.

There were 62 girls on the rolls on the 1st April 1891, of whom 38 were Europeans and 24 Eurasians. The admissions numbered 9 and the departures 13. The results of the public examinations were, as usual, very creditable. Eight girls were sent up for the Middle School examination and the Higher Examination for Women and all passed in the first class. There were no deaths among the girls, but the general health was poor owing to an epidemic of influenza. The receipts amounted to Rs. 19,349 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,146. The average annual cost per girl was Rs. 274, or Rs. 37 less than in the previous year.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1890-91.)

Counting the Special Tests as one examination and omitting the Primary School examination, there were 16 examinations held during the year, or one more than in 1889-90. This increase resulted from the Middle School examination being held twice instead of once, and from the Upper Secondary examination being held for the first time; while, on the other hand, there was a reduction from four to three in the number of times the Higher Examinations in Science and Art were held.

Special Tests.

The total number of candidates registered for the ordinary special tests was 6,040, of whom 5,307 underwent examination and 1,467 passed, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 6,392, 5,550 and 1,680. For the Criminal Tests, Higher and Lower, the number of candidates registered was greater, as was anticipated, than in 1889-90. For the Higher Revenue Test, however, only 272 names were registered against 760 in the previous year. This large falling off is due to the fact that, under Government notification, No. 38, dated 10th July 1884, which came into operation in the year, the only candidates now eligible to appear are graduates and under-graduates of the F.A. standard. The percentages of success under Criminal, Higher and Lower, were 28 and 30 against the averages of 51 and 45, respectively. For the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, the percentage was 30 against the average of 24. The percentage of passes under Précis-writing was, as usual, very low (16 per cent.). 1,156 candidates qualified by means of the special tests for public appointments against 1,313 in 1889-90. Of these, 377 passed the Translation, Lower Test, only.

Police and Salt Tests.

For the Police Test, 99 candidates appeared and 14 passed against 84 and 25, respectively, in 1889-90. 597 candidates appeared for the Salt Test and 307 passed against 654 and 330, respectively, in 1889-90.

Higher Examinations in Science, &c.

3 examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce were held during the year. There were 265 individual candidates and 782 subject-candidates, of whom 464 were successful. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 269, 911 and 486.

Middle School examination.

The Middle School examination was held twice during the year, in May and December. At the examination in May, 5,769 candidates appeared for the examination and 2,620 passed. At the examination in December, 9,265 candidates appeared and 4,675 passed against 9,512 and 3,799, respectively, in 1889-90.

The decrease was no doubt due to the special examination of May, which, intervening between the two examinations held at the usual times, must have drawn off a large number of candidates who would in the usual course have appeared in December. The following statement gives a summary of the results for the last four years :—

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Registered.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
1887-88	8,424	3,622	43	480	265	55	8,904	3,888	43
1888-89	9,414	4,242	45	431	295	68	9,845	4,537	46
1889-90	9,428	3 473	37	439	226	74	9,867	3,709	39
1890-91 { May ...	5,992	2,544	42	168	76	45	6,160	2,620	42
1890-91 { December ...	9,104	4,402	49	403	273	53	9,507	4,675	49

The following statement gives the comparative success of the various means of tuition :—

——	Percentage, 1890-91.		1889-90.	1888-89.
Madras Government, Municipal and Local Fund schools ...	May ...	38	40	43
	December ...	42		
Other Government schools ...	May ...	43	31	51
	December ...	56		
Private and Aided schools ...	May ...	38	41	48
	December ...	46		
Private tuition	May ...	42	43	47
	December ...	59		

265 candidates secured first-class certificates out of a total of 2,620 successful candidates at the May examination, and 799 out of 4,675 at the examination held in December. In May, among males, Eurasians secured the highest percentage, nearly one-half of the number examined having been successful. In December, Brahmans, Europeans and Native Christians passed over 50 per cent. of their numbers. Of the total number registered, viz., 9,507 candidates, 49 per cent. were Brahmans, 32 per cent. non-Brahmans, 2 per cent. Europeans, 3 per cent. Eurasians, 9 per cent. Native Christians and 5 per cent. Muhammadans. The number of candidates who brought up optional languages was 14,575, viz., 4,974 Tamil, 4,715 Telugu, 1,657 Sanskrit, 1,277 Canarese, 1,066 Malayalam and 886 other languages. The percentage of passes was, as usual, very high, varying from 64 to 100. The favourite optional subjects were again Mathematics, English History and Physical Geography. Under G.O., No. 351, dated 20th June 1889, the Middle School examination has ceased to exist. Instituted in 1880, it has been held 13 times during 11 years. So far as its general subjects are concerned, its place has been taken by the Lower Secondary examination, while its special and technical subjects are included in the Government examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce. The following table shows the results of the Middle School examination from its birth to its death :—

Years.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of first-class passes.
1880 January	1,778	1,058	196
1880 December	4,293	3,194	825
1881-82	6,600	2,588	244
1882-83	7,082	4,422	915
1883-84	8,055	3,959	626
1884-85	8,358	4,805	766
1885-86	7,988	2,640	391
1886-87	8,162	3,207	634
1887-88	8,713	3,888	493
1888-89	9,659	4,537	667
1889-90	9,812	3,709	517
1890 May	5,769	2,620	265
1890 December	9,285	4,675	799
Total ...	97,274	46,272	6,462

Upper Secondary examination.

The Upper Secondary examination was held for the first time in May 1891. 155 candidates registered their names, of whom 92 were pupil-candidates and the rest private students. Of 136 who actually appeared for the examination, only 3 passed in all the subjects. Most of the candidates were Brahmans and other Hindus. The favourite optional language was Tamil.

Special Primary examination.

For the Special Primary examination 1,828 male and 657 female candidates registered their names against 1,374 and 723, respectively, in 1889-90. The percentage of passes was unusually low—39 against 40 last year and 45 the year before.

Female education.

The following table exhibits the results of female education, as tested by examinations, in the last five years:—

	Special Upper Primary.		Middle School.		Higher Examination for Women.		Total.	
	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.
1886-87	739	460	468	281	184	142	1,391	883
1887-88	808	515	480	265	188	104	1,476	684
1888-89	737	329	431	295	234	154	1,422	778
1889-90	723	271	430	326	293	160	1,446	757
1890-91	657	233	571	289	278	160	1,506	682

Primary School examination.

The results of the Primary School examinations during the last two years are given below:—

Class of candidates.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
Pupils	5,503	5,346	3,542	66	15,322	13,094	9,838	72
Teachers	504	507	370	73	1,451	1,252	1,031	82
Others	665	627	434	69	1,816	1,680	1,403	82
Total ...	6,722	6,480	4,346	67	18,409	16,026	12,260	74

1,391 candidates qualified for admission into Government service.

Financial.

Fee collections for the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,582, while charges aggregated Rs. 1,31,344, leaving a deficit of Rs. 12,762 as against a surplus of Rs. 62,949 in 1889-90. The difference is mainly due to the fact that the expenses of the Middle School examination for the year 1889-90 were not defrayed until 1890-91.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1890.)

Books registered.

The total number of books, pamphlets and periodicals registered during the year was 1,022 against 1,366 in 1889. The number of books and pamphlets was 846, that of periodicals 176. The decrease in registrations is due to the new rules promulgated in July under Act X of 1890 exempting from registration subsequent unaltered editions of books, of which a preceding edition has already been registered. The following abstract shows the distribution of the registered publications under the three heads—*Original Works*, *Republications* and *Translations*:—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European language.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original works	172	224	15	87	498
Republications	49	283	36	21	389
Translations	1	17		17	35
Total ...	222	524	51	125	1,022

The decrease under the head of original works and republications is mainly due to the promulgation of the new rules under Act X of 1890. That translations should have diminished so seriously is a lamentable feature of the year. The activity noticed last year in regard to publications in Indian classics was not sustained in the year under review. Of the total number of publications registered, 209 were for educational purposes and the other 813 belonged to general literature, against 337 and 611, respectively, in the previous year. More than 43 per cent. of the total number were religious or philosophical works. The numbers of Tamil, English and Telugu publications were, respectively, 346, 219 and 153.

Subjects.

Art was but poorly represented, the only important works being a "First Book of Agriculture" in English prepared by Messrs. Benson and Subba Rao, some pamphlets in Tamil and Telugu on indigo planting and manufacture, a work on Indian music by the Senior Rájá of Venkatagiri and a Telugu treatise on architecture, styled Śrîkrishna Vastu Śástra. There were very few biographical works, or works of travel; none of interest. Dramatic works also were fewer than usual. The most noticeable was Prahláda Charitra, remarkable as being the composition of a Hindu lady. Of the 10 works of fiction registered, Indulékha is the most striking. It is in Malayalam and contains a most interesting delineation of Malayalam society. The author is a Mr. Chandu Menon in the judicial service. In history, Mr. J. H. Stone's sketch of the history of ancient institutions and Mr. Adam's paper on the history of the village community in the Chingleput district are out of the usual groove of manuals. A new history of British India, compiled by the Rev. Messrs. Sell and Lawrence, is a desirable introductory school work. The number of language publications continued to increase. Amongst them may be noted Ilakkana Vilakkam, an ancient treatise on Tamil grammar edited by Mr. Damodara Pillai, and two rare lexicons in Tamil verse—Urichohlikandu and Pingalanikandu—hitherto thought to have been lost. In law works, publishers and compilers were actively employed. Of English works, a new series of the law journal, under the title of "The Indian Jurist," is a useful addition to the list of legal periodicals. Of the indigenous works, the "Vyavahara Marga Darsani" in Malayalam, the Vyavahara Dipika in Canarese and the Pardsara Smriti in Sanskrit and Tamil treat of the old Hindu law and stand in marked contrast with Telugu and Tamil treatises on the modern revenue law and the law of landlord and tenant, and on the duties of village munsifs. The medical works received relate to both Western and Eastern systems. The "Madras Medical Record" is devoted to the diffusion of medical knowledge generally. A Tamil manual on cattle-breeding and Dr. Steel's articles in the Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India are useful additions to veterinary knowledge. A Telugu lexicon on the six medical *rasas* or tastes is of interest as throwing light on the Hindu system. The most desirable additions to the poetical literature are Chulamani, a rare classical poem of Jaina origin, new editions of the Periya Purána and Válmíki's Ramayana, a new Telugu poem called "Bharatabhyudaya," Nitisára Sangraha, a collection of ethical aphorisms in Telugu, and Vidyâ Vinodini, an edition of Tayamanavar's poetry in Tamil. The record under politics would be a blank but for vernacular translations of Fawcett's Political Economy and one or two other English works, a pamphlet on the land tenure in Tanjore and a collection of the late Rájá Sir T. Madhava Rao's political opinions. Philosophical and religious works were very numerous; 297 related to Hinduism, 26 were Muhammadan, 107 Christian and 13 Theosophical. A series of catechisms of the Aryan religion by Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunadha Rao is the most interesting of the class. Under science, very elementary works on botany, chemistry and natural history and arithmetical tables form the chief items. There were 3 educational additions to the class of periodical literature.

Copyright.

229 works were registered for copyright during the year under report, of which 3 were Government publications.

Miscellaneous.

The local Government sanctioned the constitution of the library of registered books into a reference library open to the public. The requisite arrangements for this conversion, and the compilation of a proper catalogue occupied the attention of the Registrar and his establishment during the year.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1890-91.)

During 1890-91, there was a marked improvement in the attendance at the School of Arts, which rose from 364 to 424. The improvement extended to all the classes save the Higher Examination class (second stage, preliminary), and the Second Division. Omitting the elementary free-hand class, the number of students under instruction rose from 103 in 1888-89 to 120 in 1889-90 and to 152 during the year under report. 16 of the pupils were ignorant of English. 133 students were of the artisan class; 164 scholars, or nearly 39 per cent., belonged to the richer or middle classes. Muhammadans excepted, all classes of the population contributed to the increased attendance. The wood-engraving, architectural drawing and modelling classes were stronger than in the previous year. At the Middle School examinations, held in May and December 1890, 27 out of 49 that appeared were successful as against 27 out of 46 in the previous year. Of the 3 that went up in carpentry and drawing, none passed. Only 27 against 39 in the previous year presented themselves for the Higher Examination in Drawing, Painting and Design. 8 completed the first stage and 4 the second stage of the Preliminary Higher examination against 7 and 4 in the preceding year. The number of girls rose this year from 13 to 17. Of these, 3 were Native Christians and the rest either Eurasians or Europeans. The number of Eurasian and European male students rose from 26 to 31, whilst the number of Sudras—294 against 263 in 1889-90—continued to increase rapidly as in former years. The progress and the increasing strength of the Industrial department were very satisfactory. There was an advance from 94 to 158 in the number of apprentices and scholars, all branches, viz., carpet-weaving (22), lacquer-work (8), pottery (41), metal-work (26), goldsmithwork (16) and wood-carving (45), participating in the increase. Sales of manufactures yielded Rs. 8,213 against Rs 9,875 in the preceding year. The charges of the institution aggregated Rs. 39,707 including buildings and liabilities against Rs. 40,528 in 1889-90, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 12,394. The receipts of the Artistic department were Rs. 1,375 and charges Rs. 10,023, while the receipts and charges of the Industrial department amounted to Rs. 11,019 and Rs. 29,684 respectively. The total Government grant was thus Rs. 27,313 against Rs. 24,499 in 1889-90. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 32 in the Artistic and Rs. 18 in the Industrial department.

Government Central Museum. (1890-91.)

Visitors.

The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 364,542 against 378,234 in 1889-90 and 337,801 in 1888-89. The number of gosha visitors was 1,457 against 2,186 in 1889-90.

Herbarium.

The specimens belonging to the natural orders Scitamineæ and Eriocauleæ were arranged according to Bentham and Hooker's "Genera Plantarum," those of the natural orders Urticaceæ and Gramineæ by Mr. M. A. Lawson, Government Botanist.

Art gallery.

Specimens of metalware from Mysore, &c., were exhibited and a new case illustrating the ethnology of the Kadirs of the Anamalais was set up.

Numismatics.

The coin collection has again been enriched by a find of Roman coins, 188 in number, in the Coimbatore district.

Ethnology and antiquities.

Amongst the objects obtained were five copper-grants, two cannons from Pondicherry and sculptured marbles from Amarávati.

Natural history.

The mineral gallery was labelled throughout. One large meteorite was received, which fell in the Salem district on the 4th of June 1890. 150 specimens of the animal kingdom were newly exhibited and a large number of birds stuffed.

Index collection.

The index collection was continued so as to illustrate the important points in the structure of molluscan shells, crocodilia and chelonia and birds, and the dentition of mammals.

Tours.

Two official tours were made. During the first of these, the Superintendent stayed on Rámésvaram Island, engaged in the collection of marine worms and shells. Many specimens of brightly-coloured coral fishes were preserved by the new glycerine process. Afterwards the Superintendent paid a short visit to Tuticorin in connection with the anatomy of the pearl oyster. In the second tour Mysore and Coorg were visited, and large collections were made illustrative of the local arts, industries, manufactures and natural history.

Publications.

The following publications were issued:—A Descriptive Guide to the Natural History and Mineral Galleries, and a Catalogue of Minerals, Ores and Rocks, with a Note on Meteorites, of which the fall in Southern India has been recorded.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1890-91.)

The usual annual allotment of Rs. 600 was spent in the transcription of new and restoration of old manuscripts (Rs. 249), in binding manuscripts (Rs. 245) and on minor contingencies (Rs. 106). A special grant of Rs. 1,000 was made at the close of the year for the speedy preparation of the alphabetical indexes of the vernacular manuscripts of the library and the work was put in hand. 8 rare Sanskrit manuscripts were acquired by transcription outside Madras; 6 Sanskrit, 16 Telugu and 19 Tamil manuscripts belonging to the library were transcribed. The number of visitors to the library during the year was 920, of whom 505 were readers, 277 copyists and 138 visitors. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 803, 364, 256 and 183, respectively. 12 printed book and publications were added to the library.

The Madras Observatory. (1890.)

Publication.

The third volume of the "Madras Meridian Circle Observations" was not completed till after the middle of 1890, and, though the first volumes were issued in September, the distribution was not completed within the year; very little work was done on volume IV. The delay was chiefly due to the cleaning, re-erection and re-adjustment of the transit circle and equatorials, which occupied a considerable portion of the Astronomer's time.

Buildings and instruments.

The repairs to the transit circle were in hand at the close of 1889, and, when these were completed, the Troughton and Simms equatorial was dismantled, thoroughly cleaned and re-erected. After re-erection the instrument was carefully adjusted by the Astronomer. The Lerebours and Secretan equatorial, erected in 1850, was similarly treated, so that all the chief instruments of the observatory were in thoroughly good condition.

Observations.

The time determinations were continued, chiefly by the Astronomer himself, with the small Dollond transit instrument till the beginning of July, when the transit circle was again ready for use. No other observations of any importance were made during the year.

Madras mean time.

Time signals were sent from the observatory exactly as in the previous year, and the accuracy of the service was fully maintained. The time gun was fired correctly at noon and 8 p.m. on 709 out of 730 occasions in 1890, giving 97 per cent. of correct signals. During the first 11 months of the year, there were only 5 failures. The semaphore at the Marine office worked less satisfactorily as it failed to drop on a number of occasions. The electrically-controlled clocks worked fairly

well throughout the year, and the daily 4 p.m. roll was sent with accuracy to the Government Telegraph office and thence distributed throughout India.

Meteorology.

The Observatory Meteorological register was continued in the form which has been in use since 1861, so that there is now a 30-year series of observations conducted on a uniform plan by carefully-trained assistants working under close supervision. The meteorology of 1890 was abnormal in several respects. The most marked departures from the average were in the wind velocity and rainfall. The daily wind velocity was only 144 miles, or 84 per cent. of the average. The rainfall was very deficient, amounting to only 27·99 inches, against an average of 49·53 inches. The total monsoon rain was only 8·5 inches against an average of 27·6 inches. No cyclones or severe storms visited Madras during the year.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1890-91.)

Meteorological registers were maintained at 9 second-class observatories, viz., Madras (Meteorological office), Amíni Divi, Bellary, Cochin, Mercara, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly and Wellington, and at 9 third-class observatories, viz., Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Rajahmundry. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a temporary third-class observatory at Kodaikánal newly sanctioned by Government. The observatories at Cochin and Negapatam were removed from the civil dispensaries to the port offices in order to expedite the despatch of weather telegrams. The Meteorological Reporters to the Government of India and to the Madras Government inspected 11 of the Presidency observatories. All of these were in good order and the observers were found to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily, with the exception of the two employed at Bangalore and Secunderabad, who had not taken proper care of their instruments or their thermometer-sheds. New barometers were supplied to the Cochin, Coimbatore, Salem and Secunderabad stations, but the general list of instruments supplied during the year was a moderate one. Observations of solar radiation thermometers were discontinued from the 1st January 1891. No records were received from the Amíni Divi station, the hospital assistant of the station, who is also the meteorological observer, having missed the last boat before communication with the Laccadives ceased and being unavoidably detained at Mangalore. Registers from all other observatories were submitted in fair time to the Madras office for reduction, except those from Bellary, which were invariably late. Additional and useful sets of observations during storms were taken at Masulipatam and Negapatam. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 a.m. records were regularly despatched from the mofussil stations to Simla, Calcutta and Bombay to supply the necessary data for the "Storm-warning service" and the "Indian daily weather chart."

Revenue Board rain stations.

Rainfall was registered at 316 Revenue Board rain stations in the Madras Presidency during the year, and monthly statements were regularly submitted to the Madras Meteorological office from the 21 districts, the results being tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Each register was carefully examined on receipt and returned for revision whenever errors were detected. "Rainfall circulars" and "Instructions and rules for inspection" were drawn up by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and copies were issued to all Collectors. Generally, a marked improvement in rainfall registration was noticeable. The tabulation of the daily rainfall at all the rain stations in the Presidency for the twenty years 1870-1889 was approaching completion. New glass measures were supplied to the Chingleput and Kangundi stations. The Madras Meteorological office was removed from Nungumbaukum to Kilpauk in January 1891 in consequence of the unsafe condition of the old building.

Returns.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1890, as registered at the various observatories:—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1890.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperatures in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Amini Divi * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	29·900	·377	...	73·7	20·0	72	120	44·09	91
Bellary ...	29·869	·399	...	80·5	21·9	59	155	22·16	67
Cochin ...	29·869	·708	...	79·9	12·8	78	...	82·80	145
Coimbatore ...	29·876	·708	138·5	79·6	21·7	68	86	19·83	53
Cuddapah ...	29·845	·728	...	84·1	20·7	72	...	30·71	54
Kurnool ...	29·854	·641	...	81·4	22·8	58	...	27·62	89
Madras ...	29·857	·820	...	80·9	15·8	78	144	52·99	82
Madura ...	29·843	·712	...	83·8	19·9	69	72	39·76	76
Mangalore ...	29·870	·790	...	80·2	12·9	82	72	89·65	135
Masulipatam ...	29·817	·843	...	82·5	15·4	80	72	32·88	76
Mercara ...	26·200	·543	...	66·8	18·1	82	89	107·01	179
Negapatam ...	29·837	·797	...	82·1	14·3	77	144	45·74	76
Rajahmundry.	29·826	·788	...	82·9	18·0	79	...	49·85	67
Salem ...	28·942	·727	...	80·6	22·5	69	69	21·66	86
Secunderabad.	29·048	·594	...	78·4	21·8	62	152	34·92	97
Trichinopoly ...	29·013	·762	...	83·2	20·9	60	153	34·67	62
Wellington ...	24·242	·281	...	61·7	18·2	69	61	47·85	141

NOTE.—In the cases of Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Rajahmundry, the means of the 8 a.m. observations are given; temperature in shade is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature.

Extreme Meteorological results for 1890.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	MILES.	On	INCHES.	On
Amini Divi * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	...	...	95·2	May 15	52·4	Jan. 2	360	July 2	6·38	Aug. 27
Bellary ...	...	...	106·7	May 5	47·2	Jan. 5	697	July 10	1·90	Oct. 5
Cochin ...	...	...	92·7	April 2	64·8	Jan. 10	...	...	3·41	June 22
Coimbatore ...	154·1	Oct. 16	104·3	April 12	58·0	Jan. 10	288	June 13	3·16	Oct. 29
Cuddapah ...	...	...	109·3	May 3	56·3	Jan. 15	...	...	2·66	Sept. 11
Kurnool ...	...	...	111·6	May 14	47·7	Jan. 5	...	...	2·42	Aug. 6
Madras ...	137·1	June 6	100·0	May 9	61·7	Feb. 4	309	May 21	2·25	Oct. 27
Madura ...	...	...	105·5	May 28	62·7	Jan. 3	168	April 19	2·60	Oct. 28
Mangalore ...	...	...	94·8	Feb. 13	65·0	Jan. 5	192	March 21	4·16	July 16
Masulipatam ...	...	...	112·7	May 12	60·2	Jan. 28	216	Oct. 12	4·48	Nov. 6
Mercara ...	...	...	88·7	Feb. 23	49·2	Jan. 15	298	Feb. 11	5·83	July 21
Negapatam ...	...	...	104·1	May 12	64·2	Nov. 29	264	Jan. 30	4·37	Oct. 6
Rajahmundry.	...	...	113·6	May 29	58·9	Feb. 1	...	...	2·00	Sept. 18
Salem ...	...	...	106·1	May 1	56·3	Feb. 9	196	July 21	2·00	Nov. 2
Secunderabad.	...	...	109·8	May 4	61·7	Dec. 31	478	June 20	2·37	Aug. 3
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	109·0	May 13	60·5	Jan. 3	465	July 18	2·80	Oct. 4
Wellington ...	...	...	80·2	May 6	30·2	Jan. 11	359	July 2	3·94	Feb. 25

* Results not received.

Government Architecture. (1890-91.)

The new Law Courts at Madras progressed rapidly during the year. All the brickwork in the three storeys was completed and a great deal of the internal work was done in addition. The foundations for the Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Library were laid, and the entire building raised to basement level; timber work for doors and windows and roof, terracotta and stonework were under preparation. The additional ward of the Lying-in Hospital, commenced in 1889-90, was completed and occupied in March. The additional wards for caste patients, sanctioned in February 1891, were under construction. Several other less important works and designs were executed.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1890.)

The following is a statement of the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1890:—

Language in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.																			
	General and political.							Educational and literary.				Religious.								
	Daily and weekly.	Published twice a week.	Published thrice a week.	Weekly.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Bi-monthly.	Quarterly.	Total.	Grand Total.
Diglott.																		
Tamil and English	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	6
Telugu and English	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3
Canarese and English	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tamil and Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
Vernacular.																		
Tamil	...	4	8	3	6	1	22	1	2	1	...	4	6	3	...	...	9	35
Telugu	...	...	4	...	3	5	9	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
Canarese	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	9
Malayalam	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	4	8
Hindustani	1	1	8	1	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1	5	27	5	14	6	53	2	5	2	1	10	7	16	...	1	24	99
Compare 1889 ...	1	4	29	3	11	3	51	5	13	...	1	19	9	17	3	1	30	100

Particulars of the papers having the largest circulation appear below:—

Language.	Name of paper.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Subject matter of the paper.
Tamil	1. Satyadithan	Monthly ...	2,500	Religious.
	2. Pandyanesan	Thrice a month ...	5,000	General and political.
	3. Pûr-Sathan	Twice a month ...	2,750	A Christian religious paper.
	4. Ithihasa Manjari ...	Monthly ...	2,000	Containing prose versions of the Hindu epics and puranas.
	5. Vikatadûthan ...	Weekly ...	1,400	Comic.
	6. Mâthar Mitri	Monthly ...	1,000	A religious paper for women.
	7. Aryajanaparipâlini ...	Twice a month ...	1,000	Religious and general.
Telugu	1. Messenger of Truth ...	Monthly ...	4,000	A Christian religious paper.
	2. Ithihasa Manjari ...	Do. ...	1,500	A panranic journal.
	3. Hindujanasamskrini ...	Do. ...	544	General and political.
	4. Andhraprakasika ...	Weekly ...	500	Do.
	5. Vivekavardhani ...	Do. ...	500	Organ of the widow re-marriage association.
Canarese	1. Vrittanta Patrika ...	Do. ...	1,500	General and political.
	2. Vrittanta Chintâmani ...	Do. ...	1,000	Do.
	3. Ithihodhini	Monthly ...	1,000	Meant for school-going population.
Malayalam	4. Kraistumbha Patra ...	Do. ...	600	A Christian religious paper.
	1. Kerala Patrika	Weekly ...	900	General.
	2. Atmopakari	Quarterly ...	800	A Christian religious paper.
	3. Kerala-Mitram	Thrice a month ...	700	General.
Hindustani	1. Shams-ul-Akhbar ...	Weekly ...	800	General and political.
	2. Shoukat-ul-Islam ...	Do. ...	700	Do.
	3. Jaridah-i-Rôzgar ...	Do. ...	870	Deals mainly with Hyderabad affairs.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1890-91.)

THE Archæological Surveyor to Government, Mr. A. Rea, and his staff continued the survey of the ancient buildings in Madura till the middle of April 1890. Drawings and photographs were made of the palace, great temple, Puthu Mandapam and Teppakulam. Extensive remains in the ancient fort of Alagarkoil, north of Madura, (including a large temple, a ruined palace and a number of smaller mandapams) were surveyed. Survey operations were resumed in July, when Mr. Rea proceeded to North Arcot and surveyed the temples at Devikapuram in the Arni Jaghire and the "Delhi gate" of the fort at Arcot. In July a further tour was made in Madura, during which inspections were made of two ancient temples at Devipatnam, the remains at Kílakarai and Dhanishkodi near Rámesvaram, the finely sculptured temple at Kovilpatie and the large temple at Tirupparankunram. The survey of the great temple at Tanjore was begun in January 1891, and the large sculptured temple at Avadaiyarkoil in the south of Tanjore was inspected. The large temple at Gangaikondacholapuram in the Udayárpálaiyam taluk of Trichinopoly was next surveyed. In the same taluk attention was also paid to the Jaina images at Jayankondacholapuram and the Kamarasavalli temple. The temples at Melparavur, Kilparavur and Tirumalavadi were inspected. The temple at Kontiagodo in Ganjam was surveyed. The Amarávati marbles, which were excavated some time ago, were received into the Madras museum.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884. (1890-91.)

District Boards, Taluk Boards and Unions.

THE Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. As in previous years there were 21 Local Fund districts corresponding with the like number of mofussil collectorates, the administration of the local affairs of each district being primarily vested in a Board consisting of a President, who was the Collector of the district, and of not less than 24 members, among whom the officers in charge of the Revenue divisions were *ex-officio* members. These Boards consisted of 655 members on the 31st March 1891, against 622 on the corresponding date of the previous year, the maximum sanctioned strength being 700. Of the total number, 78 were *ex-officio* members, 285 (73 officials and 212 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 292 (52 officials and 240 non-officials) were elected by Taluk Boards, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 78 *ex-officio* members, 304 (82 officials and 222 non-officials) nominated members and 240 (46 officials and 194 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules sanctioned by Government, one-half of the members forming each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards, except in Kurnool where there was only one Taluk Board and in Nilgiris where there were none. The District Boards held altogether 255 meetings against 245 in the previous year, and the average attendance of members at each meeting was 15 (4 officials and 11 non-officials) out of an average strength of 33. As in 1889-90, there were 86 Taluk Boards subordinate to the District Boards. During the year under report, some of the Local Fund taluks in North Arcot, Malabar and Tinnevelly were reconstituted. Each Taluk Board consisted of a President, who was the Revenue officer in charge of the division in which the taluk was situated, and of not less than 12 members. These Boards had a total strength of 1,118 members on the 31st March 1891, all appointed by Government, the maximum sanctioned strength being 1,165. Of these, 297 were officials and 821 non-officials against 313 and 766, respectively, in the previous year. The Taluk Boards held in the aggregate 1,138 meetings against 1,097 in the previous year, the average attendance at each meeting being, as in the preceding three years, 7 members (2 officials and 5 non-officials) out of an average strength of 13. In all districts except South Canara and Malabar the Taluk Boards were assisted by union panchâyats working under them. There were 254 village unions against 248 in 1889-90; the affairs of each union were managed by a panchâyat of not less than 5 members, among whom the headmen of the Revenue villages included therein were *ex-officio* members. The power of appointing these members is delegated to the Presidents of District Boards, but that of removing them is retained by Government. On the 31st March 1891, the panchâyats consisted of 2,395 members, of whom 611 were village officers, 235 other officials and 1,549 non-officials, the corresponding numbers in the previous year being 2,312, 606, 281 and 1,425. These panchâyats held in all 3,091 meetings against 2,841 in 1889-90. As usual, their work was chiefly confined to the supervision of conservancy establishments and the carrying out of sanitary arrangements in the villages under their control, while, in some cases, the management of schools, markets, choultries, &c., was specially transferred to them by the Taluk Boards. The working of the Taluk Boards and union panchâyats was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Taxes and receipts.

As in the previous year, the cess on land was levied at the rate of 1 anna per rupee of the annual rent value in all districts except Malabar and South Canara, where the rates were 2 annas and 1 anna 3 pies, respectively. House-tax was levied in 183 unions against 169 in 1889-90. It was collected at the maximum rates in 95 unions, at three-fourth rates in 12, at half rates in 70 and at quarter rates in the remaining 6. Tolls upon carriages, carts, and animals passing along roads were levied in 20 districts at 277 stations against 279 in the previous year. The following abstract compares the Local Fund receipts of the year under report with those of the previous year:—

——	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	21,48,577	21,61,502
Receipts under debt heads	65,916	90,727
Grants from Provincial funds	3,02,305	3,07,273
Contributions from special funds	20,708	2,80,513
Revenue from rates and taxes	54,23,938	53,58,850
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	1,41,294	1,50,947
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	60,602	76,458
Income from endowments	2,36,585	2,49,039
Miscellaneous receipts	2,60,467	4,81,410
Total ...	89,48,037	94,56,613

Of the grants obtained from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,16,306 were for public works, Rs. 1,18,087 for schools, Rs. 5,166 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 33,461 for choultries and Rs. 14,070 for general purposes. Rs. 183, being the travelling allowance paid to official members from Local Funds, were refunded to the Local Boards concerned in Ganjam and Rs. 20,000 were advanced to the Ganjam District Board for expenditure on public works, sanitation and general purposes. Of the grants for public works, Rs. 23,763 were paid to the South Arcot District Board for the purpose of being contributed to the French Government on account of the Chunambar bridge, Rs. 20,000 to the Chingleput District Board in order to re-coat certain portions of the Western and Southern trunk roads adjoining Madras, Rs. 65,772 to the Nilgiri District Board for roads, Rs. 630 and Rs. 100 to the Nilgiri and Tinnevelly Boards, respectively, towards the cost of constructing dendhouses and Rs. 41 to the Bellary District Board for petty works. With the exception of Rs. 2,640 paid to the North Arcot District Board for the support of the Yeomiah school at Arcot and Rs. 3,342 paid to the Local Boards concerned on account of the secondary schools at Chittoor (North Arcot) and Tiruvâlûr (Tanjore), the management of which had been transferred to them by Government, the grants for schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The grant for hospitals and dispensaries consisted of Rs. 2,066 paid from the Arcot Langarkhâna Fund to the North Arcot District Board for the maintenance of the Rânipet hospital, Rs. 2,640 contributed to the Tanjore District Board for the upkeep of the Râjâ Mirasidar hospital at Tanjore, Rs. 280 paid to the Local Boards in Madura on account of medicines and Rs. 180 paid to the Vizagapatam District Board towards the cost of the District Surgeon's establishment. Grants amounting to Rs. 33,461 were, as usual, paid to the Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nilgiri, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly Boards for the upkeep of choultries in lieu of the lands originally assigned for that purpose by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. The Nilgiri District Board received a grant of Rs. 14,070 for general purposes in consideration of the smallness of its funds. The sum of Rs. 2,80,513 shown under contributions from Special funds represents the amounts transferred from the Canal and Ferry Fund, including Rs. 36,980 placed at the Godâvari District Board's disposal for the construction of an iron girder bridge and the surplus balance to the credit of this fund handed over to the same Board on the introduction of Act II of 1890. Under rates and taxes there was an increase of Rs. 1,25,647 resulting from increases of Rs. 1,22,213 under land-cess and Rs. 22,616 under house-tax and a decrease of Rs. 19,182 under tolls. The increase under land-cess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 3,16,983 in 8

districts and a decrease of Rs. 1,94,779 in 13 others. The increase was due to an improvement in the collection of the arrear and current demands and to the settlement of the cess due on certain zamindaries in the Kistna district, while the decrease resulted from the unfavourable character of the season in certain parts of the Presidency and the collection of larger arrears in 1889-90. The increase under house-tax was the effect of the imposition of the tax in 14 additional unions and of the collection of arrears. On the other hand the decrease under tolls occurred chiefly in South Arcot, where arrears appertaining to 1888-89 and amounting to Rs. 17,186 were collected in 1889-90. The increase of Rs. 91,923 under miscellaneous receipts occurred in Tanjore, but was merely nominal, as it included the sale-proceeds of Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,00,000 bought during the year under report on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund.

Expenditure.

The following abstract compares the charges of the year under report with those of 1889-90 :—

——	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works	22,60,754	25,02,778
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries	2,62,790	2,90,777
Tools and plant	34,630	41,330
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c. ...	1,50,241	1,33,712
Education	8,05,855	9,41,253
Medical and sanitary purposes	13,09,433	14,26,619
General establishments and contingencies	3,67,592	3,91,528
Investments	50,000	1,55,796
Charges under debt heads	37,304	94,886
Total ...	57,87,155	72,82,959
Balance ...	21,81,502	21,73,744
Grand Total ...	79,68,657	94,56,613

Of the total outlay on public works, Rs. 9,20,041 were spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 25,83,737 on the maintenance of the existing roads, bridges and avenues and the repair of buildings, &c.

Roads.

The expenditure on roads, bridges, &c., and the number of miles of road newly constructed and maintained in the several districts are shown below :—

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	Rs.	MILES.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	3	1,216	606	41,714
2. Arcot, North	3	13,813	1,485	1,38,311
3. Arcot, South	...	33,330	1,093	1,21,486
4. Bellary	...	9,005	530	37,719
5. Canara, South	4	44,213	1,007	59,544
6. Chingleput	4	16,707	693	1,19,206
7. Coimbatore	201	12,430	1,482	1,25,516
8. Cuddapah	3	9,678	1,252	82,796
9. Ganjam	...	12,808	702	1,15,994
10. Godavari	23	1,48,748	617	1,20,844
11. Kistna	27	1,05,253	850	1,34,457
12. Kurnool	6	11,138	550	54,489
13. Madura	23	16,062	1,152	1,67,885
14. Malabar	1	40,629	1,311	2,05,208
15. Nellore	11	21,247	553	1,12,428
16. Nilgiris	...	20,945	513	65,907
17. Salem	12	13,080	1,953	1,15,650
18. Tanjore	6	24,842	1,461	1,62,688
19. Tinnevelly	...	36,156	951	1,21,815
20. Trichinopoly	5	24,208	633	81,250
21. Vizagapatam	38	20,444	753	1,24,334
Total ...	180½	6,76,642	20,110	23,78,342

As in previous years, public works were generally supervised by the separate engineering establishments maintained by the Local Boards, but in a few cases special works such as the construction of important bridges and the maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and channel banks were entrusted to the Public Works department.

Dispensaries and vaccination.

The number of Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries rose from 294 in 1889-90 to 320 in the year under report. The cost of maintaining these institutions, excluding that of additional medical practitioners employed on special duty, medical schools, District Medical and Sanitary officers' establishments, midwives and midwifery pupils, amounted to Rs. 4,26,022 against Rs. 4,02,310 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 1,724,464 against 1,538,797 in 1889-90 and 1,397,059 in 1888-89. The steady increase testifies to the growing popularity of these institutions. Excluding 8 nurses employed in Cuddapah who attended 264 labour cases, there were 133 regular midwives employed by the several Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 15,456 against 128 entertained at a cost of Rs. 14,678 in the previous year and they attended in all 7,146 labour cases against 5,979 in 1889-90. The District Boards employed 49 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 660 vaccinators (including probationers), who performed 780,554 operations. In addition to these the medical subordinates attached to the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 35,459 vaccinations. The total number of operations thus amounted to 816,013, of which 769,020 or 94 per cent. proved successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 741,695, 709,231 and 96 per cent. The average cost of each successful vaccination by Local Fund vaccinators was 3 annas 6 pies or 2 pies less than in 1889-90. Vaccination by means of animal lymph was conducted in all the districts except Anantapur, Coimbatore and Godávari, and the total number of operations by this method was 185,876, of which 170,700 or 92 per cent. proved successful.

Sanitation.

The outlay on sanitation amounted to Rs. 4,06,014, of which Rs. 97,419 were spent on the improvement of water-supply, Rs. 37,399 on the improvement of village sites, Rs. 2,31,460 on scavenging establishments, Rs. 11,200 on special sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals and Rs. 28,536 on miscellaneous sanitary objects.

Education.

Information regarding the progress of education in the Local Fund and aided schools is contained in chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL. (1890-91.)

General.

The number of municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was, as in the preceding year, 55. At the close of the year under report, the total strength of the several municipal councils was 868 members, of whom 55 were Revenue Divisional officers, who were members *ex officio*, 394 were nominated by Government and 419 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 55, 387 and 438. Including elected officials, there were 193 official and 675 non-official members against 198 and 682, respectively, in the previous year. Classified according to race, there were 146 Europeans and Eurasians and 722 natives against 152 and 728, respectively, in 1889-90. The municipal councils of Kurnool, Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam, Tinnevelly and Srirangam consisted entirely of natives. The total number of meetings actually held during the year was 1,466, or an average of 27 meetings for each council against 28 in 1889-90, the average attendance at each meeting being 8·1 against 8·5. The number of towns wherein the elective system of appointing councillors was in force was reduced from 34 to 32, this privilege having been withdrawn during the year from the municipalities of Calicut and Nellore owing to the inefficiency of the elected councillors. Of the 32 towns referred to above, 28 were divided into wards for electoral purposes. From the councils of the two towns in which the elective system was abrogated and from that of Madura the right of electing their own chairman was also withdrawn during the course

of the year. At the close of the year under report there were, therefore, only 39 councils enjoying this privilege against 42 in 1889-90.

Receipts.

The following abstract shows the receipts from the various sources in 1890-91 as compared with those of 1889-90 :—

Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax on buildings and lands, including water-rate ...	5,16,677	5,16,084
Tax on arts, &c., including penalties	1,90,356	1,94,935
Taxes on vehicles, animals and carts	1,43,725	1,43,777
Tolls	3,45,145	3,32,013
License fees	19,308	20,230
Total income from taxation ...	11,91,113	11,77,439
Rent of markets	28,587	29,030
Rent of other buildings and gardens	68,738	70,856
Fines	10,056	7,208
School fees	70,466	71,192
Endowments	23,524	26,790
Miscellaneous	1,36,017	1,42,719
Fees from private scavenging, &c.	91,506	81,676
Contributions from Provincial and Local funds	1,94,991	2,10,950
Total income ...	18,01,987	18,36,380
Opening balance	4,00,134	3,24,639
Grand Total ...	22,02,121	21,61,019

There was an increase of Rs. 24,393 in the total receipts, which occurred chiefly under "contributions from provincial and local funds" and "miscellaneous" and was partially counterbalanced by a falling off under "tolls." In the first case the increase was due to a special allotment of Rs. 30,000 on account of the Coonoor drainage scheme, and in the second to the special loans granted to the municipalities of Calicut, Cochin, Coonoor and Mayavaram being in excess of those taken by the councils of Cochin and Kumbakónam in the previous year. The decrease under "tolls" was the result chiefly of a reduction in the rate of tolls in Palghat, the abolition of tolls illegally levied on foot-passengers crossing the Turner bridge in Vizagapatam and the failure of the municipal council to collect the full amount of the lease in Kumbakónam.

Incidence of taxation.

The average incidence of taxation per head of the population as calculated on the figures of the census of 1891 was As. 11-7 with, and As. 8-4 without tolls, against As. 13-1 and As. 9-5, respectively, in the previous year; the incidence including tolls was more than Re. 1 in 7 towns, Ootacamund and Coonoor taking the lead as usual with Rs. 2-3-6 and Rs. 1-15-5, respectively, and less than As. 8 in 5, viz., Vániyambádi, Chicacole, Tirupatúr, Periyakulam and Palni, where it was between 7 and 8 annas.

Charges.

The following statement exhibits the several heads of municipal expenditure as compared with those of 1889-90 :—

Charges.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads	2,33,203	2,53,750
Drainage	20,625	21,959
Water-supply	1,83,454	69,398
Buildings and other miscellaneous works	1,06,560	80,561
Public works, conservancies and tools and plant	17,728	11,256
Establishment	23,701	20,876
Total ...	5,85,280	4,54,800
Grant II—Education	2,34,506	2,55,754

Charges.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant III—Medical Services and Sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries including investments	2,21,548	2,19,405
Vaccination	15,327	17,905
Contributions to Local and Provincial Funds, &c.	14,051	17,002
Registration of births and deaths	11,546	12,209
Conservancy	4,21,976	4,14,016
Total ...	6,84,548	6,80,597
Grant IV—Lighting and Miscellaneous purposes—		
Lighting	88,428	83,323
Markets and slaughter-houses	9,381	9,613
Fire	3,776	1,104
Watering roads	1,841	1,438
Public gardens	4,751	4,904
Survey of land	505	964
Other charges, printing, rewards, &c.	40,088	37,812
Miscellaneous	79,306	74,786
Total ...	2,27,095	2,13,944
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,58,300	1,58,475
Interest and repayment of debt	24,114	25,790
Total charges ...	18,66,383	17,94,856
Closing balance	3,35,738	3,66,663
Grand Total ...	22,02,121	21,61,019

Compared with the previous year there was a net decrease of Rs. 72,027 in the total charges which occurred chiefly under "public works." There were also noteworthy variations under "education," "conservancy," "lighting," and "supervision and management."

Roads. Of the total outlay on public works, Rs. 2,59,750 (or 78·2 per cent. of the toll revenue) were spent on the construction and maintenance of municipal roads which thus received a fair share of attention.

Water-supply and drainage. The water-supply scheme for Cuddapah was finished with the exception of some minor improvements which remained unexecuted at the close of the year. A drainage scheme for the town of Kumbakónam was in progress. Estimates for several other water-supply and drainage schemes were either sanctioned by or referred to Government.

Education. Education in municipalities has already been dealt with in chapter VII.

Medical. Every municipal town had one or more hospitals or dispensaries, towards the maintenance of which a contribution was in most cases received from Local Funds. In these institutions 18,165 in- and 893,034 out-patients were treated against 17,818 and 758,676, respectively, in 1889-90. Medical relief, vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation have already been dealt with in chapter VI.

Lighting. Every municipal town was more or less lighted at night, and the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 83,323 against Rs. 88,428 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the close of the year under report was Rs. 2,51,822, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund, amounting to Rs. 18,969, had been formed. The municipal office establishments were not very expensive except in the towns of Coonoor and Calicut, where there were paid Chairmen, and in Ootacamund where there was a paid Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1890-91.)

The receipts and charges of the Madras Town Municipality during the year 1890-91 are shown below :— Financial.

Receipts.

		Rs.
Opening balance	in cash	1,01,793
	in fixed deposits	1,50,000
	Total ...	2,51,793
Revenue and receipts—		
Taxation		8,28,914
Rents		34,788
Fines and fees		6,765
Contributions from Provincial funds ...		25,252
Miscellaneous		67,558
Loan for new works		52,508
	Total ...	10,55,785
Suspense		45,300
	Grand Total ...	13,52,878

Charges.

		Rs.
Public works		3,30,365
Education		10,179
Sanitation		4,52,510
Miscellaneous (Lighting, markets, parks, &c.) ...		89,080
Supervision and management		87,025
Pensions		5,154
Repayment of debts including interest ...		1,71,542
Refunds of other than current collections ...		1,507
	Total ...	11,46,562
Suspense		24,772
Closing balance	in cash	71,534
	in fixed deposit ...	1,00,000
	Grand Total ...	13,52,868

The revenue and receipts of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 12,15,560 and the charges to Rs. 11,16,560. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-14-10 per head of population against Rs. 2-3-0 in 1889-90.

The culvert in Ercancherry Road was rebuilt and opened for traffic in August and considerable progress was made in improving Annah Pillai Street. New works—Communications.

The latrines at Mandavally Street, Mylapore, and at Chaklipaliam, Perambúr, were completed as also the shed for the Storekeeper at Basin Depôt. Buildings.

In accordance with G.O., No. 1523 M., dated 12th November 1889, the faulty portions of sewer No. 2 were repaired and completed. The question of opening the sewer was referred by the Commissioners to Government, and the reference had not been replied to at the close of the year. The additional engine at Rayapuram was fitted up and worked satisfactorily. The number of house drains altered and repaired by the Municipality was 32 and by the owners 426. Up to the close of the year 8,663 house drains had been altered and repaired since the commencement of drainage works. The scheme for draining Mylapore was under contemplation, but was deferred, pending the report of the Special Committee appointed by Government on the general question of Madras drainage. A few streets were provided with new drains, and the drainage from Rayapuram Infantry Lines was connected with sewer No. 1 by a 9-inch stoneware pipe. Drainage.

The Act for the levy of duty on tobacco imported into the town, the object of which was to supply funds for the new water-supply scheme, was not enforced during the year. Bye-laws were framed and adopted by the Commissioners and forwarded to Government for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Pending the enforcement of the Act the scheme was in abeyance for want of funds. 7,810 yards of pipes were laid and 63 fountains, 42 valves, 198 stop cocks and 5 flushing pipes were fixed within Municipal limits. New water-supply.

4 cholera sheds were constructed in the Monegar Choultry at a cost of Rs. 387. Miscellaneous.

The supply of materials by contractors was satisfactory. No less than 37¾ (13¾ granite and 24 laterite) miles of roads of various thickness were re-formed against 20¼ miles in 1889-90. The number of squares laid out amounted to 38,435, which is equivalent to the complete re-metalling of 36·4 miles of road 20 feet wide. The cost of materials, cartage and laying, exclusive of rolling, was Rs. 1,06,082, or about Rs. 2,914 a mile as against Rs. 2,500 in 1889-90. The number of squares steam-rolled was 104,092 and the cost, inclusive of repairs to the roller, was Rs. 6,434 against Rs. 3,934 in 1889-90. Repairs—Communications.

722 feet of wall on the south side of the People's Park were built at a cost of Rs. 1,112 and several smaller works, such as repairing pumping stations, latrines, &c., were executed. Buildings.

Drainage. The chief drainage works were the rebuilding of 863 feet of the old arch of Triplicane main drain and of 130 feet of the Rāyapuram main drain.

Water-supply. On the 1st April 1890 the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 41·39 feet and at 37·89 on the 31st March 1891. On the 1st June 1890 the level of the lake fell to 38·25, when arrangements for pumping were made, but timely rain-fall and a supply from the Sholavaram lake rendered pumping unnecessary. The quantity of water supplied was 334,579·842 cubic feet, or 16 gallons per head for an estimated population of 350,000 within the water-supply area. The water from Red Hills lake, taken in 5 different places, was, on chemical examination, proved to be bad in every case. 820 new services were laid by the licensed plumbers during the year and 825 existing services were extended. 6 meters were fixed to private services. The rate for water supplied for non-domestic purposes was, as in the previous year, As. 4 per 1,000 gallons.

Miscellaneous. The work of restoring the banks of the Cooum was not carried out, as the larger question of improving the Cooum was under the consideration of Government.

Education. The amount disbursed in the form of results grants to poor schools imparting elementary education was Rs. 9,040, against Rs. 8,781 in the preceding year. Including the cost of establishment, the total amount spent on education amounted to Rs. 10,180. At the close of the year there were 24 secondary schools with 2,790 pupils and 193 primary schools with 8,366 pupils, against 22 secondary schools with 2,425 pupils and 162 primary schools with 7,436 pupils on the 31st March 1890. The number of unpassed teachers was still large.

Hospitals and dispensaries. During the year there were 887 in-patients and 23,697 out-patients treated in the Triplicane Hospital, against 820 and 23,074 in the previous year. For the upkeep of this hospital Rs. 10,145 were expended, exclusive of building charges, against Rs. 8,688 in the preceding year. The increase was due to a larger expenditure under European medicine charges caused by an increase in the average daily sick. The cost of the Black Town Dispensary was Rs. 5,964 against Rs. 3,973. The number of patients treated was 22,513 against 21,736. The usual contribution of Rs. 70,000 was given on account of hospitals during the year, and Rs. 1,346 were also contributed on account of the Medical College as against Rs. 1,772 in 1889-90. The St. Thomé Dispensary received the usual monthly grant of Rs. 50 and the annual grant of Rs. 200 for the purchase of medicines. The number of patients treated amounted to 10,116 against 9,754 in the previous year.

Vaccination. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 24,768 as against 24,502 in 1889-90. Of these, 24,085 cases were successful, or a percentage of 97·24 against 95·92 in 1889-90. The number of infants vaccinated under one year of age was 15,709 against 15,620 in the previous year, and of these, 15,544 cases or 99·64 per cent. were successful. The expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 10,719. The cost of each successful case was As. 6·6 against As. 7-5½ in the previous year.

Public health —Births. During the year under review, 17,569 births were registered against 16,349 in the preceding year, giving an annual ratio of 44·0 against 40·9 per mille.

Deaths. The total number of deaths was 17,194 against 17,086, giving a ratio of 43·1 against 42·8 per mille. The average rate of mortality in the past decade was 39·8. The numbers of deaths from small-pox and cholera during the year were 78 and 744, respectively, against 45 and 182 in 1889-90.

Conservancy. The actual expenditure incurred for the conservancy of the city amounted to Rs. 3,46,881, against Rs. 3,33,125 in the preceding year. The number of coolies employed was 1,811, bullocks 932, carts 660 and trollies 8. The conservancy coolies were for the first time employed and paid directly by the Municipality—an improvement on the old contract system. Contracts for supplying bullocks and carts were given out to one contractor for each depôt, an arrangement which removed the divided responsibility of the old system of two separate contracts, one for the bullocks and one for the carts.

Sewage farms. A sum of Rs. 9,070 was realized from the sewage farms during the year.

Lighting.

The system of lighting the city was the same as in the previous year and was carried out at the same rates; 156 more lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 3,735 on the 31st March 1891.

Repayment of debt.

The following statement shows the progress made towards the liquidation of loans and the forming of Sinking Funds for the same:—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1890.		Receipts during 1890-91.		Total.		Payments during 1890-91.		Balance on 31st March 1891.	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-works loan of 1869-72	34,36,000	6,03,800	80	27,500	29,057	6,31,300	29,057	...	29,373	6,31,100	94
Drainage loan of 1870	29,900	4,700	71	300	377	5,000	448	...	322	4,700	26
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	7,50,000	46,100	82	6,000	8,671	52,100	8,753	...	8,242	52,100	11
Black Town drainage loan of 1882	1,00,000	19,500	5	2,800	2,745	21,300	2,750	...	2,709	21,300	18
Do. do. 1884	2,00,000	44,400	66	7,700	6,837	57,100	6,873	...	6,822	57,100	44
Do. do. 1885	2,00,000	25,700	63	6,900	7,193	32,600	7,256	...	7,201	32,600	57
Do. do. 1887	1,00,000	2,000	66	700	719	2,700	785	...	732	2,700	54
Do. do. 1888	1,50,000	9,000	47	1,500	1,670	3,500	1,717	...	1,657	3,000	60
Do. do. 1889	1,50,000	1,000	8	900	1,052	1,900	1,060	...	957	1,900	81
Water-works loan of 1889	30,000	100	39	200	146	300	175	...	185	300	29
Black Town drainage loan of 1890	30,000	...	...	300	300	300	300	...	300	300	11
	38,79,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	7,49,800	430	54,900	57,720	8,04,400	57,056	...	57,156	8,04,400	305

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1890-91.)

General.

On the 31st March 1891 the number of clergy in the Diocese of Madras was 268, or less by 1 than the number returned last year. Of these, 40 were Government chaplains, 22 were European or Eurasian clergy employed in education or ministering to European congregations or retired, 1 was a retired Bishop, 40 were European missionaries, 160 were Native clergy with spiritual or educational charges and 5 were otherwise employed or retired. There were 2 retirements and 4 deaths, and 4 Native clergymen were serving in other dioceses. 7 chaplains and 4 missionaries were absent on furlough on the 31st March 1891. 1 chaplain was employed the whole year on duty in Burma and 1 for half the year under the Government of the Punjab. The new appointments numbered 9, of which 5 were those of Native clergymen.

Ordinations.

2 Europeans and 5 Native Christians were ordained Deacons, and 7 Native Deacons were ordained Priests.

Confirmations.

The number of persons confirmed in the year was 1,478, of whom 372 were Europeans and Eurasians and the rest Natives.

Consecrations.

1 cemetery was consecrated, viz., an addition to that of St. George's Cathedral.

Visitation.

The Bishop visited 9 districts though he was absent on furlough for six months, leaving the Archdeacon in charge of the Diocese.

Voluntary contributions.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians amounted to Rs. 1,29,476. Compared with last year, there was a slight decrease. At the close of the official year there were 75 clergymen ministering to European and Eurasian congregations, 14 with a Government grant and 1 without.

STATIONERY DEPOT. (1890-91.)

Receipts and value of stock.

A statement showing the results of the year compared with those of 1889-90 is subjoined :—

——	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	4,51,370	4,51,428
Do. of receipts during the year	5,04,009	4,38,034
Total ...	9,55,379	8,89,462
Value of issues during the year	5,03,951	4,48,746
Balance at the end of the year	4,51,428	4,40,706

The decrease in the receipts occurred under the following heads :—(*a*) value of stores obtained from the Secretary of State for India, (*b*) value of stores obtained from other departments, (*c*) value of stores by adjustments in accounts, &c., (*d*) value of stores adjusted on account of the variation of rates.

Issues.

The total number of indents received during the year was 992 against 935 in 1889-90; of these, 247 were supplemental indents. Indents were received for the first time from the Census department. The following statement shows the value of stationery supplied to each department during 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

——	1889-90.	1890-91.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal and Telegraph departments	6,394	7,067
Mysore Residency	545	80
Regiments of other Presidencies in Upper Burma ...	103	64
Census department	...	4,444
Total ...	7,042	11,601
Provincial.		
Departments (Land Revenue)	1,54,816	1,32,985
Madras Revenue Survey	9,955	17,344
Salt and Abkári department	11,737	11,500
Stamp department	449	299
Collector of Sea Customs, Madras	448	432
Forest department	4,865	7,862
Registration department	20,972	24,886
General Administration—Secretariat, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Accountant-General, &c.	15,983	15,066
Law and justice	20,938	20,558
Jails	1,202	1,964
Police	16,465	14,409
Educational department	6,385	2,228
Ecclesiastical department	149	353
Medical, Civil	2,220	3,061
Political	312	325
Scientific and other minor departments	1,119	1,320
Stationery and printing	47,366	31,120
Public Works department, Civil	15,984	20,600
Army and Military department	32,156	33,444
Commissioner of Coorg	5,825	10,639
Port funds	1,153	825
Total ...	2,87,809	3,50,289

The decrease in issues occurred under the following heads :—(*a*) adjustments with reference to stock-taking and transfer of heads, (*b*) adjustments on account of variation of rates.

Substitution of country for European articles.

The net saving effected by the substitution of country for European articles was Rs. 14,845 against Rs. 45,669 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction in the quantities of the several classes of stationery obtained in 1890-91.

Cash account.

The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 31,287 and the charges to Rs. 2,43,221, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 22,148 and Rs. 2,68,304 respectively.

The total consumption during 1889-90 was less than in 1888-89, except in the cases of writing paper, cartridge paper, fuchsine and red sealing-wax, the increase in these being reams 673, reams 81, 5 oz. and 243 lbs., respectively. Consumption.

The operations of the department were conducted with greater judgment and care than in the past. Large savings were effected, and the quantity of very old stock was greatly reduced. General.

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1890-91.)

The cash realizations amounted to Rs. 27,545 and the adjustments to Rs. 25,752, making a total receipt of Rs. 53,297 against Rs. 47,890 in 1889-90. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 2,11,000, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,31,755 against Rs. 2,13,747* in the previous year, the increased expenditure being under establishment (Rs. 6,000), overtime (Rs. 1,300), materials (Rs. 3,300), and Public Works Workshop charges for engine-room (Rs. 8,600). There was a decrease in the sales and issues to public offices of Acts and other publications. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 2,38,231. The value of the materials received from England was Rs. 4,569, against Rs. 5,407 in the preceding year, while there was a reduction in the quantity of stores received from Rs. 52,677 to Rs. 36,276. Accounts.

With the exception of the printing of the census enumeration books, the work done during the year was of the usual description. Progress was made with the Vol. II, part I, of Dr. Hultzsch's "South Indian Inscriptions," which was near completion at the end of the year. Mr. Rees's "Tours in India" and the Minutes, Speeches, &c., of H. E. Lord Connemera were printed. The expenditure for printing and binding and paper for the third volume of the Manual of Administration was Rs. 7,629, bringing the total cost to Rs. 48,188. The value of the work printed was Rs. 2,22,758 against Rs. 2,18,017 in the previous year. The matter set up and re-made up during the year is shown below:— Printing.

—	1890-91.	1889-90.	Difference.
Government Press—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	161,199	153,576	+ 7,623
Re-made up pages	12,255	10,217	+ 2,038
Impressions struck off	20,079,904	21,266,566	- 1,192,762
Penitentiary Branch—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	6,245	5,502	+ 743
Impressions struck off	27,975,622	60,298,125	- 32,322,503

At the Government Press, the reduction of 1,192,762 impressions arose from a change in the method of counting the impressions and from the reduced issue of Acts and Bills to district officers. The decrease at the Penitentiary Branch was due partly to the above reasons, and partly to a more careful scrutiny of the balance of forms on hand prior to indenting. The cost per page at the Government Press was 2 pies more than last year and 11 pies more at the Penitentiary Branch. The cost per 1,000 impressions rose in both branches from Rs. 1-2-2 and As. 4-2 to Rs. 1-5-3 and As. 8-7, respectively. Steam-power for driving the printing machines was used for the first time in October 1890.

The value of the binding done was Rs. 24,839. Binding.

During the year a fourth type-casting machine was added and 2 more were ordered. The outturn consisted of 5,117 lbs. of English types, 915 lbs. of vernacular types, 8,367 lbs. of quadrats, 8,573 lbs. of leads, 1,667 lbs. of quotations and 1,105 lbs. of stereotype plates. 1 type mould, 202 punches and 147 matrices were also made. 25,745 lbs. of metal were cast. The value of the types cast was Rs. 10,209. Type-foundry.

* Correct figure; in last year's report an excessive charge was debited to the Penitentiary Branch.

Miscellaneous.

On the 31st March 1891 there were in all 852 employés. The average monthly earnings of the compositors were Rs. 15-5-3 at the Government Press and Rs. 11-12-0 at the Penitentiary Branch; in 1889-90 the averages were Rs. 15-13-5 and Rs. 10-3-4, respectively. The average daily attendance of prisoners was 162 adults and 4 juveniles against 177 and 9 employed in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The value of all the work done and the expenditure is compared below with that of the year before:—

Expenditure.	1890-91.	1889-90.	* Value of work done.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Government Press.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Printing	1,80,767 3 1	1,74,626 4 5	To value of printing work done.	1,99,888 9 0	1,93,501 4 5
Binding	14,673 13 4	14,622 11 7	To value of binding work done.	15,882 8 11	14,214 11 7
Type-foundry	8,667 6 8	7,624 5 1	To value of types, &c., cast.	10,309 4 8	8,480 13 2
Miscellaneous	20,891 15 6	21,253 8 1			
Penitentiary Branch.					
Printing	22,869 14 0	24,516 2 0	To value of printing work done.	22,869 14 0	24,516 2 0
Binding	8,956 13 7	7,805 14 6	To value of binding work done.	8,956 13 7	7,805 14 6
Total ...	2,57,807 2 2	2,50,908 14 8	Total ...	2,57,807 2 2	2,50,908 14 8

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1890.)

Receipts, disbursements and outturn.

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1890 are compared with those of 1889 below:—

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	6,462	2,02,926	2,02,398	1,28,426
1890	7,011	1,79,047	1,74,721	1,66,710

Of the net outturn, Rs. 54,850 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The value of stock increased by Rs. 34,451. There were 18 apprentices at the beginning of 1890 and 20 at its close.

Branch accounts.

The net outturn, receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund Branch are compared below with those of 1889.

Years.	Outturn.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing cash balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	18,979	17,216	14,803	4,093
1890	20,172	19,057	21,001	2,329

The balance outturn uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,805.

* The value of work done is calculated with reference to the method prescribed in G.O., 27th February 1890, No. 155, Public.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1890-91.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	7,856	1,263	4,219	7,915	1,776	2,456
Vizagapatam	5,151	1,315	2,547	5,965	4,409	2,581
Godavari	7,489	2,022	3,559	7,198	3,186	2,909
Kistna	4,789	1,779	5,346	4,742	2,258	2,646
Nellore	6,402	636	4,380	9,205	732	3,725
Cuddapah	6,974	1,278	2,121	6,438	796	2,441
Anantapur	6,287	1,519	3,509	5,181	1,477	2,695
Bellary	9,005	1,501	3,509	8,017	1,369	2,619
Kurnool	9,184	2,005	3,089	9,616	2,400	2,786
Chingleput	4,310	1,291	2,983	5,247	1,418	2,317
North Arcot	8,912	2,243	4,657	9,782	2,350	3,524
South Arcot	8,238	1,979	3,472	8,346	1,601	2,553
Tanjore	13,826	2,921	6,123	11,523	2,186	4,302
Trichinopoly	7,049	951	2,900	7,094	1,394	3,524
Madura	7,627	2,564	3,833	9,477	2,726	3,827
Tinnevelly	8,186	3,023	3,550	8,060	3,180	2,335
Coimbatore	8,537	2,109	4,567	7,990	1,945	3,231
Nilgiris	2,926	961	2,706	2,734	991	2,107
Salem	6,447	1,409	3,129	11,435	1,495	3,160
South Canara	7,226	1,559	3,693	6,469	1,977	2,491
Malabar	12,067	2,104	4,852	11,014	1,157	3,824
Total ...	1,56,493	36,393	79,980	1,61,589	39,437	68,043

The value of work turned out during the year showed an increase of Rs. 3,096 over the figures of last year. The increase was chiefly due to the printing of census lists and of monthly reviews by Collectors of work turned out in the subordinate offices. There was a net increase of Rs. 1,044 in the receipts. The charges showed a decrease of Rs. 16,937, which was mainly due to the expenditure incurred on service postage labels having been debited to Land Revenue under G.O., No. 157 F., dated 28th February 1890, and to the non-purchase of press materials in certain districts.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1890.)

The analytical work done by the Chemical Examiner in 1890 is compared below with that performed in 1889 :—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
A.—Medico-legal Investigations.				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	116	136	609	607
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	54	68	151	191
Blood stains, &c.	33	29	99	84
Seminal stains	3	2	5	3
Total ...	206	235	864	885
B.—Miscellaneous Analyses.				
For Government departments and Municipalities	855	770	855	770
For private parties and firms	30	34	30	34
Total ...	885	804	885	804
Grand total ...	1,091	1,039	1,749	1,689

* The difference between the figures now furnished in this column and those in the corresponding column of the previous year's statement is due to the inclusion in this statement of certain items of charges which were erroneously omitted in the statement for last year.

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

The number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined was as follows:—

Year.	A. Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			B. Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.			Total.		
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1889 ...	101	69	68·32	35	21	60	136	90	66·18
1890 ...	92	66	71·74	24	10	41·6	116	76	65·52

Of the 76 cases in which poison was detected, inorganic poisons were found in 59 and organic in 17. During the year under review, there were 10 more cases in which inorganic poisons were used than in 1889, and the total number of cases was greater than in any of the four preceding years. Arsenic was, as usual, more largely employed than any other poison. The total number of ascertained deaths from the effects of poison was 54, or 1 more than in 1889 and 16 more than in 1888. 47 deaths were due to inorganic and 7 to organic poisons, as against 25 and 28, the corresponding figures for 1889. The number of cases of suspected cattle poisoning examined was 54, or 14 less than in 1889. Poison was detected in 45 cases, and arsenic was the agent used in no less than 43 of these. 33 cases of blood stains were examined, and blood was detected in 27. 3 cases of spermatic stains were examined, and semen was detected in 1.

Miscellaneous analyses.

The principal work under this head was the examination of salt for the Board of Revenue, of kerosine oil and methylated spirit for the Collector of Sea Customs, of malt liquor for the Commissariat department, and of water for Government, municipalities and private parties. An examination was also made of several samples of ragi and cholum forwarded in connection with an outbreak of poisoning by ergotism; it resulted in the discovery of patches of ergot on many of the grains.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1890-91.)

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1891 is compared below with the number on the 1st April 1890. The appointments include those of two Statutory Civilians:—

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Rs. 250 and less	29,259	29,184	5,620	5,605	19·2	19·2	
„ 250 to 500	3,225	3,537	199	213	6·2	6·0	+ ·1
„ 500 to 1,000	1,940	2,014	88	98	4·5	4·9	+ ·4
„ 1,000 to 2,500	1,091	1,104	45	43	4·1	3·9	− ·2
„ 2,500 to 5,000	276	267	11	12	3·9	4·0	+ ·1
„ 5,000 to 10,000	186	203	2	3	1·0	1·5	+ ·5
Total ...	36,078	36,449	5,959	5,974	16·57	16·39	− ·18

The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 6·2, while the percentage of Muhammadans employed to the total number of employés was as high as 16·4 per cent. Out of the 5,974 employed, 5,046 held appointments in the Police department against 5,062 in the previous year. 57 Muhammadans were admitted to various branches of the superior service during the year.

CENSUS. 1891.

General. A census of the population of the Madras Presidency was taken on the night of the 26th February in connection with the general synchronous census of India. Previous enumerations have in this Presidency been made in the morning, but on this occasion the census was taken at night except in hill and forest tracts and the Malabar district. It was carried out successfully and without any opposition on the part of the people.

Staff. The greater part of the enormous enumerating staff was non-official, many private persons having given their services gratuitously. As far as possible the supervising officers were public servants, but in many districts they had to be largely supplemented by non-officials.

Preliminary results. Statements showing the total population by sexes were compiled by the enumerating agency and the district staff immediately after the census and the approximate total population of the Presidency and the number of occupied houses were known on the 18th March 1891. The figures were subsequently compiled in the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, and it was found that the population given by the first rough calculations was 24,237, or 0·068 per cent. below the correct number. But excluding the Agency tracts the difference was only 9,615, or 0·028 per cent., and a considerable portion of this was due to the omission of population for which returns were not received until after the first totals were compiled.

Rate of increase of population. Excluding feudatory States, the population in which was 3,700,622, the total enumerated population of the Presidency was 35,630,440, which is 4,803,327, or 15·58 per cent., more than the population returned at the census of 1881. The rate of increase was above the average in the following districts:—Bellary (24·74 per cent.), Salem (23·21), Coimbatore (20·94), Kurnool (20·52), Madura (20·28), Nellore (19·96), Kistna (19·83), North Arcot (19·62), South Arcot (19·12), Anantapur (17·20), Chingleput (15·85) and Godávari (15·22). The very slight advance (4·56 per cent.) in the population of Tanjore may be ascribed in part to the extensive emigration from that district. The emigration by sea alone since the census of 1881 gives a net loss of 97,237 persons, and in addition to this there must have been considerable emigration by land. The comparatively low rate of increase in Ganjam (5·98) was also no doubt largely due to emigration, to which a great impulse was given by the recent famine. Vizagapatam (5·55) also lost a number of its people through the emigration of the labouring classes to Burmah. The high rate of increase in the Agency tracts (24·17) is probably due in part to the enumeration having been more complete than in 1881. This view is supported by the fact that the number of females to 1,000 males has risen from 932 to 950.

Relative increase of sexes. The increase in numbers was higher in proportion among females than among males, and the number of the former to 1,000 of the latter advanced from 1,020 to 1,022. The proportion varied from 1,090 females to 1,000 males in Tanjore to 777 per thousand in Nílgiris. The parts of the Presidency in which the males outnumber the females were much the same as in 1881.

The population was distributed as follows according to religions:—

Distribution of population according to religion.

——	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Increase per cent.
Hindus	31,806,245	15,813,216	15,185,029	15·22
Muhammadans	2,250,986	1,111,114	1,139,272	17·38
Christians	865,528	427,541	438,287	23·70
Animists	472,806	244,666	228,122	
Jains	27,425	14,132	13,293	9·87
Others	1,543	1,340	205	−20·40
Not stated	14,509	7,666	6,837	922·06
Total ...	35,630,440	17,619,395	18,011,045	15·58

The last column shows the rate of increase since 1881, and for the purpose of the comparison those now returned as holding Animistic tenets—for the most part hill tribes—have been included among Hindus as they were all shown as followers

of that religion in 1881. The rate of increase among Christians was comparatively high, and, there was a very large advance in their numbers in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, South Arcot and Madura. In Tinnevelly on the other hand, where Christians are most numerous, their numbers rose by only 3·56 per cent. The great increase in the number of persons who did not return their religion is due to the fact that in 1881 every person in the Agency tracts who did not return any other religion was treated as a Hindu. Excluding the Agency tracts, religion was left un-returned in only 787 cases as compared with 1,419 in 1881.

Number of occupied houses.

The number of occupied houses was 6,705,517 as against 5,644,333 in 1881; there was thus an increase of 1,061,184, or 18·80 per cent. The number of persons to each occupied house was 5·31, the figure for 1881 being 5·46. The area of the Presidency according to the latest returns of the Survey Department is 141,193 square miles, so that there were 252 persons to the square mile, or 34 more than in 1881. The number of occupied houses to the square mile was 47·5.

Miscellaneous.

A noticeable feature among the results of the census is the decline that has taken place in the number of blind, insane, and those suffering from leprosy. There was, on the other hand, a very large increase in the number of deaf-mutes. The figures relating to the 1881 census used for comparison throughout this article differ from those contained in the tables relating to that census, as revision was necessary on account of the transfers of area and population that have occurred since 1881. Moreover, in the census returns of 1881 the States of Banganapalle and Sandúr were treated as parts of Kurnool and Bellary, respectively, while at the recent census they have been shown separately; there have been many transfers from one district to another, but only one to a different Province (Bengal); by this the Ganjam district lost 51 males and 54 females. The total population of the Presidency in 1881 as now given is, therefore, less than that shown in the Census Report and Tables of that year by these 105 persons and the populations of Banganapalle and Sandúr.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Character of the surface.*

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.			Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	Bellary District.			
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of Hill ranges in the district is 412 square miles. The chief of them are:—			
		Sq. miles.	Greatest elevation in feet.	
	1. Sandur hills	142	3,250	Sandur State—Native territory.
	2. Kanchi hills	90	2,133	Hospet taluk—British territory. Kanchi taluk—British territory.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is 2,585 square miles—			
		Sq. miles.		
	1. Adoni	630		
	2. Alur	662		
	3. Bellary	330		
	4. Hospet	426		British territory.
	5. Harlapalahalli	350		
	6. Kudligi	298		
	7. Rayadrug	161		
	8. Harpanahalli	469		
	9. Sandur	46		Native territory.
	Total	2,585		
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 400 square miles in—			
		Sq. miles.		
	Adoni taluk	37		
	Alur do.	4		
	Bellary do.	31		
	Hospet do.	62		British territory.
	Kudligi taluk	63		
	Harlapalahalli taluk	19		
	Rayadrug do.	79		
	Harpanahalli do.	61		
	Sandur State	54		Native territory.
	Total	400		
4. Rivers	The Tungabhadra forms the boundary between the Bellary district on the one side and the Nizam's dominions and Bombay Presidency on the other for a length of about 200 miles and then enters the Kurnool district.			British territory.
	Its tributary the Hagari enters the district from Mysore and flows north through the Rayadrug and Bellary talukas and then north-west along the western boundary of the Alur and Adoni talukas into the Tungabhadra.			
	Length of course through the district 102 miles.			
5. Canals	*Nil.*			
6. Lakes	*Nil.*			
7. Marshes	*Nil.*			

NOTE.—For similar information regarding the character of the surface of the districts of Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Madras, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Tanjore—*vide* Administration Report for 1871-72; of the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Madura, South Arcot and Nilgiris—*vide* Administration Report for 1867-68; of the district of Vizagapatam—*vide* Administration Report for 1866-69; and of the district of Tanjore—*vide* Administration Report for 1865-66.

(2)—*Climate for the year* 1890.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	
Amini Divi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Records not received.
Bangalore	8·37	13·10	16·41	44·08	96·4	69·2	99·8	64·8	83·7	64·0	89·3	62·3	79·5	59·3	82·2	51·4	5	6	5	
Bellary	2·75	8·39	9·93	32·16	101·7	70·7	106·7	67·0	88·7	74·1	96·3	70·7	86·1	62·7	90·7	55·6	3	5	4	
Cochin	14·30	64·46	14·93	52·90	86·8	77·3	93·4	73·8	82·6	72·5	86·2	69·7	88·5	73·1	91·7	67·2	5	7	4	
Coimbatore	6·80	8·25	6·85	16·83	94·3	72·6	96·8	66·9	87·1	69·5	92·3	66·1	86·4	65·7	91·9	59·6	4	6	5	
Cuddapah	1·70	21·39	7·92	30·71	106·9	83·1	109·7	70·9	94·6	76·9	100·9	73·2	87·7	69·4	93·9	59·8	1	7	4	
Karoorul	2·15	29·26	7·11	37·52	104·2	80·6	111·0	69·8	89·5	72·4	94·5	69·9	87·5	69·4	91·0	59·2	1	6	3	
Madras	6·52	18·20	9·22	37·90	101·5	83·0	106·0	76·5	92·7	79·6	99·2	77·4	86·6	69·3	89·0	62·9	2	7	5	
Madura	7·13	17·38	13·93	39·76	103·9	78·4	108·5	71·9	94·7	74·7	99·4	71·5	87·8	70·3	89·8	64·7	2	5	5	
Mangalore	7·99	74·97	6·78	89·74	89·6	77·9	91·4	71·9	83·6	74·8	90·8	70·5	89·0	70·7	92·5	66·0	4	6	2	
Masulipatam	...	19·45	13·47	32·92	103·8	83·6	113·7	69·1	90·7	77·7	99·7	72·1	84·5	69·4	93·5	64·7	3	8	4	
Mysore	10·73	34·13	12·74	107·61	81·6	64·5	87·9	61·5	69·4	59·5	74·5	54·5	77·0	56·3	82·6	51·3	5	9	7	
Nagapatam	4·93	13·18	20·49	40·74	98·7	80·3	104·1	73·7	91·0	76·4	97·1	71·7	85·6	72·5	89·9	66·7	4	6	7	
Rajahmundry	6·68	33·06	9·11	43·93	100·1	82·8	113·6	72·1	89·0	79·1	93·5	72·1	87·7	69·3	90·0	62·8	4	7	3	
Salem	7·18	15·46	7·93	31·46	100·1	73·2	106·1	68·5	91·7	72·3	98·3	69·9	89·4	69·4	91·9	59·4	4	6	5	
Secunderabad	1·96	20·40	2·65	24·01	103·6	80·9	109·9	68·5	94·8	76·7	97·4	69·9	84·0	67·9	89·1	59·7	1	8	5	
Trichinopoly	2·42	12·25	10·90	34·67	104·9	79·5	109·0	71·9	96·6	77·9	101·1	75·1	89·1	69·6	91·7	61·7	4	7	5	
Wellington	14·71	73·79	13·24	87·95	77·4	57·9	80·2	54·7	71·3	56·4	76·1	52·5	67·4	47·1	71·7	41·2	4	8	6	

[CHAPTER I.

(14)

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(3).—*Native States for the year* 1890-91.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in coin or money.	Population according to the census taken in 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or tax.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance	In money, Rs. 8,70,652 per annum.	2,557,736	Rs. 78,46,284	1,260 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers, and band not included.	None	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, tea, jacks, tapioca and yams. Rice, horse-gram, cow-gram, dholl, gingelly and laurel-nut. Teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton-cloths and coir, pottery, coir-yarn, coir-rope and coir-matting. No mines are regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	Do. do.	In money Rs. 2,60,000.	762,998	Rs. 17,39,852-5-6	325 men	None	Paddy, cocoanut, sulfur, pepper, timber, cardamoms, areca-nut, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir-yarn, coir-mats, and grass mats.
3. Pudukota	Feudatory	None	323,926	Rs. 16,00,000 inclusive of jagir, devasthanam and other alienated villages, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 3,00,000.	137 men	None	Paddy. Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi of red-ochre and iron, besides granite.
4. Ramnaspalle	In subsidiary alliance	None	38,496	Rs. 2,56,620	None	None	"Jonna" (Holcus sorghum), "sazze" (Holcus spicatus), "korra" (Panicum Italicum), "arika" (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, mustard, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware and small diamond mines.
5. Sandur	Feudatory	None	11,369	Rs. 40,230	None	None	Chokam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery and betel-leaves.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—*continued.*

(4)—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year 1890-91.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has usual authorities adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Maharaja Sri Rama Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. *Family Name.*—Virapdhatha Swarupam.	The Maharaja	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Wharnma Perumal. *Religion.*—Hindooism.	35	...	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting vests in perpetuity the line.	Descent in the female line.	All these mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
	The Rania Bala (nephew)		32	...	Private life.				
	The 1st Prince (do.)		31	...	Do.				
	The 2nd do. (do.)		19	...	Do.				
	Marthanda Varma (Bachelor of Arts).								
2. COCHIN STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Venkatesa Varma of Perumpadappa Swarupam.	Sajah	*Caste.*—Kshetrya *Religion.*—Hindooism.	44	Private tuition in English, Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sanad authorising adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family according to the Malabar law.	Has male heirs.	
3. PUDUKOTA.									
Name.—His Highness Sri Brihadambika Dia. Raja Marthanda Bhairava Tondaman Bahadur, Pudukota State, Tondaman family.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar *Religion.*—Hindooism, Siva sect.	11	Is being educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. F. Crumley, B.A., Trinity College).	Being a minor, the young Raja is being educated and trained up, the state being administered by a Regent.	Has sanad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.	
Principal male member of the Raja's family.—Balambramania Rajamamiya Tondaman; cousin of His Highness the Raja.	Has a zamin which has descended to him from his father, the Raja's late paternal uncle.	Do. ...	28	Was educated in the College, Madras; has matriculated.	Zamindar ...	...	...	Has two sons.	
4. BANGANAPALLE.									
Sayid Fath 'Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Sayid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle ...	Musalman Shia sect.	40	By private tutor ...	In administering his state.	Has male issue; nearest relative is taken for the state.	Yes ...	Has three sons.	Vide col. 1.

Sayid Morteza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab ...	Do. do. ...	35	Do. ...	Reading ...	...	...	...	...	
Sayid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, first son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	17	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	
Sayid Asad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, second son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	11	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	
Sayid Hosain 'Ali Khan Bahadur, third son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	4 yrs. 8 mths.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	
5. SATARA.										
Ramchandra Vithal Rao Sahib Ghorepanday, descended from Mahdi Rao Ghorepanday, an officer in the army of the Rajapur state.	Raja	Mahratta	41	Privately ...	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sanad.	Yes ...	None.		
Mahdi Rao Ghorepanday alias Balla Sahib Ghorepanday.	Brother to the Raja ...	Do. ...	34	Do. ...	Police Superintendent.	...	...	None.		

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam	Civil	District Judge	1	8,349	1,893,813	Berhampore 24,048	6,098
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	6				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	5				
		Hill Munsifs	6				
Vizagapatam	Civil	District Judge	1	16,992	2,709,464	Vizagapatam 32,046	12,962
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	20				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	10				
Godavari	Civil	District Judge	1	7,807	2,078,324	Cocanada 40,813	2,612
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	12				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	4				
Kistna	Civil	District Judge	1	8,207	1,933,736	Masulipatam 36,949	1,949
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore	Civil	District Judge	1	8,761	1,461,861	Nellore 20,256	1,201
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	10				
Cuddapah	Civil	District Judge	1	8,736	1,308,837	Cuddapah 17,376	1,540
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	5,379	797,552	Anantapur 6,924	908
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	7				
Bellary	Civil	District Judge	1	6,415	966,927	Bellary 31,326	628
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	6				
Kurnool	Civil	District Judge	1	7,414	957,326	Kurnool 24,604	726
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	6				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.		Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.		Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
								Land.	Gross.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	District Magistrate	1	Civil	40	19·5				
	Divisional Magistrates	5	Criminal—						
	2nd-class Magistrates	10	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	91	28·2				
Civil 13	3rd-class Magistrates	—				1,004	6,56,771	14,15,180	17,73,460
Revenue 6	Special Magistrate (1st class).	1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	68	18·2				
	Special Magistrates (2nd div.).	1							
	Magisterial Bench (2nd div.).	—		68	21				
		30	Revenue	91	20·6				
			Civil (Agency)	40	19				
			Criminal—						
			(a) Divisional Magistrates.	57	21				
			(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	25	9				
	District Magistrate	1							
	Divisional Magistrates	6		82	21				
Civil 21	2nd-class Magistrates	22	Revenue	57	21				
Revenue 8	3rd-class Magistrates	3	Agency tracts—						
	Magisterial Benches	3	Civil	118	29				
	Special Magistrates	4	Criminal—						
		—	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	120	47				
		40	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	116	27				
			Revenue	120	47				
	District Magistrate	1	Civil	60	14				
	Divisional Magistrates	5	Do. (Agency)	90	19				
	2nd-class Magistrates	27	Criminal—						
	Agency Magistrates (first class). *	4	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	60	23				
	Agency Magistrate (2nd do.)	1							
Civil 12	Special Magistrate (1st class).	1	Do. (Agency).	76	30	1,113	14,37,702	46,30,198	51,04,904
Revenue 6	Do. (2nd do.)	1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	47	12				
	Do. (3rd do.)	1							
	Magisterial Benches	3		47	14				
		—	Do. Agency	80	24				
		44	Revenue	76	23				
			Do. (Agency).	76	26				
	District Magistrate	1	Civil	78	30				
	Divisional Magistrates	4	Criminal—						
	Other Magistrates (2nd class).	21	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	79	33				
	Do. (3rd do.)	3							
Civil 6	Magisterial Benches (2nd class).	2	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	32	12	1,310	1,30,625	40,94,995	42,75,125
Revenue 3	Special Magistrate (1st class).	1							
	Special Magistrates (3rd do.)	4		32	12				
		—	Revenue	79	33				
		47							
			Civil	100	37				
	District Magistrate	1	Criminal—						
	Divisional Magistrates	4	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	79	34				
	2nd-class Magistrates	25							
Civil 5	3rd-class Magistrates	4	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	30	10	1,121	6,61,351	27,34,818	31,99,547
Revenue 4	Magisterial Benches	1							
		—		30	10				
		34	Revenue	79	34				
	District Magistrate	1	Civil	80	25				
	Divisional Magistrates	4	Criminal—						
	2nd-class Magistrates	19	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	80	30				
Civil 5	3rd-class Magistrates	—				1,003	4,91,311	17,27,681	20,93,777
Revenue 3	Magisterial Bench (1st class).	1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	37	16				
		—							
		30	Revenue	80	30				
	District Magistrate	1	Civil	65	29				
	Divisional Magistrates	3	Criminal—						
	Special 1st-class Magistrate	1	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	63	27				
Civil 3	Other Magistrates (2nd class).	17				235	2,38,461	9,49,903	14,77,429
Revenue 4	Other Magistrate (3rd do.)	1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	40	12				
	Magisterial Bench	1							
		—		40	12				
		28	Revenue	63	27				
	District Magistrate	1	Civil	79	30				
	Divisional Magistrates	4	Criminal—						
	Other Magistrates (2nd class).	20	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	82	28				
Civil 4	Other Magistrate (3rd do.)	1				656	6,36,510	14,01,179	23,13,509
Revenue 4	Special Magistrates (3rd class).	1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	34	12				
	Magisterial Benches (2nd class)	3							
		—	Revenue	82	28				
		30							
	District Magistrate	1	Civil	79	27				
	Divisional Magistrates	4	Criminal—						
	2nd-class Magistrates	14	(a) Divisional Magistrates.	79	27				
	3rd-class Magistrates	2							
Civil 4	Special Magistrates (2nd class)	10	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	34	7	997	5,57,805	14,39,374	20,10,134
Revenue 3	Special Magistrates (3rd class)	1							
	Magisterial Bench	—		34	7				
		30	Revenue	79	27				

* Of the four Agency (2nd class) Magistrates, three exercise powers in the ordinary courts also.

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Madras.	Civil	Presidency Magistrates	1	29	452,518	Madras ... 452,518	21
	Criminal		1				
	Revenue		1				
Chingleput.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,842	1,197,332	Saidapet ... 5,702	2,673
		District Munsifs	3				
		Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Cantonment Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,696	2,178,326	Chittoor ... 9,963	3,734
		District Munsifs	3				
		District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal	Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,510	2,159,796	Cuddalore ... 41,551	3,394
		District Munsifs	3				
		District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal	Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	27				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
Tanjore.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,894	2,227,514	Tanjore ... 54,799	3,511
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	27				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,621	1,377,335	Trichinopoly ... 66,609	1,654
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil	District Judge	1	6,858	2,008,130	Madura ... 87,423	2,405
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Division	12				
Tinnevelly.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,707	1,917,634	Tinnevelly ... 34,708	1,621
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,860	1,806,452	Coimbatore ... 46,353	1,935
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	957	89,901	Ootacamund ... 10,607	46
		District Munsif	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrate	1				
		Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officer	1				
		Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,471	1,967,566	Salem ... 67,710	4,300
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	4				
		District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal	Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 0	Four	Civil ... 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates ... 5 Revenue ... 5	5 2·5 5	1,196	22,46,393	29,917	29,90,130
Civil ... 3 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 6 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class) ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... 5 28	Civil ... 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 75 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 25 Revenue ... 75	16 32 3 32	696	7,41,719	13,17,619	17,59,085
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 3	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 8 2nd-class Magistrates ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... 4 Special Magistrates (3rd class) ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... 6 48	Civil ... 30 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 50 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 20 Revenue ... 50	20 19 14 28	1,214	8,57,490	26,70,254	40,15,660
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 8 2nd-class Magistrates ... 29 3rd-class Magistrates ... 6 Special Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... — 38	Civil ... 60 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 64 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 27 Revenue ... 64	30 30 21 30	920	6,35,182	22,09,179	44,16,215
Civil ... 13 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 7 Other Magistrates (2nd class) ... 27 Do. (3rd do.) ... 1 Special Magistrates (1st do.) ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... 5 44	Civil ... 31 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 80 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue ... 80	11·7 22·5 9·1 22·5	1,216	14,30,228	46,56,224	67,87,262
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 7 2nd-class Magistrates ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... 7 32	Civil ... 45 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 46 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue ... 46	13 13 9·3 13	711	4,72,937	13,20,915	20,31,255
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 7 2nd-class Magistrates ... 20 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) ... 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) ... 2 34	Civil ... 77 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue ... 87	24 24 13 26	1,084	8,91,695	32,04,979	39,39,969
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 7 2nd-class Magistrates ... 20 3rd-class Magistrates ... 6 Special Magistrates (3rd class) ... 1 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) ... 4 39	Civil ... 50 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 50 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 20 Revenue ... 50	16 19 8 19	944	7,31,310	24,62,420	32,84,468
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 Other 3rd-class Magistrates ... 6 2nd-class Magistrates ... 2 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... 3 39	Civil ... 69 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 105 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue ... 105	22 19 9 26	870	10,60,206	26,45,715	36,31,207
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 3 3rd-class Magistrate ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) ... 1 Magisterial Bench ... 1 10	Civil ... 32 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 33 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 23 Revenue ... 33	10 14 13 14	180	2,26,630	1,40,942	4,91,251
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 4 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... 2 Special Magistrates ... 6 17	Civil ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates ... 60 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue ... 60	17 26 12 26	1,067	7,31,097	22,24,751	30,82,126

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil	District Judge	1				
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1	3,902	1,463,826	Mangalore 34,913	1,391
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	3				
Malabar.	Civil	District Judges	2				
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	19				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1	5,580	2,640,526	Calicut 66,078	492
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...		141,679	38,880,390	...	30,309

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census figures of 1901, the figures relative to Sandur, Bangnapalle and Pudukota have been excluded from these for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 4,302 and Rs. 192,70,515, respectively, for which distinctive particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 4,868; assessed taxes, Rs. 77,396; salt, Rs. 191,96,522; and stamps, Rs. 1,729. The salt revenue according to divisions was as shown below :—

Divisions.	Revenue. Rs.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjam)	14,27,599
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjam and Vizagapatam)	20,14,714
3. Masulipatam division (Kistkurnool and Kistna)	16,57,788
4. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	17,53,556
5. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	24,67,536
6. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	22,56,865
7. Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	22,73,399
8. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	1,10,672
9. Aroot	597
10. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	84
Total ...	191,87,025

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.		Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.		Average distance in miles to nearest or village from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
								Land.	Gross.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	District Magistrate ... 1		Civil ...	40	14				
	Divisional Magistrates ... 2		Criminal—						
	Sub-class Magistrates ... 13		(a) Divisional Magistrates.	67	27	240	3,39,710	12,76,674	13,13,617
Civil ... 6	3rd-class Magistrates ... 3								
Revenue 3	Magisterial Benches ... 2		(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	40	12				
	Special Magistrates (1st class). 3								
	Special Magistrates (2nd class). —								
	24		Revenue ...	66	21				
	District Magistrate ... 1		Civil ...	40	10				
	Divisional Magistrates ... 6		Criminal—						
	Sub-class Magistrates ... 39		(a) Divisional Magistrates.	129	44	1,395	13,18,277	18,01,398	21,23,130
Civil ... 25	3rd-class Magistrates ... 3								
Revenue 7	Magisterial Benches ... 2		(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	34	17				
	Special Magistrates (1st class) 4								
	Special Magistrates (2nd do.) 8								
	51		Revenue ...	129	48				
238	738					21,421	* 100,77,710	475,44,936	695,90,019

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of (1) Salt and Abkári Department, and (2) Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 13,42,808, and Rs. 71,90,304, respectively, for which only divisionwise particulars are available.

(1) *Salt and Abkári.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials.
	Rs.		Rs.
Balasore	10,201	Calicut	1,80,680
Chittoor (Port)	29,273	Anut	1,82,136
Do. (Madras)	30,858	Central office	92,852
Chicacole	1,16,114	Deputy Commissioners and establishment	23,214
Masulipatam	1,36,756	Madras town Abkári	18,500
Nellore	74,274		
Chingleput	1,39,791		
Nagapatam	1,66,442	Total ...	13,42,808
Tranvelly	1,15,587		

(2) *Public Works Department.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials.
Construction—	Rs.	Construction—*continued.*	Rs.
Architect	70,457	Tank Restoration Scheme	46,843
Bellary	46,746	Tinnevelly	46,291
Buckingham Canal	40,466	Trichinopoly	46,837
Chingleput	55,754	Trivandrum	60,825
Coimbatore	71,369	West Coast	60,300
Cuddapah	50,512	Workshops (Presidency)	11,776
Ganjam	40,961	Examiner's Division	1,929
Godavari, Central		Direction—	
Do. Eastern	73,425	Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle ...	26,660
Do. Western	61,424	Do. do. 2nd ,, ...	24,400
Godvada	39,122	Do. do. 3rd ,, ...	31,313
Kistna, Eastern	57,132	Do. do. 4th ,, ...	30,628
Do. Western	62,304	Do. do. 5th ,, ...	25,301
Kurnool	60,710	Do. do. 6th ,, ...	27,234
Madura	56,022	Do. do. Periyar ...	22,297
Negapatam	56,022	Tank Restoration Scheme	13,491
Nellore	66,273	Examiner's Division	599
Nilgiri		Secretary to Government, General Branch	1,13,304
North Arcot	61,564	Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	61,776
Periyar, No. 1	50,191	Accounts—	
Do. ,, 2	37,045	Examiner of Public Works Accounts ...	1,17,676
Presidency			
Rammad			
Rishikonda	52,528	Total ...	71,90,304
South Arcot	56,627		
Stores (Presidency)	14,559		
Tanjore	65,462		

D.—POPULATION.

(6)—*For the year 1890-91.*

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number per square mile.	Classification of population.						
				Adults (above fifteen years of age).		Children (under fifteen years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.						
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Not stated.	Hindus.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13a *	14 *	15 *	16 *	17 *	18
Ganjam			310,726	427,906	491,690	330,382	333,805	318	329	1,584,477	382	2,090	136	229	774	...	951	1,583,703
Vizagapatam			413,848	567,007	651,450	440,304	445,206	518	534	2,104,511	251	3,018	169	334	1,485	...	1,030	2,101,493
Godavari			507,067	551,393	599,920	429,959	399,600	311	364	1,981,645	402	8,021	310	403	6,308	...	1,000	1,973,624
Kistna			593,317	567,614	634,013	476,479	460,666	264	272	1,839,308	457	68,354	82	55	12,965	...	55,252	1,771,054
Nellore			373,809	409,840	464,618	360,382	362,744	363	366	1,460,736	197	47,126	32	310	11,260	...	35,524	1,413,610
Cuddapah			270,157	425,754	468,473	370,934	374,027	399	399	1,879,987	151	2,752	43	262	2,447	...	1,151	1,142,737
Anantapur			140,196	253,060	270,490	193,060	196,852	170	165	709,849	124	1,785	14	71	1,700	...	1,800	707,297
Bellary			170,027	313,217	373,275	173,444	167,642	127	124	1,027,829	151	2,305	32	51	2,221	...	1,800	1,025,524
Kurnool			172,045	267,468	297,427	146,451	141,088	126	114	852,674	100	20,732	63	1,000	19,669	...	1,800	831,942
Madras			60,173	146,115	151,589	76,043	73,462	60	56	447,325	1,304	39,779	5,000	12,000	22,479	14	1,800	398,067
Chingleput			177,304	345,778	338,217	229,309	226,132	93	103	1,139,632	400	15,077	1,000	1,114	11,864	...	112	1,001,378
North Arcot			347,492	674,136	676,782	476,193	474,374	255	251	2,301,991	293	3,524	113	146	3,265	...	1,800	2,045,579
South Arcot			314,344	650,262	663,774	445,974	446,264	144	170	2,166,611	417	19,944	61	200	18,679	...	5,434	2,040,679
Tanjore			406,395	756,097	743,775	493,004	497,233	74	83	2,490,114	691	50,971	160	627	73,830	...	1,864	2,052,300
Trichinopoly			240,816	406,714	451,359	312,756	307,405	119	127	1,478,717	479	70,461	127	371	69,203	...	5,031	1,764,925
Madura			346,314	703,624	695,149	459,859	460,324	204	208	2,319,364	571	100,401	179	927	94,401	...	780	2,147,207
Tinnevelly			421,918	566,289	619,259	502,994	503,161	179	212	1,816,093	536	145,963	135	839	139,710	...	5,279	1,674,130
Coimbatore			224,570	382,154	392,080	288,503	288,503	112	109	2,004,830	235	15,360	74	272	10,111	...	4,903	1,984,012
Nilgiris			21,299	17,745	20,749	12,361	12,649	8	5	69,201	104	11,025	1,008	1,013	5,402	2	374	69,564
Salem			441,961	771,356	814,307	604,101	604,662	159	160	1,962,591	261	18,408	180	440	16,787	...	100	1,962,409
North Canara			193,152	288,844	334,628	215,402	218,193	144	151	1,256,084	271	17,329	170	127	14,667	...	2,365	1,253,719
Malabar			417,961	727,940	814,319	547,419	552,449	290	313	2,762,503	422	47,491	1,338	1,324	39,173	...	10,655	2,752,347
Total			6,418,169	10,240,899	10,798,021	8,701,510	8,477,600	4,311	4,524	34,434,160	381	664,117	10,831	21,562	502,014	16	114,694	33,146,974
Bangalorepalle			2,459	13,303	11,399	5,903	5,900	3	1	50,490	150	57	...	...	5	...	...	28,344
Sandur			2,418	5,940	5,954	2,076	2,085	...	...	18,055	71	39	2	...	37	...	6	2,461
Pudukota			66,491	108,084	120,563	69,253	69,315	16	16	373,080	330	15,815	1	...	11,271	...	...	342,978
Total			70,369	124,376	141,476	76,582	76,826	19	17	441,625	272	15,949	3	...	11,313	...	6	393,783
Agency Tracts (Ganjam especially inclusive).			71,491	86,979	86,455	63,503	57,534	6,902	5,830	302,823	68	521	3	...	5	...	6	86,771
	Vizagapatam		1,50,693	108,416	100,804	120,504	110,666	113,153	108,714	852,951	66	339	4	2	5	...	1	630,101
	Godavari		32,340	32,610	30,710	23,152	20,136	9	8	137,157	42	442	5	3	9	2	3	125,045
Total			2,56,524	228,005	217,969	207,159	188,336	120,064	114,552	1,292,931	67	1,302	12	5	19	2	10	841,916
Grand Total			6,745,271	10,597,280	11,247,469	8,989,179	8,803,197	125,396	118,981	36,934,439	293	676,888	10,842	21,570	513,346	18	114,710	33,382,773

* The details of the Christian population according to the census of 1891 being not yet available, the figures of the census of 1881 are inserted in columns 13a to 17; the total in column 18 is that of the entire Christian population as enumerated in 1891.

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(6)—*For the year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—confessed.			Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of outpatients registered during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Mohammedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others including not stated.	Male actual workers.	Male non-actual workers.			
	19	20	21	22 *	23 *	24 *	25	26
Ganjam	5,441	9	46,974	270,988	466,495	1, Oriyah (748,904) ; 2, Telugu (402,544) ; 3, Savara (51,462) ; 4, Khond (39,544) ; 5, Hindustani (7,019).	13,555	5,754
Vizagapatam	21,555	11	58	413,725	461,384	1, Telugu (1,700,026) ; 2, Oriyah (47,480) ; 3, Khond (13,261) ; 4, Hindustani (12,158).	8,505	14,622
Godavari	20,955	41	18	422,459	510,856	1, Telugu (1,715,777) ; 2, Hindustani (30,216) ; 3, Khond (28,000).	554	
Kistna	108,067	14	144	336,340	444,542	1, Telugu (1,461,384) ; 2, Hindustani (79,500) ; 3, Yerukula (9,316) ; 4, Lambadi (3,903).	24	
Nellore	78,186	11	385	267,600	347,466	1, Telugu (1,141,394) ; 2, Hindustani (30,019) ; 3, Tamil (25,464).	4	
Cuddapah	78,186	29	23	270,401	395,556	1, Telugu (1,015,309) ; 2, Hindustani (78,000) ; 3, Canarese (9,077) ; 4, Yerukula (8,824).		
Kurnool	119,504	29	23	370,401	448,659	1, Telugu (930,654) ; 2, Canarese (309,711) ; 3, Hindustani (94,840).		
Anantapur	31,059	312	15	156,704	196,155	1, Telugu (11,401) ; 2, Tamil (11,401) ; 3, Lambadi (7,210).		
Bellary	83,779	1,468	12	178,400	199,132	1, Telugu (619,000) ; 2, Hindustani (60,527) ; 3, Canarese (8,133).	3,906	1,252
Karnool	1,414	39	6	143,125	198,340	1, Tamil (230,108) ; 2, Telugu (94,000) ; 3, Hindustani (46,410) ; 4, English (17,000).	3,906	
Madras	25,184	410	105	3,904	104,990	1, Tamil (336,271) ; 2, Telugu (321,454) ; 3, Hindustani (18,262) ; 4, Canarese (5,610).	984	
Chingleput	30,230	598	19	217,160	274,501	1, Tamil (567,000) ; 2, Telugu (153,840) ; 3, Hindustani (30,264) ; 4, Canarese (20,225) ; 5, Malayalam (11,002).	401	
North Arcot	96,258	9,130	11	445,535	605,991		380	519
South Arcot	59,667	3,053	18	472,130	633,012	1, Tamil (1,372,440) ; 2, Telugu (196,727) ; 3, Hindustani (30,344) ; 4, Canarese (11,566).	32,286	21,546
Tanjore	110,864	569	15	452,439	594,103	1, Tamil (1,967,220) ; 2, Telugu (65,620) ; 3, Persani (16,038) ; 4, Mahratti (14,422) ; 5, Hindustani (12,500) ; 6, Canarese (7,122).	393	
Trichinopoly	59,271	4	3	290,179	397,750	1, Tamil (1,617,159) ; 2, Telugu (146,063) ; 3, Canarese (26,756) ; 4, Hindustani (13,251).	10,567	10,309
Madura	109,144	81	67	401,355	541,371	1, Tamil (1,799,795) ; 2, Telugu (307,329) ; 3, Canarese (34,128) ; 4, Persani (16,016) ; 5, Hindustani (12,500).		
Tinnevelly	92,351	30	9	340,955	464,952	1, Tamil (1,436,767) ; 2, Telugu (253,944) ; 3, Canarese (13,460) ; 4, Hindustani (7,497).	17,605	20,305
Coimbatore	43,947	305	11	261,300	405,250	1, Tamil (1,266,971) ; 2, Telugu (344,371) ; 3, Canarese (201,206) ; 4, Hindustani (18,500).	456	
Nilgiris	4,000	4	96	21,497	29,345	1, Canarese (105,709) ; 2, Tamil (13,870) ; 3, Malayalam (7,631).	25	
Salem	46,000	200	8	267,347	351,150	1, Tamil (1,131,000) ; 2, Telugu (220,015) ; 3, Canarese (118,322) ; 4, Hindustani (37,070) ; 5, Mahratti (7,000).		
South Canara	111,963	10,301	64	174,934	227,102	1, Tulu (425,728) ; 2, Canarese (209,477) ; 3, Malayalam (161,819) ; 4, Mahratti (147,000) ; 5, Hindustani (15,278).		
Malabar	702,859	699	179	546,889	827,406	1, Malayalam (1,126,911) ; 2, Tamil (101,209) ; 3, Canarese (25,102) ; 4, Telugu (19,984) ; 5, Hindustani (7,561).		
Total	2,247,377	28,406	50,229	6,445,229	8,219,008		139,565	99,580
Bangarapalle	7,094	...	1	6,045	9,440			
Sandur	1,998	...	...	2,371	3,722			
Pudukota	11,304	...	1	74,892	67,238	1, Tamil (262,402) ; 2, Telugu (9,480)		
Total	20,396	...	2	83,408	80,395			
Agency Tracts specially { Ganjam	71	...	310,060	62,454	67,098			
mentioned. { Vizagapatam ...	1,498	...	318,562	233,152	125,622			
{ Godavari	1,647	...	5	2	3,458			
Total	3,214	...	628,629	294,841	196,078			
Grand Total ...	2,270,991	28,406	680,860	6,823,383	8,507,781		139,565	99,580

* The details according to the census of 1881 required for columns 22 to 24 being not yet available, the figures of the census of 1881 are inserted in these columns.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(7).—*Particulars of Survey for the year 1890-91.*

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1890.	Total cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1890.				Surveyed during 1890-91.			Cost of survey during 1890-91.			Total surveyed up to 31st March 1891.				Total cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1891.			
		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.			Topographical.	Revenue.			Revenue.			Topographical.		Revenue.	
	Topographical.	By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Topographical.	By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost.	Topographical.	By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	sq. M.	sq. M.	sq. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	sq. M.	sq. M.	sq. M.	Rs.	Rs.	sq. M.	sq. M.	sq. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Janjam	3,461	1,662	1,564	89,890	26	4,45,429	267						3,461	1,662	1,564	89,890	26	4,45,429	267
Vizagapatam	10,709	626	401	3,70,746	35	1,39,623	264					5	10,709	626	401	3,70,746	35	1,39,690	264
Godavari	4,468	2,313	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,13,833	168						4,468	2,313	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,13,833	168
Kistna	5,017	3,890	4,403	62,393	12	5,39,834	90	26	26	437	437	5,877	10,382	5,043	6,037	4,330	66,180	29	5,90,216	99
Kurnool	2,987	4,859	5,859	46,673	15	9,33,845	178						2,987	4,859	5,859	46,673	15	9,33,845	178
Bellary	611	4,713	4,573	27,077	37	6,56,725	135	180	180	645	645	4,014	73,002	791	5,357	4,978	26,743	34	7,11,780	135
Anantapur	431	1,307	1,306	2,753	13	3,44,395	199	106	106	64	64	33,116	3,200	631	1,971	1,373	30,859	62	3,47,401	174
Cuddapah	3,309	5,455	4,309	67,334	20	12,23,008	225							3,309	5,455	4,309	67,334	20	12,23,008	225
Nellore	4,807	4,241	2,022	55,951	12	4,50,440	106							4,807	4,241	2,022	55,951	12	4,50,440	106
Chingleput	746	2,110	1,281	29,151	39	3,71,326	176							746	2,110	1,281	29,151	39	3,71,326	176
Madras		27	27			32,208	2,119								27	27			32,208	2,119
North Arcot	4,026	2,953	2,110	1,39,241	30	4,89,540	104			1	1		551	4,026	2,954	2,111	1,39,241	30	4,89,684	104
South Arcot	474	4,007	3,456	11,695	25	3,73,659	125							474	4,007	3,456	11,695	25	3,73,659	125
Salem	4,127	5,013	3,121	2,00,130	51	5,01,504	127	1	1	15	15	88	5,042	4,128	5,007	3,136	2,00,218	51	5,07,235	128
Coimbatore	2,050	3,159	4,081	1,32,227	46	9,42,376	185			11	11		2,227	2,050	3,160	4,081	1,32,227	46	9,46,187	183
Nilgiris	613	609	609	10,231	104	6,32,103	1,046						3,790	613	609	609	63,231	104	6,37,179	1,046
Malabar	1,123	970	918	1,27,407	114	5,43,333	500	30	30	609	609	9,400	1,94,034	1,142	1,000	1,527	1,26,807	110	7,27,367	650
Trichinopoly	946	2,721	2,145	9,807	10	2,32,546	92						1,307	946	2,721	2,145	9,807	10	2,34,353	93
Tanjore	1,139	2,278	2,240	12,561	11	7,00,745	273					1,805	3,140	1,139	2,278	2,240	56,806	35	7,07,893	273
Madura	2,088	3,128	2,054	1,76,053	52	6,74,659	215	30				5,000	6,551	2,088	3,128	2,054	1,76,152	52	6,81,710	217
Tinnevelly	1,710	3,087	2,731	86,258	30	6,94,137	225							1,710	3,087	2,731	86,258	30	6,94,137	225
South Canara										265	265		37,079			265			37,079	140
Total	56,972	63,306	52,557	20,71,393	Average 36	1,18,00,798	Average 178	336	336	2,272	2,272	66,479	4,17,407	57,455	65,225	52,884	20,81,742	Average 36	1,17,15,570	Average 176

FISCAL—*continued.*

(8)—*Settlement for the year* 1890-91.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
		Rs.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,102	11,12,070	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	14,29,875	1891-92	Godâvari.
	4,346	27,73,022	1895-1905	Kistna.
	2,021	17,80,910	1895-1905	Salem.
	4,856	21,01,326	1903-1904	Nellore.
	2,929	23,20,944	1903-1907	Tinnevelly.
	2,088	16,03,264	1904-1907	Chingleput.
	3,307	14,17,207	1903-1907	Kurnool.
	4,023	20,86,696	1907-1913	Coimbatore.
	7,474	19,40,074	1903-1913	Cuddapah.
	924	7,01,810	1907-1913	Ganjam.
	1,953	17,81,207	1910-1913	North Arcot.
	2,986	12,83,710	1914-1918	Madura.
	921	1,80,007	1917-1918	Malabar-Wynaad
	1,511*	1,80,972	1910-1919	Nilgiris.
	307	4,32,371	1918	Vizagapatam.
Total	46,845	2,44,52,467		
In reserves	18,720			South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore and Malabar (except Wynaad).
Settlement during the year { Detailed / Summary	2,122			Two talukas of the Bellary district and portions of Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur talukas of the South Arcot district.

* Includes 46 square miles of the Ouchterlony valley.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in* 1890-91.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zamindari, or whole Inam.	Total area by survey, less tanks, rivers, &c.	Deducted, area not assessed, including cultivable waste, village sites, and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue demand (excluding cesses) of districts (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 8).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement No. 55).	For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area only (column 10).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.		
Ganjam	Ryotwary	1,816,010	794,192	421,828	8,49,967	930,413	1 6 0	6,05,786	2,14,181	1 14 5	1 13 2	650,455	1 7 4		
	Zamindari	3,999,280	1,376,427	2,561,851	11,50,268	1,130,959	0 6 5	4,53,320	...	0 2 11	...	1,130,959	0 6 2	3	60,784
	Whole Inam Villages	176,870	176,870	...	24,097	99,790	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Vizagapatam	Ryotwary	1,723,868	1,068,912	107,896	6,31,105	229,930	2 11 5	4,68,180	5,78,194	2 7 4	2 3 2	229,930	1 12 6		
	Zamindari	6,086,416	...	6,086,416	9,68,358	2,740,342	0 6 11	9,68,358	...	0 2 7	...	2,740,347	0 6 11	1	193,163
	Whole Inam Villages	54,802	54,802	...	9,028	12,007	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Godavari	Ryotwary	2,866,787	1,713,027	1,088,710	41,81,603	1,064,861	3 12 8	31,37,714	30,91,736	3 14 5	3 5 4	1,064,821	2 14 7		
	Zamindari	2,037,340	224,600	1,807,593	7,46,162	646,562	1 3 4	7,46,162	...	0 6 6	...	646,562	1 3 4	1	140,822
	Whole Inam Villages	101,262	101,262	...	53,256	84,180	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kistna	Ryotwary	3,047,308	1,004,911	2,042,403	47,89,300	1,710,362	4 1 8	43,10,261	46,47,466	3 14 5	3 6 11	1,170,905	3 11 6		
	Zamindari	1,113,036	...	1,113,036	6,91,120	317,508	0 14 0	6,03,139	...	0 5 5	...	317,508	0 14 9	2	93,486
	Whole Inam Villages	211,690	211,690	...	57,523	60,007	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nellore	Ryotwary	2,901,760	1,276,609	1,625,170	32,44,800	702,745	3 3 1	23,87,085	30,06,393	1 8 3	1 0 8	702,749	3 3 6		
	Zamindari	1,378,040	646,180	1,739,280	8,66,000	415,619	0 12 9	8,66,000	...	0 5 10	...	415,614	0 10 5	2	48,196
	Whole Inam Villages	332,800	332,800	...	62,405	103,379	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah	Ryotwary	3,311,808	3,071,980	1,730,828	17,33,845	1,009,389	1 1 5	10,99,553	13,74,101	1 2 4	1 4 1	1,009,389	1 12 10		
	Zamindari	278,027	278,027	...	41,000	32,540	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17,279
	Whole Inam Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur	Ryotwary	3,941,296	1,172,599	2,089,089	9,97,501	377,442	1 11 6	11,56,427	7,99,854	0 6 11	0 12 4	377,442	2 9 1		
	Zamindari	154,568	154,382	...	15,809	22,447	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18,293
	Whole Inam Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bellary	Ryotwary	3,663,797	1,135,628	2,528,169	14,42,864	707,984	2 0 10	12,94,656	15,12,205	0 11 8	0 12 10	709,984	2 0 10		
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175,409
	Whole Inam Villages	159,122	159,122	...	12,824	23,241	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnool	Ryotwary	4,678,400	3,094,704	1,583,696	14,54,723	661,335	2 3 0	14,09,866	12,50,405	0 15 3	1 0 11	662,335	2 4 5		
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	32,315
	Whole Inam Villages	150,560	150,560	...	10,092	16,016	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madras	Ryotwary	16,851	4,325	12,026	79,178	402,318	0 3 7	77,580	70	*0 12 8	†1 1 9	402,318	0 3 7	1	402,318
	Zamindari	744	...	744	435			435		0 0 11					
	Whole Inam Villages	665	665	...	182										
Chingleput	Ryotwary	1,277,360	840,825	737,105	17,48,598	729,407	2 6 2	16,72,275	13,49,696	2 4 4	† 2 11	729,407	2 4 6		
	Zamindari	230,976	15,839	215,437	1,07,272	127,026	0 11 11	1,06,972	...	0 7 2	...	127,026	0 11 11	2	53,693
	Whole Inam Villages	136,972	120,972	...	73,820	118,208	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Quit-rent in the town.

† Assessment on cultivated land in the transferred villages.

*(9)—Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in 1890-91—*continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zamindari or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less Feasliorres.	Portion of area not fully assessed, including unassessed waste and area not under cultivation.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 6).	Population of district (column 7).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 8 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 8).	On cultivated area (column 16 of Statement No. 5b).	For total area (columns 4 and 9).	For cultivated area only (column 16).			Number.	Total Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
North Arcot.	Ryotwary	5,242,440	1,405,585	1,536,092	23,07,341	1,983,981	1 2 6	21,73,564	19,57,580	1 14 7	2 0 2	1,965,291	1 2 6		
	Zamindari	2,179,840		2,179,840	4,75,998	634,398	0 12 0	4,76,080		2 2 6		634,398	0 12 0	7	121,607
	Whole Inam Villages	76,809	76,809		27,502	27,502	0 4 2								
South Arcot.	Ryotwary	3,380,160	1,210,933	1,380,236	23,43,167	1,738,723	1 5 0	23,72,746	23,86,230	2 3 3	2 9 10	1,738,723	1 5 0		
	Zamindari	77,440	9,000	13,334	6,611	20,180	0 5 10	6,611		0 10 4		20,180	0 5 10	4	52,211
	Whole Inam Villages	87,721	87,721	—	22,859	55,858	0 6 6								
Tanjore	Ryotwary	1,077,120	217,295	1,159,809	40,40,721	1,783,253	2 7 5	42,46,624	41,97,534	3 14 11	3 13 1	1,739,253	2 7 5		
	Zamindari	191,655	16,346	174,287	2,2,210	81,046	0 4 4	2,2,210		0 11 11		81,046	0 4 4	2	269,050
	Whole Inam Villages	325,100	325,100		1,54,084	318,160	0 6 10								
Trichinopoly.	Ryotwary	1,805,520	579,079	1,276,550	28,59,951	977,759	1 0 2	27,98,008	24,39,005	1 5 3	1 5 9	977,759	1 12 0		
	Zamindari	501,080		501,080	82,956	170,178	0 4 11	82,956		0 2 5		170,178	0 4 11	2	113,741
	Whole Inam Villages	128,640	128,640		10,451	61,104	0 2 6								
Madura	Ryotwary	2,190,851	933,767	1,254,784	18,93,865	997,479	1 12 10	17,49,422	17,19,150	1 8 4	1 10 9	997,479	1 12 0		
	Zamindari	3,039,240		3,039,240	7,49,707	1,217,279	0 10 1	7,49,707		0 3 4		1,217,279	0 10 1	5	160,623
	Whole Inam Villages	121,462	121,462		43,957	83,959	0 8 1								
Tinnevelly	Ryotwary	2,221,107	646,259	1,325,827	24,00,511	1,207,836	2 1 0	26,24,452	25,95,463	3 11 6	3 13 5	1,207,836	2 2 0		
	Zamindari	800,292	150,983	716,239	3,05,401	389,262	0 12 8	3,05,453		0 6 10		389,262	0 12 8	13	216,598
	Whole Inam Villages	307,261	307,261		1,18,540	161,079	0 11 9								
Coimbatore	Ryotwary	4,977,760	1,946,259	2,977,141	29,74,577	1,601,302	1 12 9	31,02,051	27,87,042	1 0 8	1 3 9	1,601,302	1 16 0		
	Zamindari	100,989	23,918	87,903	27,951	44,501	0 9 11	27,951		0 5 4		44,501	0 9 11	3	69,405
	Whole Inam Villages	48,859	48,859		7,005	11,827	0 10 3								
Nilgiris	Ryotwary	452,028	371,337	344,091	1,40,780	91,054	1 8 3	1,36,512	1,37,345	0 13 1	0 10 7	91,054	1 8 7		
	Zamindari													1	13,663
	Whole Inam Villages														
Salem	Ryotwary	5,409,402	1,742,933	1,723,067	19,05,378	1,132,724	1 0 6	23,18,360	19,91,130	1 3 4	1 6 11	1,132,724	1 10 11		
	Zamindari	1,111,678	108,959	1,002,406	4,30,819	427,956	1 0 11	4,30,836		0 7 2		427,076	1 0 11	3	129,040
	Whole Inam Villages	301,156	301,156		84,441	80,359	1 0 10								
South Canara.	Ryotwary	1,462,080	1,031,928	430,151	13,80,655	393,840	1 7 3	13,80,903	13,78,140	2 5 2	2 8 2	393,840	1 7 3	1	40,023
Malabar	Ryotwary	3,823,481	2,978,189	805,770	10,81,194	2,264,870	0 12 4	10,80,846	*	2 2 2		2,264,870	0 12 4		
	Zamindari	3,014		3,014	13,699	39,139	0 7 11	13,699		4 2 2		39,139	0 7 11	5	177,174
	Whole Inam Villages														
Total	Ryotwary	39,175,721	20,804,629	29,725,278	443,04,674	21,696,581	2 0 6	432,94,146	370,21,967	1 0 5	1 12 9	21,696,581	2 1 4		
	Zamindari	27,221,100	2,707,808	24,666,208	50,84,855	7,961,176	0 10 4	50,84,855		0 3 2		7,961,176	0 10 4	93	3,561,189
	Whole Inam Villages	3,315,980	3,315,980		6,65,547	1,775,408	0 8 4								

* Particulars not available.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the official year* 1890-91.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs. A. P.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 10,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	14	3,182	14	6,794,336	485,309	1,10,809 9 9
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	269	1	134,102	134,102	50,929 9 9
(c) Village communities						
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	30	9,857	31	8,280,409	305,941	14,555 4 10
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	76	1,577	729	1,420,551	18,960	11,982 0 3
(c) Village communities						
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 500 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture						
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	627	3,395	955	2,777,468	4,430	1,256 14 10
(c) Village communities						
4. Revenue payers other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 500 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture						
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	97	423	138	276,230	7,851	33 12 4
(c) Village communities						
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	28,267,274	25,799	4,712,125	21,923,074	1	14 5 7
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	4,58,446	28,426	799,679	8,256,182	18	7 8 5
For life or lives	3,793	877	1,216	53,427	14	15 6 6
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	227	259	661	4,795	0	0 5 9
8. Purchasers of waste lands	274	131	436	29,837	82	72 2 4
9. Others						
Total	3,304,745		5,312,969	49,990,133	14·9	15 0 2

(11)—*Register of transfers of Landed Property during the official year* 1890-91.

Class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Revenue-paying proprietors	3,193	110,075	16,631	629,058
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures	203	5,640	1,665	25,823

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(12)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in* 1890-91, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to make better provision for the establishment of Canals and Public Ferries in the Presidency of Madras and for the management thereof.	By Government ...	This is a re-enactment of the existing Canals and Ferries Act I of 1890 with the amending Act of 1879 which have been found to be defective in certain respects. The present Act enables Government to nominate the officers by whom powers under it shall be exercised, declares the income from canals and ferries to be public revenues and recoverable as such, enables Government to place canals or ferries under the management of Local and Municipal bodies, provides for the levy of fees and finally confers upon Government full powers to make rules for the regulation of traffic.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th May 1890.
An Act to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.	Do.	The object of this Act is to legalize the levy of a local fund cess on the water-rate paid by the ryots in Zamindari areas, who, under previous Acts, have been unduly favoured in this respect.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1890.

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1890-91.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 5 of 1890.	A Bill to amend Madras Acts I and VII of 1884.	The Hon. Mr (now Sir Richard) Barlow and Government.	The original object of this Bill was to amend certain provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 with a view to bringing under control the building of tenements or clusters of huts inhabited by the poorer classes. Numerous other proposed amendments came, however, under the consideration of the Select Committee, with the result that the Bill submitted by the Committee to the Council extended to 69 sections. The principal changes introduced into the existing law are as follows: (1) the Vice-Presidents are replaced by three officers who will carry out the duties connected with the sanitation, public works and revenue of the City similar to those now performed by the Vice-Presidents and the Health officer. These officers will not be entitled to a seat upon the corporation and will be regarded as servants of the Municipality; (2) the maximum salary of the President is reduced from Rs. 1,500—2,000 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem; (3) the Municipality is authorized to expend funds on decorations and illuminations subject to the sanction of Government; (4) provision is made for the refund of nine-tenths of the import duty upon timber exported from Municipal limits; (5) restriction is imposed upon the growth of pandarams; (6) better provision is made for enforcing the sanitation of the City in certain minor respects.	Introduced 20th October 1890.		The Select Committee's report was presented to the Council at its Meeting held on the 24th February 1891, but the consideration of the Bill was deferred.
No. 1 of 1891.	A Bill to control evictions and the monopoly of waste lands in the district of Malabar.	The Hon. Mr. Brahmayya Aiyar, C.I.E.	The object of this Bill, which was prepared by a Committee appointed in 1886 to consider and report on the land tenures of Malabar, is to check capricious evictions and to control the monopoly of land at present enjoyed by the landlords of Malabar. It provides that no tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except at the end of the agricultural year, and after six months' notice of the landlord's intention to eject. Relief is also provided against forfeiture of tenancy for non-payment of rent or renewal fees if the amount due is paid into court within a certain period. It is further provided, that upon application being made to the Collector for waste land for cultivation, that officer may, in the absence of reasonable objection, grant to the applicant a pattah for land not exceeding 15 acres in extent, subject to the payment of Government assessment, to be fixed from time to time, and of an equal sum as rent to the owner of the land.	Introduced 22nd November 1887.		Ordered to lie over.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1890-91—continued.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1890.	A Bill to make better provision for the protection of game and fish in certain portions of the Madras Presidency.	By Government.	The Nilgiri Game Association pointed out that owing to a defect in the present Act there is no power to prohibit the indiscriminate slaughter of the females and young of any animal during the open season of the year, and that inconvenience results from the fact that some of the rules relating to game are issued under Act II of 1879, while others are framed under the Forest Act V of 1882. Upon this the Government decided that an entire revision of the license Act was necessary and a revised Bill was prepared in communication with the Collector of Nilgiris. The first important change in the existing law is the extension of the Act to the three taluks of the Nilgiri Wynaad. The Bill also gives power to issue licenses for the regulation of the pursuit, capture and slaughter of game and to levy fees for such licenses. The necessary provision for the protection of females and young is also made. Power to control the sale of game has been taken with a view to check evasion of law and power is also given to cancel the license of any person convicted of an offence punishable under the Act.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th September 1891.	Abandoned in deference to the opinion of the Government of India, —G.O., 1934, April 1891, No. 16, Legislative.	—
No. 2 of 1890.	A Bill for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers and for carrying out other purposes connected with the village service.	Do.	The objects of this Bill are to provide for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers, and for the purposes in part of the Presidency and for its appropriation in the district in which it is levied or elsewhere in the remuneration of village officers or to other purposes connected with the village service.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th November 1891.	—	Waiting for a reply from the Secretary of State with reference to a Despatch of the Madras Government furnishing certain information regarding the Bill.
No. 1 of 1891.	A Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and for other purposes.	The Hon Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Rai Bahadur.	The object of this Bill is to improve and enlarge the provisions of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1867, and further to shorten the language to be used in future Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and to make certain further provisions relating thereto.	Introduced 24th February 1891.	—	Passed in the Council on the 19th March 1891.
—	A Bill to provide a form of marriage for Hindus following the Marumakkatayam law.	The Hon Mr. C. Sankaran Nair.	The object of this Bill is to provide a form of marriage for persons subject to the law of nepotism, such persons being held at present to be incapable of entering into a legal state of matrimony.	Leave granted to bring in the Bill at the meeting of the Council on the 24th March 1890.	—	Under the consideration of the Commission appointed in G. O., 4th May 1891, No. 32, Legislative.
—	A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property.	The Hon Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Rai Bahadur.	The object of this Bill is to declare that all acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning shall form his separate and exclusive property irrespective of the nature of such learning and of the assistance which he may have derived from family funds or from a member of his family in the acquisition of such knowledge.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted at the meeting of the Council held on the 24th February 1891.	—	—

(14)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during* 1890-91.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

Nil.

B.—POLICE.

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1890-91.*

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.									Strength of Gentlemanly, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Cost of Police.								
		Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.											Other expenses of								
		Inspectors-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers of the rank of Inspectors.	Number of subordinate officers in the rank of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Municipal Police Constables.	Number of Port Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.		Pay and travelling allowances of officers and pay and travelling allowances of Police Subordinates.		Total pay of District and Assistant Superintendents (col. 5).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 6 and 7).	Travelling allowances of subordinate officers.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Constables of all classes.	Horse and travelling allowances, armament, &c., of Police Officers (cols. 9 and 12).	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madras City.	Chief Office	2	* 1				16		19			(a) 72,951	11,505						3,124		
	Madras City Police		† 2	14	32	8	929	44	1,031				36,836			(b) 4,108	46,259	(c) 1,25,414		8,196	
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1											17,680								
	Ganjam			3	15	4	1,090		1,112				20,315	3,979			39,645	1,16,967		5,258	
	Vizagapatam			3	10	1	1,326		1,381				17,244	3,792			34,269	1,38,809		5,302	
	Vizagapatam			2	10	1	452		465				10,732	2,466			11,560	61,265		2,801	
	Jeypore			1	5	2	1,091		1,099				10,046	2,403			29,764	1,20,754		5,379	
	Godavari			3	10	4	1,091		1,113				13,981	1,806			27,046	1,16,313		6,102	
	Kistna			3	11	10	1,121		1,160												
	Total	1	12	63	58		5,069		5,111				17,680	77,186	14,607		1,16,976	5,56,182		25,456	
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1											16,622								
	Nellore			2	13	8	1,033		1,074				16,710	1,369			33,674	1,66,227		6,194	
	Cuddapah			2	12	6	992		998				14,297	2,195			29,367	94,782		6,055	
	Kurnool			2	13	7	670		692				11,468	2,170			17,475	64,405		4,203	
	Bellary			2	10	7	820		839				8,724	1,690			13,327	54,121		4,151	
	Anantapur			2	7	6	1,020		1,035				14,611	2,252			30,766	1,40,256		6,463	
	Chittoor			2	14	9	1,021		1,046				15,780	2,460			27,819	1,25,677		10,077	
	Cuddapah			2	12	10	1,014		1,038				9,457	1,852			17,794	69,591		7,056	
	North Arcot			2	8	4	1,020		1,034				14,852	1,802			28,484	98,981		7,138	
	Chingleput			2	13	4	914		933				15,574	2,495			26,510	1,27,260		5,471	
	South Arcot			2	12	7	1,170		1,201				8,000	870			13,740	69,484		6,473	
	Tanjore			2	7	7	946		962				17,256	3,010			31,264	1,21,404		5,843	
	Trichinopoly			2	12	9	1,009		1,032				12,378	2,475			20,365	1,00,271		7,567	
	Madura			2	13	9	997		1,021				13,570	2,241			25,709	1,14,842		6,307	
	Tinnevelly			2	13	5	1,067		1,110				19,192	3,600			32,999	1,51,199		9,235	
	Salem			2	14	10	1,064		1,094				23,473	4,350			40,751	1,80,225		11,213	
	Coimbatore			2	15	20	1,264		1,401				7,300	1,460			12,187	56,128		3,374	
	Malabar		1	6	5		532		544												
	South Canara																				
	Total	1	30	182	199		14,688		14,959				16,622	2,10,379	30,317		3,39,459	15,74,073		1,29,973	
	Grand Total	4	45	259	289	4	† 20,686	44	21,704				1,00,933	3,28,856	60,044	9,108	5,54,694	22,80,709		(d) 1,60,725	

* Superintendent (Assistant to Government, Special Branch).

† 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioners of Police.

‡ Includes 174 village watchers.

(a) Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 36 clerks and 11 servants (not Police officers).

(b) Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police officers).

(c) Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 36 clerks and 11 servants (not Police officers).

(d) Includes Rs. 40,561 on account of Railway fare of police escorts, &c.

(e) Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, and 4 boys and a driver of private van (not Police officers).

NOTE.—The figures of sanctioned strength in this statement are as it stood on 31st March 1891.

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1890-91*—continued.

Range.	Districts.	Cost of Police—continued. Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Average pay of Foot and Water Police Constables.	Cost of Police—continued. Contingencies, and all expenditure not included in cols. 13 to 15.	Cost of Police—continued. Total cost.	Cost of Police—continued. Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Cost of Police—continued. Payable from other sources.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards over treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Total. Officers.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards over treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Total. Men.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Total. Officers.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Total. Men.	Distribution of force. In district. Quarts at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Distribution of force. In district. Quarts at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Men.	Distribution of force. In district. On station duties. Officers.	Distribution of force. In district. On station duties. Men.	Distribution of force. In cantonments. On Town, Municipal or Police duty.	Distribution of force. In cantonments. In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Northern Range.	Chief Office			19,554	20,114							5	18	4	18				
	Madras City Police			30,575	2,49,543					10	41	636	8	130	40	886	1,093		27	446,799
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			889	17,913					1	1				1				
	Ganjam			20,140	1,01,773					8	13	780	6	695	32	1,050	104		8,311	1,026,139
	Vizagapatam			26,172	2,23,330					23	278	6	324	29	1,054	99			9,680	1,066,752
	Godavari			9,385	90,370					11	8	351	6	368	402				4,388	845,135
	Kistna			19,971	1,91,194					14	39	880	4	107	54	1,051	118		6,148	1,071,273
	Total			96,466	8,85,537					74	87	2,822	25	1,060	110	3,003	419		41,597	9,359,057
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			764	17,490					1	1				1				
	Nellore			19,646	1,70,705					16	10	605	5	140	31	1,053	77		8,759	1,548,558
	Kurnool			16,371	1,56,737					7	19	807	4	308	23	1,001	69		5,994	780,975
	Bellary			12,774	1,18,376					5	14	541	4	124	15	670	104	8	5,994	511,151
	Anantapur			8,039	91,074						11	403	3	107	13	530	5		5,125	695,419
	Cuddapah			17,074	1,26,410					8	21	877	5	187	24	1,028	45		8,745	1,254,189
	North Arcot			18,174	1,56,312					20	25	977	5	194	24	1,201	94		7,399	2,001,351
	Chingleput			9,048	1,07,597					10	11	748	4	140	14	926	54	88	2,843	1,000,402
	South Arcot			16,159	1,51,227					23	17	940	4	211	31	1,214	104		4,573	1,047,845
	Tanjore			16,812	1,36,588					20	17	1,020	4	203	21	1,179	344		3,024	1,345,338
	Trichinopoly			9,753	1,10,715					16	19	403	3	140	15	640	142		3,451	1,027,030
	Madura			16,846	1,36,564						23	885	4	197	26	1,050	127		8,451	1,267,130
	Tinnevelly			13,086	1,36,981						14	713	4	166	22	950	112		5,381	1,571,551
	Salem			19,047	1,84,027					12	30	913	3	102	29	1,087	78		7,023	1,516,025
	Coimbatore			15,801	2,06,360					4	23	940	4	158	27	1,037	114	8	8,799	1,189,979
	Nilgiris			24,644	2,46,893					30	1,022	9	312	30	1,264	160	46	2,765	2,057,057
	Malabar			8,757	90,686					12	9	708	9	122	13	852	43		5,963	1,847,329
	South Canara																		
	Total			2,35,746	20,16,705					194	261	11,708	61	3,749	542	14,659	1,559	124	98,309	23,197,598
	Grand Total			3,74,441	30,69,217					308	409	16,462	96	5,073	704	20,704	3,043	124	150,006	32,925,123

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1890-91*—continued.

Range.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of contingent charges under heads 4 and 6 of statement A, Part II.	Proportion of contingent charges to Police on station duties (cols. 37 and 38).
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	'03						'03			509		509		
	Madras City Police				427		427							23,009	26
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	7·3			1,735	1,671	625	10·1			2,399	2,041	625	6,207	8
	Ganjam	6·0			1,014	1,014	666	9·5			2,081	2,059	666	5,331	8
	Visagapatam	6·0			1,460	1,460		38·7			1,807	1,807		847	2
	Jeypore	4·3			1,815	1,803	772	8·7			2,161	2,103	772	6,644	8
	Godavari	4·2			1,520	1,520	379	9·4			1,915	2,005	379	7,403	8
	Kistna														
	Total	8·2			1,660	1,741	621	10·3			2,114	2,067	621	64,471	6
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	9·2			1,271	1,229	526	9·5			1,424	1,353	525	5,339	4
	Vellore	8·6			670	893	466	11·3			1,134	1,189	466	7,161	6
	Cuttapah	6·6			1,180	1,057	600	10·6			1,467	1,415	600	9,674	10
	Bellary	9·5			1,320	1,248	676	12·4			1,667	1,623	671	10,276	6
	Anantapur	7·0			1,182	1,114	464	10·7			1,445	1,500	464	5,796	4
	Cuddapah	6·05			1,674	1,754	627	7·3			2,087	2,134	627	5,054	3
	North Arcot	4·7			1,919	1,836	1,307	6·2			1,996	2,004	1,307	5,004	11
	Chingleput	2·3			2,103	2,030	581	6·4			2,629	2,623	581	6,374	7
	South Arcot	3·1			2,015	2,000	644	2·9			2,305	2,305	644	4,251	2
	Tanjore	3·5			2,571	2,466	998	7·02			2,659	2,598	998	7,440	8
	Trichinopoly	7·3			2,210	2,414	703	9·8			2,605	2,544	703	5,398	7
	Madura	5·1			1,947	2,150	504	6·8			2,566	2,663	504	7,252	7
	Tinnevelly	5·1			1,404	1,264	269	9·7			1,957	1,965	795	6,266	5
	Salem	8·3			1,810	1,646	726	10·1			2,021	2,469	726	6,008	6
	Coimbatore	4·2			1,522	1,600	1,114	7·3			2,406	2,651	1,114	6,540	9
	Malabar	7·3			1,966	2,080	822	9·3			2,256	2,305	822	1,921	8
	South Canara														
	Total	6·3			1,702	1,818	741	8·1			2,095	2,208	741	87,695	7
	Grand Total	(a)6·2			(a)1,628	(a)1,801	(a)625	8·3			2,014	2,223	625	190,541	8

(a) The proportion is of the force excluding state guards (21,329—229 included in cols. 36 to 39).

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1890.

| Region. | Districts. | Total strength on the 31st December 1890. | | Total sanctioned strength. | | Armament of the force. (a) | | Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Reward. | | Education. | | | | Number enlisted during the year. | Number who have left the force during the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(17)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.*

| Ranges. | Districts. | Race. | | |

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(18)—*(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the provinces of Madras on the last day of the year 1890, with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts of appeal, other than the Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Number of Chief Court of appeals.	Judges of Chief Courts of appeals.	Judges, of other courts of appeal, other than the Chief Courts.	Judges, of Chief Courts of original jurisdiction.	Judges, of District Courts, other than Judges of cities with Chief Courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeal. Regular.	Appeal. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs.	Rs.
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	138,318	31,109,797		21	198				20	125	291,598	454,064	11,457	797	40,73,502	41,01,057
	Criminal				21	227	9			21	726	253,111	5,866	6,550			
	Revenue				21	80				21	85	9,466	4,270				
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil																
	Criminal																
	Revenue																
Total		138,318	31,109,797														

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	5	
District Judges	19	1
Additional Judges		
Subordinate Judges	1	18

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—	Europeans.	Natives.
Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court	1	9
Judges of the Cantonment Small Cause Court	1	
Munsifs		109

(19)—*(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the provinces of Madras for the year 1890.*

Tribunals.	Original powers. Europeans.	Original powers. Natives (including Statutory).	Original powers. Total.	Appeal powers. Europeans.	Appeal powers. Natives (including Statutory).	Appeal powers. Total.	Grand total. Europeans.	Grand total. Natives (including Statutory).	Grand total. Total.
High Court Judges	5	1	6	3	1	9	5	1	6
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3				1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20
Subordinate Judges	1	13	14*	1	13	14	1	13	14
District Munsifs	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	108	108
Presidency Magistrates	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	(c)21
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	44	52	96	37	47	84	44	52	(d)96
Cantonment Magistrates	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	(e) 3
Special do.	2	65	67	...	...	...	2	65	67
Other paid do.	1	405	406	...	...	...	1	405	(f)406
Benches of do.	1	51	52	...	...	...	1	71	(f)72
Total	104	783	887	81	62	143	104	783	887

(a) 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
(b) Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge and 1 Head Assistant Collector exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
(c) 1 of these exercised the powers of a Small Cause Judge.
(d) Of these, 21 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
(e) 3 of these were composed of both Europeans and Natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(20)—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year 1890.

Description of offences.	Number of cases.				Number of persons.					
	Number of offences reported.	Complaints rejected under sec. 203 Cr. P. C.	Cases struck off as false.	Number of cases referred as true.	Under trial during the previous year.	Under trial during the particular year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	1			1		14	12	2		
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	2,042	98	113	1,830	1,642	11,078	9,328	4,864	3	1,100
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,040	23	1	1,016	514	720	139	80		11
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	7,412	67	14	7,331	2,331	5,808	1,242	1,402	6	68
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X										
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	1,982	38	22	962	978	1,676	628	619	1	128
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	135	6	4	125	121	151	75	70		6
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XVIII	187	9	1	177	177	212	68	140		5
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	7,431	30	45	7,357	7,260	9,954	2,229	7,627	1	96
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	91	12	1	78	70	204	127	119		58
Offences affecting life	7,180	97	53	7,112	7,015	8,349	2,244	6,406	5	94
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births	71	6	7	58	60	65	32	33		
Hurt	14,679	293	323	13,962	12,860	16,509	5,046	4,932	8	923
Offences affecting the human body. Chapter XVI.	2,340	371	39	1,930	1,806	3,356	4,800	238		150
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,172	1,227	1,009	29,410	27,232	64,502	57,056	6,450	7	670
Criminal force and assault	272	40	25	147	146	403	318	72		13
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	61	16	7	39	36	73	61	11		3
Rape	6			6	6	11	7	4		
Unnatural offences	10,464	2,369	1,376	13,479	13,191	16,806	20,346	13,543	12	1,105
Theft	402	37	6	336	321	602	330	80	1	52
Extortion	606	146	134	619	625	1,237	1,425	639	2	170
Robbery and dacoity	656	77	11	568	520	1,003	980	258		54
Criminal misappropriation of property	2,836	501	196	2,139	2,125	3,017	2,207	567	3	159
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Criminal breach of trust	626	4	11	611	613	851	388	320	1	27
Receiving stolen property	1,139	234	23	792	774	1,264	1,042	199	3	60
Cheating	1,150	26		1,124	1,152	418	310	90		9
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property										
Mischief	1,070	264	241	4,864	4,712	17,143	14,210	2,462	2	779
Criminal trespass	11,561	1,267	864	9,330	8,943	22,726	18,441	4,251	8	766
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	201	45	6	213	214	326	455	84	1	79
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	39	2		39	29	90	24	27		
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1,264	152	29	998	931	1,627	1,304	142		66
Defamation, Chapter XXI	609	144	5	332	407	1,740	1,946	119		84
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	3,354	342	76	2,515	2,393	7,182	6,893	903		171
Offences under Special and Local Laws	127,191	779	307	120,866	119,385	141,490	20,962	107,846	46	1,636
Total ...	205,313	10,279	5,218	219,734	215,690	324,857	210,679	147,304	107	7,646

(21)—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year 1890.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapters VI and XXXV	9	9		9	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	115	727	299	360	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	155	215	60	90	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X	56	139	15	55	
5. Possession—Chapter XII	196	392	67	99	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	480	605	6	605	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII	27	27	7	19	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,233	2,233	213	520	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	427	615	114	404	
Total ...	3,771	4,364	1,001	2,161	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(22)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Class of Courts.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.						Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, acquitted or transferred to other jurisdiction.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.				
				On regular trial.	On summary Trial.					
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.										
Village Officers	18,329	...	7,363	9,918	...	...	998	11,314	...	...
Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	4,715	2	2,041	4,323	2	24	80	4,157	4	5,825
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	281,366	28	183,454	86,324	1,230	3,840	7,422	130,862	7	315,542
Benches of Magistrates	45,744	2	11,782	1,594	31,583	...	299	28,872	1	74,832
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	964	...	266	713	1	44	27	397	8	1,734
Chief Magistrates of Districts	359	...	185	109	45	0	9	128	9	341
Courts of Session	1,490	4	1,187	1,125	...	112	40	1,035	27	6,166
Courts of the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Presidency Magistrates	41,802	...	11,829	67	30,026	91	21	31,599	...	17,826
Superior Court. (Original Jurisdiction	84	...	31	49	...	* 5	...	31	25	326
Under Section 307, C.P.C.	49	...	26	7	...	...	9	16	...	...
Under Section 374, C.P.C.	73	...	13	55	...	...	7	68	...	...
Total ...	397,958	162	218,842	104,459	62,871	4,125	8,972	223,701	...	274,136

* In the case of these persons new trial was ordered.

(23)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year 1890.*

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security for maintenance to keep the peace, or confess to good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Details of punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted in addition to or substitution for whipping.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.							Imprisonment.					Whipping.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	5 years and under.	Above 5 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers				184	* 6,916 94		4,394	5			1,273	121					8,969	7,327	168	111	125	3		5				
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.																											
	Honorary Magistrates (other duty).																											
	Stipendiary Magistrates (other duty).			13,470	1,925		72,059	932	936	47	61,459	8,975	406	121	4		484,429	376,940	17,496	4,939	11,766	934	9	230	861	184	12
	Benches of Magistrates			59	961		31,793		7		23,714	69	3	3			24,101	24,178	302	511	37	3		3	22	47	
	District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 107 and 349, C.P.C.			274	39		91	71	7		16	31	8	3	1		4,719	1,460	170	4	102	403	3				
	Chief Magistrates of Districts			45	9		91		9		82	2	3	1			1,090	991	5	18	58	7	3				
	Courts of Session		206	864	52		85	21	11		10	10	10	13	5		4,215	17,358	1,402	13	191	229	470	78	3	4	13	1
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.																												
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.				1,629	213		27,971	186	13		27,426	276	52	13	2		43,052	38,371	661	628	1,089	93	3	20	93	6	3
Superior Court.	Original Jurisdiction	1	8		23	1		1			1						10			5	19	16	4	1				
	Under Section 307, C.P.C.				6																			1				
	Under Section 374, C.P.C.	37	13		1																							
Total		38	228		19,019	12,136		137,403	1,178	† 440	47	127,163	9,599	592	156	10		570,375	469,255	20,233	5,678	13,960	1,847	291	78	340	593	540	32

* Of these, 5,821 persons were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 168 persons were ordered under Section 106, C.P.C., to furnish sureties in addition to other punishments.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days between date of appeal and decision.
	Total number of appeals for disposal including those remanded by superior courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another jurisdiction.	Appeals or applications withdrawn.	Sentences or order confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for orders of the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	13,125	2	646	6,559		923	4,646	10	169		778	23
To Courts of Session	1,378		206	396		190	267	1	51	1	110	27
To Superior Courts † { by persons convicted	1,056	1	179	461		138	65		78		132	55
To Superior Courts † { by Government from judgments of acquittal	101			4			5		62		10	
Total	15,612	3	1,031	7,041		1,251	4,983	11	360	1	1,030	
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,308		1,396	622		17	4	30	207	136	76	14
By Courts of Session	1,264		594	594		2	9	43	21	94	116	33
By Superior Court	1,808		443	479	25	65		221	135		325	
Total	5,380		2,433	1,694	25	85	13	294	363	230	515	
Grand Total	21,142	3	3,764	8,935	25	1,336	4,996	305	723	231	1,730	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C.P.C.

† Persons committed in cases under Sections 307 and 374, C.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 23.

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(25)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Classes of courts in which juries or assessors are employed.	Jury trials.							Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
	Qualifications of assessors necessary of jury or assessors in addition to those prescribed by law.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Number of cases in which the judge disapproved of the verdict.	Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which judge differed from assessors.	Number of cases in which judge differed from	
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.*		One assessor.	Both assessors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—*Civil Courts.*												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1879.	Assessors.	2		19					9	8	4	
II.—*Criminal Courts.*												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors	1	1		1							
Act III of 1864		1	1			1		1				
Courts of Session.	Jurors	†1	‡330		334	11	11	45	17			
	Assessors.	†2		2 616						416	62	121
High Court, Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors	9	37		37							
Total			406	629	371	12	11	45	14	425	69	121

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (X of 1882).
† Includes 3 cases in which the verdict of the Jury was not taken as the prisoners pleaded guilty.
‡ Includes 11 cases in which the opinion of assessors was not taken.

D.—

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry	Central Prison	Convicts	469	54	523	686	35	721	1,155	89	1,244
		Under-trial	8		8	66	4	70	74	4	78
		Civil	2		2	22		22	24		24
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	823	32	884	910	103	1,013	1,733	135	1,868
		Under-trial	11		11	3		3	14		14
		Civil				32	1	33	32	1	33
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts	617	19	636	1,234	30	1,264	1,851	49	1,900
		Under-trial	1		1	2		2	3		3
		Civil				22	1	23	22	1	23
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts	514	15	529	893	13	906	1,407	28	1,435
		Under-trial	5		5	134	6	140	139	6	145
		Civil	7		7	71	4	75	78	4	82
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts	403		403	398	3	399	801	1	802
		Under-trial				1		1	1		1
		Civil				1		1	1		1
Salem	Do.	Convicts	316	20	336	726	77	803	1,042	97	1,139
		Under-trial	4		4	117	4	121	121	4	125
		Civil	6		6	66		66	72		72
Madras	Do.	Convicts	662	35	697	3,008	249	3,257	3,670	284	3,954
		Under-trial	17		17	101	8	109	118	8	126
		Civil				59	4	63	59	4	63
Rosellkonda	Hill Jail	Convicts	92	6	98	259	4	263	351	10	361
		Under-trial				2		2	2		2
		Civil				4		4	4		4
Berhampore	District Jail	Convicts	288	7	295	501	18	519	789	25	754
		Under-trial				65	7	72	65	7	72
		Civil	3		3	33	1	34	36	1	37
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts	128	16	144	467	31	498	595	47	642
		Under-trial	1		1	121	13	134	122	13	135
		Civil	2	1	3	12	1	13	14	2	16
Parvatipur	Hill Jail	Convicts	217	2	219	359	6	374	576	8	585
		Under-trial									
		Civil									
Guntur	District Jail	Convicts	127	7	134	484	26	510	611	33	644
		Under-trial	9		9	63	3	67	74	3	78
		Civil	14		14	13	1	14	27	1	28
Nellore	Do.	Convicts	60	1	61	248	20	268	346	21	367
		Under-trial	5	1	6	98	13	111	103	14	117
		Civil	2		2	13	2	15	15	2	17
Kurnool	Do.	Convicts	61	4	65	237	8	245	298	12	310
		Under-trial	3		3	70	3	73	73	3	76
		Civil	4		4	14	1	17	18	1	21
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	230	12	251	480	25	505	710	39	754
		Under-trial	17	1	18	69	5	74	87	6	93
		Civil	6		6	31		31	37		37
Cuddapah	Do.	Convicts	122	9	131	502	24	526	624	33	657
		Under-trial	4		4	159	13	172	163	13	176
		Civil	17		17	34	3	37	51	3	54
Cuddalore	Do.	Convicts	290	7	297	540	22	571	790	29	778
		Under-trial	6		6	161	7	168	167	7	174
		Civil	2		2	28		28	30		30
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts	274	9	283	773	34	807	1,047	43	1,090
		Under-trial	20		20	164	7	171	184	7	191
		Civil	14		14	87	3	90	101	3	104
Madura	Do.	Convicts	230	9	239	640	24	664	870	33	903
		Under-trial	8	1	9	172	6	178	180	6	186
		Civil	19		19	117	2	119	136	2	137
Tinnevelly	Do.	Convicts	216	1	217	892	9	901	1,108	10	1,118
		Under-trial	2		2	254	5	259	257	5	262
		Civil	3		3	29		29	32		32
Calicut	Do.	Convicts	232	13	245	905	11	916	1,136	24	1,162
		Under-trial	1	1	2	89		91	90	2	92
		Civil	32	6	38	212	12	224	244	18	262
Mangalore	Do.	Convicts	39	2	41	237	17	254	276	19	295
		Under-trial	4	2	6	129	9	138	133	11	144
		Civil	2		2	69	1	70	69	1	70
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts	6,886	355	7,241	15,648	847	16,495	22,534	1,202	23,736
		Under-trial	176	6	182	2,042	117	2,159	2,218	123	2,341
		Civil	149	4	153	840	40	880	1,989	80	1,144
		Total	7,155	365	7,576	18,534	1,005	19,537	25,787	1,205	27,052

PRISONS.

the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
629 65 24	36 4	665 69 24	356 7 2	21	377 7 2	336·21 3·79 1·96	22·13 ·04	358·34 3·83 1·96	337·92	22·21	360·13
726 1 56	66 1	801 1 57	373 2 9	69	1,442 2 9	351·94 ·06 7·39	22·14	962·76 ·06 7·39	359·33	22·14	971·22
810 2 17	53 1	863 2 18	383 6	1	383 6	786·15 ·85 1·95	6·95 ·05	792·60 ·90 1·95	787·94	7·00	794·95
975 112 42	26 6 10	1,001 118 52	732 71 11	1	733 72 13	794·09 67·91 6·05	4·37 ·59 ·54	798·57 67·91 6·71	800·96	4·93	811·93
577 1	1	578 1	624		624 1	537·05 ·96 ·11		537·05 ·96 ·11	537·16		537·20
731 111 42	61 4	792 115 46	551 10 7	36	587 10 7	537·76 7·24 7·76	29·99 ·75	567·75 7·24 7·76	545·00	30·15	575·15
1,999 188 67	244 8 16	2,243 196 83	671 10 3	40	711 10 3	653·94 6·13 2·93	30·96 ·72 ·36	684·90 6·85 3·29	660·44	31·68	692·12
338 2 1	9	347 2 1	65 1	1	66 1	34·06 ·94 1·39	2·16	36·22 ·94 1·39	35·71	2·25	38·03
657 14 32	21 1 1	678 15 33	155 1 3	4	159 1 3	159·63 2·37 7·10	2·13 ·03 ·12	162·04 2·40 7·22	159·41	2·42	174·93
418 117 25	51 10 2	469 127 27	189 3 2	24	213 3 2	129·39 6·13 4·96	13·59 ·39 ·32	134·98 6·52 5·28	136·09	14·20	140·99
660	6	666	182	2	187	208·96	1·94	202·90	208·96	1·94	202·90
443 76 28	21 5 1	464 81 29	186 1 1	12	198 1 1	144·70 2·54 2·82	7·03 ·24 ·12	151·73 2·78 2·94	146·42	7·15	153·17
253 91 74	24 12 3	277 103 77	156 5 1	1 1	156 6 2	72·67 6·04 2·56	6·03 ·93 ·31	74·69 6·97 2·87	81·66	6·47	84·33
225 76 79	10 3 3	235 79 82	75 3 4	2	77 3 4	59·05 4·95 2·10	2·05 ·05 ·05	61·10 5·00 2·15	63·15	2·10	67·25
437 20 10	25 1	462 21 11	269 10	13	282 10	246·73 7·26 4·63	14·77 ·73	261·50 7·99 4·63	253·99	14·94	273·13
465 180 20	29 13 1	494 193 21	141 13 11	4	145 13 11	139·33 7·67 4·00	7·00 ·34 ·16	146·33 8·01 4·16	147·00	6·35	148·34
312 159 28	27 4 2	339 163 30	127 5 7	7	134 5 7	120·84 7·16 2·00	6·35 ·36	126·84 7·52 2·00	128·02	6·69	134·86
726 182 81	37 7 1	763 189 82	371 6 20	5 2	376 8 20	272·21 6·28 2·48	6·46 ·82 ·74	278·74 7·10 3·22	280·76	7·21	288·00
501 112 106	21 1	522 113 107	304 3 29	12 1	316 4 30	230·37 4·63 14·00	6·21 ·17 ·74	242·58 4·80 14·74	249·37	6·62	256·00
202 250 35	3 2	205 252 35	103 2 7	1	104 2 7	106·21 12·54 4·79	1·71 ·13 ·21	107·92 12·67 5·00	118·96	1·92	120·92
302 60 246	20 3 10	322 63 256	208 6 39	1	209 6 39	146·95 2·05 22·00	7·45 ·12 1·75	154·40 2·17 23·75	157·13	8·06	165·19
220 211 24	16 11 1	236 222 25	76 6 3	4	80 6 3	64·48 4·69 2·89	3·52 ·31 ·05	67·95 4·75 2·94	72·91	3·52	76·43
14,845 2,054 965	844 119 54	15,689 2,173 1,019	7,600 192 107	332 6 5	7,932 198 112	7,196·75 154·08 127·17	256·25 2·70 2·25	7,453·04 156·78 129·42	7,426·84	244·72	7,671·56
17,770	1,017	18,787	8,089	342	8,431	7,426·84	244·72	7,671·56			

D.—PRISONS

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Outcommund	European Prison.*	Convicts	11	..	11	7	..	7	18	..	18
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	11	..	11	7	..	7	18	..	18
Madras	Debtors' Jail	Civil	26	..	26	427	..	427	453	..	453
Subsidiary Jails	..	Convicts	209	26	235	21,711	1,913	23,624	21,920	1,941	23,861
		Under-trial	724	30	754	22,561	1,007	23,568	23,286	1,037	24,323
		Civil	13	..	13	101	14	115	114	14	128
		Total	1,026	56	1,002	44,374	2,959	47,310	45,410	3,992	49,402
	Grand Total	Convicts	7,196	281	7,477	37,364	2,756	40,120	44,560	3,037	47,597
		Under-trial	942	30	972	34,604	1,124	35,728	35,546	1,160	36,706
		Civil	188	6	192	1,474	79	1,553	1,662	85	1,725
		Total of all	8,226	321	8,547	73,442	3,959	77,401	71,668	4,280	75,928

* Jail abolished.

—continued.

and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
15	...	15	...	...	...	12·44	...	12·44	12·44	...	12·44
15	...	15	...	...	...	12·44	...	12·44	...	...	...
430	...	430	13	...	13	21·34	...	21·34	21·34	...	21·34
57,204 22,413 107	1,004 1,010 13	58,408 23,423 120	454 671 7	37 27 1	491 698 8	979·32 989·65 7·99	59·93 23·95 ·26	939·87 707·87 7·74	1,109·36	84·72	1,193·25
44,116	2,027	47,943	1,304	65	1,369	1,109·36	84·92	1,193·28	...	...	...
96,454 24,449 1,488	2,749 1,339 32	99,203 25,827 1,565	6,166 997 214	290 32 6	6,705 1,029 220	7,679·05 797·93 142·79	223·99 30·93 2·62	7,903·05 827·93 145·42	8,650·26	259·64	8,909·52
62,331	3,231	66,794	6,317	327	6,644	8,650·26	259·64	8,909·52	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(27)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.*

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.							To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1890.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																							
1	Rajahmundry	409	24	468	29	897	53	186	6					18				1,185	89	1,274	13	—	5	2
2	Vellore	562	32	179	10	1,741	95	122	40			15	1					1,791	135	1,926	66		14	
3	Triplicane[y]	617	19	469	31	1,116	50	405	3									1,707	78	1,785	174	32		
4	Coimbatore	814	15	825	15	1,677	98	170		66								661	52	713	58	7	5	3
5	Cannanore	469		172	1	641	1	1,070	45									1,252	10	1,262	127		202	
6	Salem	316	29	691	52	1,107	52	56	1			6		105	7	1		1,020	284	1,304				
7	Penitentiary	693	32	2,696	241	3,651	236	142										3,679	244	3,923	360	61	230	3
	Total	4,423	185	6,177	460	10,600	645	1,935	106	66		21	1	123	7	1		12,194	892	13,086	898	61	456	8
	District Jails.																							
8	Rasulkhonda	28	4	258	4	300	12	1										351	16	367			3	
9	Bellampore	208	7	561	18	769	25											729	39	768	37	3		
10	Vizagapatam	126	10	379	81	505	91	103										611	97	708	105		5	
11	Parvatipur	217	2	508	6	725	8			408	29							941	39	980	33	4	3	
12	Guntur	127	7	71	6	198	13	1										248	17	265	49	1		
13	Nellore	39	1	284	20	323	21	94										359	26	385			1	1
14	Kurnool	91	4	237	6	328	10											716	28	744			3	
15	Bellary	298	15	483	23	781	38	50		1								1,127	53	1,180	422	11	5	
16	Cuddapah	159	9	467	14	626	23											740	36	776	140	1		
17	Chittoor	139	9	246	25	385	34	8	1									1,042	43	1,085	153	10		
18	Tanjore	374	8	494	33	868	41	32	1									872	53	925	99			
19	Madura	297	9	449	24	746	33											1,108	76	1,184	283	3		
20	Tinnevelly	216	1	989	9	1,205	10	3										1,136	76	1,212	*146	3		
21	Calicut	305	25	757	57	1,062	82		1									298	20	318	14			
22	Mangalore	30	5	252	17	282	22																	
	Total	2,809	126	7,115	345	9,059	515	277	2	409	29							10,376	493	10,775	1,172	32	13	1
	Total, Central and District Jails	6,686	311	13,323	795	20,159	960	1,932	108	893	29	21	1	123	7	1		22,523	1,385	23,929	1,931	93	743	9
																		18	—	18	14			
23	European Prisons	11		3		14		4										22,541	1,385	23,926	*10,701	374		
24	Subsidiary Jails	299	26	11,051	1,193	11,651	1,097							10,026	393			10,325	1,519	11,844	1,966	97	243	6
	Grand Total	7,196	337	24,378	1,988	32,324	2,057	1,931	108	893	29	21	1	10,149	400	1		44,866	2,904	47,770	12,667	471	243	6

* 3 escaped in transit and are shown in Statement No. 31 [1 Cuttack Jail. 4 Subsidiary Jails.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(27)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9 Released during the year. A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.		10 Transported beyond seas.		11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		12 Escaped.		13 Executed.		14 Died.		15 Remaining at the end of the present year.			16 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	45	2	461	27	86	3	1	1							1		2		14	1	366	28	379	400·21	27·12	427·33
2	Vellore	44	1	552	35	102	5	1						2		2		1		8	2	379	29	1,087	811·64	52·14	863·78
3	Trichinopoly	58	1	431	15	115	2	1		4				2				2		23		341		341	757·19	4·95	762·09
4	Coimbatore	150		659	8	113		3						1						32		332		332	787·66	4·83	792·49
5	Cannanore	10		96		41														10		124		124	337·03		337·03
6	Salem	107	7	457	47	61	4									2		6		7		337	58	395	767·91	57·71	825·62
7	Penitentiary	53		2,444	235	56	5													15	2	671	49	771	2527·94	59·54	2587·48
	Total	467	11	5,099	385	588	19	5	1	4				5		5		11		110	5	2,609	168	3,109	6,820·43	148·74	6,969·17
	District Jails.																										
8	Bezwada	29		258	9	9												1		1		85	1	86	94·96	7·76	102·76
9	Bellampore	59		462	19	1				3								1	2	2		132	4	136	159·65	5·19	164·84
10	Vizagapatam	46		347	26	1												1		3		102	16	121	127·70	12·30	154·00
11	Parvatipur	6		160	6	2														12		183	2	187	200·96	1·04	202·00
12	Guntur	57	3	358	14															2		108	12	126	134·76	7·23	142·00
13	Nellore	37	1	274	19													1				183	1	185	72·62	2·53	74·95
14	Kurnool	10		154	9													1		2		73	2	77	90·96	0·04	91·00
15	Bellary	39	1	359	29	32	2											6		3		260	13	282	248·33	14·77	263·10
16	Cuddapah	63		309	24											1		5		1		141	6	147	136·92	7·92	144·84
17	Chittoor	84	1	378	17	7												1		1		177	7	184	160·54	9·23	169·77
18	Vellalore	100	6	528	17	1				1										6		371	7	378	270·21	8·43	278·64
19	Trichinopoly	65		397	21	6												1		6		304	15	319	287·31	8·21	295·52
20	Madura	33		261	7	2														2		232	1	235	240·23	1·12	240·35
21	Tuticorin	243	8	400	3	1														3		290	1	294	240·66	1·46	242·06
22	Coimbatore	10		370	25	1	1	4												5		376	24	406	64·46	2·52	67·03
23	Nilgiris	19		178	16	8														1		76	4	99			
24	Mangalore													1		1		2		1		71	2	76	2,109·77	89·91	2,199·77
	Total	896	15	5,419	297	76	5	4		5				1		2		23	1	71	2	2,902	84	3,746	3,499·96	89·91	3,589·77
	Total Central and District Jails	1,363	26	10,462	682	664	24	9	1	7		72	4	2		9		33	1	181	7	5,600	252	6,846	7,156·70	238·65	7,401·34
25	European Prison			1																					17·44		17·44
26	Subsidiary Jails	319	13	11,051	1,557											9				3		438	57	495	479·52	39·35	519·87
	Grand Total	1,682	39	21,480	2,239	664	24	9	1	7		72	4	2		*17		33	1	184	7	6,038	309	7,341	7,653·66	277·80	7,938·35

* Exclusive of 2 escaped in transit shown in Statement No. 31.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

Serial number.	Jails.	1						2				3										4			
		Religion.																				Age.			
		A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.								A.		B.	
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.								Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																								
1	Rajahmundry					7		31	1	450	58											14	6	466	59
2	Vellore			1		5		14	15	718	80	1										14	3	659	82
3	Trichinopoly	1		2		6	2	38	2	465	27											5	4	397	29
4	Coimbatore	1				10		54		916	13											31		897	11
5	Cannanore							12		100	1													140	
6	Salem					4	1	54		692	91											2		695	94
7	Penitentiary	74		47	2	85	12	442	14	2,116	293	1										59	5	2,554	315
	Total	76		50	2	107	15	715	30	5,380	563	2										115	18	5,368	595
	District Jails.																								
8	Rasipalaiyam									359	4											1		225	4
9	Nellacotta							2		406	18											4	1	479	19
10	Vizagapatam			1		1		8		678	81											12	5	676	69
11	Parvatipur			1						548	8											2		476	8
12	Guntur			1				13		64	6											3	1	87	7
13	Nellore							19	1	723	19											4		707	17
14	Karnool					2		27		196	8													203	11
15	Bellary			1		2	2	62	2	964	61											3	1	1,013	75
16	Cuddapah					8		78		621	24											4	1	479	18
17	Chittoor			1		4		53		626	29											4	1	534	16
18	Tanjore			1		24	1	55	2	695	30											3	1	686	23
19	Madura					5		39		998	79											4		777	9
20	Tinnevelly			1		66		35		843	9											15		741	10
21	Cuttack	1		1		17		206	6	864	4											1		796	
22	Mangalore					23	2	45		169	13											3		208	
	Total	1		7		147	5	703	11	6,908	392			1								74	15	8,994	346
	Total, Central and District Jails	77		57	2	254	20	1,418	41	12,288	955	2		1								189	33	14,362	941
23	European Prison			3																		196	45	3	
24	Subsidiary Jails	3		7		349	46	699	60	16,605	1,501	11	2											20,303	1,795
	Grand Total	80		67	2	603	66	2,117	101	28,893	2,456	13	2	1								385	77	34,668	2,736

* Jew.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(23) —*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890*—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—cont. Age—cont. C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional or personal.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	67	6	3	..	9	17	76	158	10	69	169	17	6	6	..	466	39	517
2	Vellore	103	9	7	..	16	11	118	327	64	105	111	23	6	27	..	776	84	860
3	Trichinopoly	146	7	18	2	25	19	160	236	54	68	..	14	10	3	..	490	31	530
4	Coimbatore	145	7	15	..	21	71	46	366	72	67	305	18	..	3	..	893	15	876
5	Cannanore	24	3	3	..	6	26	3	93	26	2	64	1	..	..	..	172	1	173
6	Salem	84	6	7	..	24	29	126	233	30	40	179	31	1	..	..	681	31	712
7	Penitentiary	226	24	21	1	134	542	470	321	132	66	1,135	113	96	32	23	2,686	241	2,926
	Total ..	797	56	67	3	235	713	1,007	1,581	373	329	1,933	211	21	75	23	6,177	402	6,577
	District Jails.																		
8	Rasulkonda	37	..	..	1	31	9	7	90	23	38	49	7	..	3	..	258	4	262
9	Berhampore	60	3	3	..	44	20	140	131	14	35	67	9	2	9	..	370	10	380
10	Vizagapatam	46	13	4	..	24	25	19	135	20	20	136	35	5	40	1	379	61	440
11	Parvatipur	73	..	10	..	3	6	39	342	17	97	73	5	..	1	..	368	6	374
12	Cuddapah	6	1	1	..	..	3	9	11	10	3	31	1	..	..	..	74	1	75
13	Guntur	31	3	5	..	14	5	11	94	7	45	96	4	2	13	1	324	30	354
14	Nellore	31	6	3	..	16	8	11	74	3	43	67	1	..	7	2	257	8	265
15	Kurnool	32	1	5	..	10	6	..	74	5	40	123	16	1	7	2	405	29	434
16	Bellary	106	4	11	1	50	5	31	176	29	40	142	19	3	4	..	502	74	576
17	Cuddapah	44	2	3	..	29	20	56	197	24	15	145	13	1	4	..	546	72	618
18	Cuddalore	71	5	8	..	24	14	234	237	31	59	59	22	4	6	1	661	33	694
19	Tanjore	102	13	5	1	29	13	34	193	18	60	107	18	4	2	..	646	35	681
20	Madura	64	1	7	..	19	29	21	440	16	100	180	3	2	4	..	940	9	949
21	Tinnevelly	146	3	20	..	24	29	133	511	64	18	6	6	1	4	..	993	17	1,010
22	Calicut	108	..	11	..	37	72	447	200	123	16	7	10	3	4	..	797	17	814
23	Mangalore	46	1	..	..	12	5	37	83	19	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	774
	Total ..	1,008	45	99	3	397	379	1,293	3,023	401	627	1,305	169	33	108	6	7,196	366	7,561
	Total, Central and District Jails	1,805	101	166	6	632	1,092	2,300	4,604	774	1,006	2,948	380	116	181	29	13,373	768	14,098
25	Burgaum Prison	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
		1,805	101	166	6	632	1,095	2,300	4,604	774	1,006	2,948	380	116	181	29	13,376	768	14,144
24	Subsidiary Jails	1,692	304	64	13	93	575	676	4,235	611	1,074	4,478	304	98	324	47	11,662	1,561	13,223
	Grand Total	3,497	405	230	19	670	1,664	2,976	8,839	1,385	2,080	7,427	1,684	214	505	76	25,038	2,329	27,367

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four last divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceed-ing 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceed-ing 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceed-ing 3 years.		Above 3 years but not exceed-ing 7 years.		Exceeding 7 years.		Sentenced to transportation, beyond seas.				Sentenced death.				
																			a. For life.		b. For a term.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Cuddalore ... Rajahmundry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	...	...	5	2	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	3	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	...	240	11	39	7	28	3	9	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	34	359
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions	...	...	325	13	339	9	69	6	13	1	9	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	436	37	377
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	29	1	37	2	65	3	81	6	101	8	74	3	9	1	20	1	10	...	...	...	356	25	379
2	Vellore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	...	...	6	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	...	184	14	286	30	113	6	33	2	16	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	645	52	697
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	3	1	50	4	44	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	5	78
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		Total admissions	...	...	193	20	349	35	161	6	54	2	21	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	776	53	829
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	48	...	178	16	113	11	91	9	118	16	172	17	24	...	139	5	97	4	9	...	975	78	1,053
3	Trichinopoly ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	3	3	21	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	1	32	3	35
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	1	3	170	9	102	1	29	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	26	333
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	7	...	14	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions	4	6	198	12	116	9	43	1	30	1	13	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	1	400	31	430
		Remaining on the 31st December *	2	...	29	...	105	...	52	...	127	...	373	...	206	...	14	...	23	...	30	...	...	...	941	...	941
4	Coimbatore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1	...	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	...	440	5	212	5	79	...	34	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	7	...	4	...	802	11	813
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions	1	...	460	6	228	6	81	...	35	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	7	...	4	...	836	13	850
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	23	...	89	...	46	...	66	...	91	...	144	...	12	...	92	...	67	...	1	...	737	...	737

[CHAPTER III.

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D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(20)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1900 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																								5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																										
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.						J.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters making the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.						Sentenced to death.			
																			a.		b.								
																			For life.		For a term.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
17	*District*—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment																											
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment			117	1	598	3	60	1	11		9		2												806	5	811
	Penitentiary	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement																											
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping			1		19		6		1																27		27
		Total admissions			118	1	617	3	72	1	12		9		2												833	5	838
		Remaining on the 31st December *			98		134	2	30		7		3														180	2	182
18	Gunjam	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	2																								2		2
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	4	1	24	2	19		15	1	1	1	9														73	6	79
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement							1																		1		1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping							1																		1		1
		Total admissions	7	1	24	2	19		17	1	1	1	10														79	6	85
		Remaining on the 31st December *			21	2	64	0	32	4	2		2		4												125	12	136
19	Malleru	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	16	3																							16	3	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	26	3	80	8	52		18		23	1	5		2	1			2				4				202	13	215
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement																									3		3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping							1																		1		1
		Total admissions	42	6	80	10	52		19		23	1	5		2	1			2				4				222	16	238
		Remaining on the 31st December *	6		19		39		30		24		1		0	1							4				124	10	134
20	Kurnool	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			2		4																				6		6
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment			118	7	59	2	28		9		10						13		7		4	1			239	4	13
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement							2		4		6														12	4	16
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping							1																		1		1
		Total admissions		1	120	4	63	2	31		13		16						13		7		4	1			257	8	265
		Remaining on the 31st December *			39	1	26	1	16		2		4						2		1						78	2	77

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D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.		Above 7 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced death.				
																			a. For life.		b. For a term.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	4	...	9	2	4	...	1	...	55	...	98	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	2	180
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	33	...	302	5	252	1	117	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	...	4	...	667	8	675
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
21	Cuddapah	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	9	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		Total admissions ...	37	...	312	7	265	1	121	...	63	...	106	...	17	...	...	...	6	2	6	...	4	...	865	10	875
		Remaining on the 31st December *	41	...	70	...	51	...	28	...	7	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	5	3	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	49	3	149	3	87	1	17	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	330	11	336
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
22	Mangalore	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	54	4	115	10	43	3	19	1	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	352	17	374
		Remaining on the 31st December *	2	...	69	3	28	1	14	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	79	4	83
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	172	47	192	39	64	12	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	100	541
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	1,661	120	4,897	222	2,246	100	1,126	27	344	12	447	7	177	2	19	...	123	4	62	...	68	4	12,262	505	12,767
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	2	...	19	1	113	4	120	...	76	1	78	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	6	326
	Total, Central and District Jails.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	10	...	23	...	63	...	47	...	33	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	197
		Total admissions ...	1,845	237	4,858	780	3,706	153	1,368	29	849	15	806	7	192	2	19	...	123	4	62	...	68	4	13,373	796	14,169
		Remaining on the 31st December *	116	8	502	48	1,024	18	508	23	311	22	1,233	27	804	23	86	1	317	20	118	1	11	1	7,026	212	7,238
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	European Prison.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1,051	432	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	670	2,195
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	8,043	1,130	291	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,304	1,145	10,479
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	58	1	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	3	49
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8
	Total admissions	13,304	1,873	318	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,398	1,801	13,253
	Remaining on the 31st December *	371	35	45	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	37	453
Grand Total	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	2,628	474	397	33	64	12	5	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,101	541	3,642
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	10,808	1,334	4,808	255	2,846	110	1,137	77	844	19	437	7	117	8	19	...	126	4	62	...	59	4	21,115	1,798	23,457
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	58	1	22	2	113	4	126	...	70	1	28	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	9	414
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	16	...	20	...	63	...	47	...	58	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	305
	Total admissions	13,181	1,809	5,316	291	3,790	125	1,309	79	949	15	896	7	122	7	19	...	126	4	62	...	59	4	22,078	2,198	27,551
	Remaining on the 31st December *	467	45	977	59	1,024	38	958	51	811	22	1,233	27	864	38	86	1	337	20	519	1	11	1	8,106	397	8,503

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(90)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890, who had been previously convicted.*

Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 18 years of age (Sec. 396, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A.			B.		
																	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	488	29	517	70	3	32	1	22	2	114	6	120	23·36	13·79	23·20	14	2	16	2	...	2
2	Vellore	779	46	825	80	2	16	1	32	...	130	4	134	16·69	7·58	16·11	14	2	16	3	...	3
3	Trichinopoly	899	31	930	32	1	25	1	5	...	62	2	64	13·91	6·45	13·76	5	1	6	7	...	7
4	Coimbatore	963	15	978	75	...	15	...	10	...	100	...	100	10·38	...	10·22	3	...	3	3	...	3
5	Cannanore	177	1	178	5	...	4	...	26	...	35	...	35	19·77	...	19·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	691	62	753	85	...	37	1	14	...	136	1	137	19·83	1·61	18·46	3	...	3	1	...	1
7	Penitentiary	2,080	241	2,321	156	5	64	3	107	1	327	9	336	15·72	3·73	14·48	58	3	61	11	...	11
	Total ...	6,177	429	6,527	479	11	162	6	307	3	929	22	951	15·03	5·13	14·57	114	15	130	29	...	29
	District Jails.																					
8	Bezwada	258	4	262	19	...	3	...	3	...	25	...	25	9·69	...	9·54	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	201	18	219	23	4	11	...	14	...	48	4	52	17·90	22·22	23·74	4	1	5	1	1	2
10	Bangalore	370	61	431	46	7	29	1	9	1	84	9	93	22·70	14·75	21·58	9	1	10	4	...	4
11	Carvalipur	329	6	335	60	1	19	...	7	...	86	1	87	26·14	16·66	25·97	12	1	13	3	...	3
12	Chittoor	84	1	85	5	...	10	...	...	...	15	...	15	17·85	...	17·64	2	...	2	2	...	2
13	Calicut	244	20	264	15	1	8	...	3	...	26	1	27	11·48	5·00	10·98	3	1	4	...	...	...
14	Chingleput	133	9	142	12	...	6	...	3	...	21	...	21	9·02	...	9·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	425	25	450	37	3	4	...	6	...	47	3	50	10·23	9·09	10·29	2	1	3	...	...	...
16	Coimbatoor	303	24	327	27	...	9	...	3	...	39	...	39	8·57	...	8·12	4	...	4	1	...	1
17	Cuddalore	246	23	269	17	3	20	...	13	...	53	3	56	21·54	9·09	20·77	2	1	3	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	681	32	713	32	0	20	1	13	...	65	1	66	14·83	21·21	15·15	1	1	2	1	1	2
19	Madras	1,040	94	1,134	92	4	29	...	21	...	137	4	141	19·92	10·67	19·48	3	1	4	1	...	1
20	Tinnevelly	940	68	998	84	...	16	...	7	...	107	...	107	11·17	...	11·12	4	...	4	...	...	...
21	Vizianagram	903	15	918	70	...	24	...	17	...	111	...	111	12·40	...	12·23	13	...	13	4	...	4
22	Mangalore	257	17	274	14	1	7	...	7	...	28	1	29	7·00	5·88	6·93	3	...	3	1	...	1
	Total ...	7,196	505	7,701	659	25	221	3	135	1	1,025	32	1,057	14·25	10·49	14·10	74	15	89	22	2	24
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	13,373	934	14,228	1,140	39	383	9	542	6	1,954	54	2,008	14·61	7·66	14·43	188	30	219	57	2	60
23	European Prison	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	20·00	...	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Subsidiary Jails	13,023	1,103	13,955	304	36	21	5	55	8	385	37	390	2·17	2·54	2·19	186	41	227	5	1	6
	Grand Total ...	26,401	2,039	27,188	1,445	75	404	14	597	14	2,340	91	2,431	8·47	3·58	8·19	374	71	446	62	3	66

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining unexpired on the 31st December 1889 of those who escaped during the previous year.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained unrecaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
2	Vellore	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	1	..	2	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..
4	Coimbatore	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salem	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
7	Penitentiary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ...	10	2	3	7	1	6	7	9	1	10	4	1	2
	District Jails.													
8	Rasulkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Parvatipore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
12	Guntur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
13	Nellore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
14	Kurnool	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
18	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Madura	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	1
20	Tinnevelly	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
21	Calicut	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...	13	..	2	2	2	3	5	11	..	11	1	1	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	23	2	5	9	3	9	12	20	1	21	5	2	3
23	European Prison ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Subsidiary Jails ...	3	2	10	12	1	8	9	4	4	8	12	..	..
	Grand Total ...	26	4	15	* 22	4	17	21	24	5	29	17	2	3

* 3 escaped in transit.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(92)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.*

1	2	3		4		5																								6		7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.																				
														A.		B. By jail officers.														C.			
																a. Reduced diet.								b.		c.		d.		e.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No. III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.		Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of inflictions to jail strength.	Column 6-d in the total number of the other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	Central Prisons.																																
1	Rajahmundry ...	909·21	23·17	2	..	89	..	46	..	166	1	311	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	190	..	30	..	21	..	1	45	1	312	32·38		23
2	Vellore ...	611·61	6·15	7	..	40	6	36	10	136	1	225	17	7	..	..	..	129	5	68	9	2	..	13	..	15	184	6	347	56·70		2·00
3	Trichinopoly ...	760·15	6·95	5	..	30	..	120	..	60	..	215	..	9	..	..	..	21	..	15	..	30	..	61	..	8	146	..	315	39·25		1·62
4	Coimbatore ...	794·64	4·97	3	..	126	..	111	..	66	..	306	..	3	..	..	..	37	..	48	..	290	..	6	..	5	121	..	465	58·48		2·39
5	Cannanore ...	437·93	..	..	..	51	..	88	..	119	..	258	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	139	47·08		..
6	Salem ...	857·26	39·93	4	..	54	1	159	..	162	..	380	2	4	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	1	..	101	11·78		..
7	Penitentiary ...	655·94	30·26	..	..	62	..	21	..	81	1	164	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	29	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	24·05		..
	Total ...	4,967·45	140·74	21	..	452	7	581	10	990	3	2,051	20	25	..	..	..	394	5	325	9	389	..	214	2	33	799	11	1,929	40·26		1·14
	District Jails.																																
8	Rosselkonda ...	84·06	2·06	..	..	19	..	1	..	4	3	24	3	..	..	..	..	11	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	27	27·94		4·50
9	Berhampore ...	157·50	5·10	..	..	19	..	5	..	13	3	40	3	1	..	..	..	17	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	45	31·25		2·00
10	Vizagapatam ...	119·50	13·99	1	..	16	..	2	..	13	1	45	2	1	..	..	..	23	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	54	41·00		2·00
11	Purneah ...	90·00	1·94	..	..	5	..	6	..	26	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	37	37·00		1·67
12	Guntur ...	144·78	7·93	1	..	30	..	5	..	27	3	65	4	1	..	..	..	34	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	64	41·58		1·67
13	Nellore ...	72·07	2·86	..	..	2	..	12	..	46	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	18	24·98		..
14	Kurnool ...	98·93	2·93	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	17·18		..
15	Bellary ...	331·35	14·77	..	..	63	3	88	6	264	..	424	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	..	..	15	3	2	153	4	211	47·53		2·00
16	Cuddapah ...	130·52	7·00	..	..	3	..	3	..	21	..	27	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	20	14·31		1·00
17	Cuddalore ...	104·04	4·03	1	..	57	..	4	..	36	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	10	9·60		..
18	Tanjore ...	273·51	6·40	..	..	37	..	46	..	77	3	163	3	..	..	..	..	26	..	7	..	7	..	12	..	2	30	..	84	30·71		2·31
19	Madura ...	227·51	6·40	..	..	1	..	15	..	39	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	19	..	34	14·94		0·50
20	Tinnevelly ...	240·25	4·72	..	..	6	..	12	..	28	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	8	..	21	8·74		..
21	Salem ...	340·42	17·45	2	..	9	..	15	..	42	..	68	..	* 2	1	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	16	4·70		..
22	Coimbatore ...	64·48	3·97	1	..	4	..	28	..	11	..	44	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	6	..	1	..	..	13	..	32	49·65		2·52
	Total ...	3,496·65	99·91	6	..	366	..	390	6	864	20	1652	25	6	..	..	..	140	2	344	13	13	..	129	3	13	280	2	925	37·70		1·61
	Total, Central and District Jails. ...	8,464·10	240·65	28	..	818	7	1,071	16	1,854	23	3,703	45	31	..	..	..	534	7	669	22	402	..	343	5	46	1,079	13	2,854	44·40		1·73
23	European Prison ...	17·44	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	7	30·46		..
24	Subsidiary Jails ...	470·52	32·35	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2·78		12·33
	Grand Total ...	7,952·05	272·99	29	..	821	7	1,074	16	1,860	23	3,707	45	31	..	..	..	538	7	670	22	402	..	344	5	46	1,080	13	2,862	44·40		1·74

* One attempt at escape acquitted on trial.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1890.*

Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were: Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail: Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail: Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry	485	29	466	29	19				509·31	32·17	199·16		70		66		17		3		6		64		16			
2	Vellore	778	53	699	53	79				811·94	57·14	259·93		84															
3	Trichinopoly	460	31	377	31	83				499·35	37·20	209·06		67		19		3		1		7		15		1			
4	Coimbatore	560	32	450	11	110	3	20		594·05	4·67	4·40		4		6						2		13					
5	Cannanore	172		153		19				174·60		1·00		1		1								1					
6	Salem	691	36	611	32	80	4			657·94	37·71	2·00		1															
7	Penitentiary	2,966	246	2,656	236	310	10	320		2,827·38	230·93	19·74		9		10		12		9		13		18		1			
	Total	6,127	400	5,393	392	694	5	339		6,067·43	140·34	467·89		150		106		32		13		31		16		20			
	District Jails.																												
8	Rasulkhonda	228	4	211	4	13		21		84·06	2·92	6·13		6		4				1									
9	Berhampore	301	18	251	18	45		31		150·05	5·12	39·08		29		5		10		3		3		4		1			
10	Vizagapatam	293	14	230	10	59	4	17		139·05	13·98	108·45		98	9	34	9	36		19		20		42		9			
11	Parvathipur	208	6	157	6	51		1		100·30	4·94	3·90		13		6						3		6		10			
12	Guntur	93		92		1				44·70	7·33	·97		6															
13	Nellore	344	30	314	30	30				144·70	7·33																		
14	Kurnool	227	9	205	9	22		22		110·07	7·93																		
15	Bellary	402	29	354	9	41	12	18		183·03	2·05	53·03		170	9	152	9	18		6		122	9	24		10			
16	Cuddapah	190	14	161	13	8	1	21		108·73	14·77	4·30																	
17	Cuddalore	187	14	152	14	35		24		127·35	7·99																		
18	Tanjore	141	7	112	7	29		20		72·14	6·21	7·00																	
19	Madura	481	33	417	33	123		41		217·01	6·45	1·10	32	3		3						1		2					
20	Tinnevelly	486	24	394	24	67		25		199·01	11·77																		
21	Calicut	240	9	242	9	187		130		118·12	1·71																		
22	Mangalore	267	17	219	17	48		2		124·05	7·63	2·03		18		14		3		1		14		3		1			
										6·48	2·37	17·15		101		100		12				7		129					
	Total	7,106	393	6,021	304	921	1	452		2,698·76	99·91	247·94	32	474	18	452	18	88		33		302	18	279		32			
	Total, Central and District Jails	13,233	793	10,859	699	1,325	6	891		7,166·19	240·25	715·83	32	624	18	720	18	120		46		333	18	308		62			
23	European Prison	5		1				3		17·24																			
	Grand Total	13,238	793	10,859	699	1,325	6	894		7,208·75	240·25	715·83	32	624	18	720	18	120		46		333	18	308		62			

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(84)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5			6			7			8	9	10
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.			Hospital charges.			Clothing.			Contingencies.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Undertrial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.	A.	B.		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.		A.	B.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength exclusive of civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Central Prisons.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Rajahmundry	332·46	4·39	3·56	339·41	11,178	31 6 4	24,877	68 5 6		600	1 4 10	46 11 5	2,046	5 14 6		3,593	9 12 3	42,374	79 5 3
2	Vellore	362·78	10	1·76	374·32	12,064	32 15 3	25,064	66 15 9		1,301	1 6 5	47 12 6	2,001	5 2 3		4,887	13 0 7	37,859	69 9 5
3	Trichinopoly	792·16	4·5	1·99	798·19	26,467	33 2 10	27,564	34 8 6		1,806	2 4 6	45 6 4	2,852	3 9 10		5,581	6 15 2	63,471	79 8 4
4	Coimbatore	520·91	6·47	0·77	511·91	16,944	32 11 6	17,163	33 7 4		1,367	2 10 10	52 10 7	2,455	4 13 0		5,493	10 12 1	42,322	74 6 0
5	Cuddapah	332·91	4·6	1·1	337·70	13,709	40 9 7	17,371	51 5 7		1,044	3 1 4	62 0 0	1,744	5 2 10		4,076	12 1 7	37,749	77 1 7
6	Penitentiary	890·54	9·83	2·77	904·13	31,915	35 5 10	18,973	21 1 9		816	0 14 10	112 12 9	2,939	3 4 1		4,817	7 14 2	45,672	76 3 4
	Total, District Jails ...	4,442·77	37·89	20·93	4,391·77	1,51,951	† 33 5 2	1,05,895	35 2 11		9,444	1 14 10	49 12 1	17,228	3 10 2		48,126	9 9 6	3,96,896	74 15 1
	District Jails.																			
7	Rasulkonda	96·98	·45	1·26	98·69	3,856	39 13 3	3,371	40 4 2		139	1 6 7	48 4 10	31	0 5 1		992	9 12 7	7,353	74 5 6
8	Nellorejonda	154·94	2·79	1·34	154·99	4,836	31 3 11	4,294	28 0 4		213	1 6 5	60 14 0	766	4 4 6		1,274	11 4 7	12,023	78 2 1
9	Chingleput	154·38	2·83	4·29	149·99	5,402	36 0 3	5,482	36 14 4		251	1 10 5	66 14 0	1,000	6 10 8		1,664	11 1 7	13,802	92 0 1
10	Perumpur	307·90	...	...	307·90	4,983	16 3 10	5,186	16 13 4		284	0 14 10	60 4 4	1,725	5 9 10		1,382	7 12 5	13,451	43 11 0
11	Gunter	152·29	2·24	7·64	137·17	4,461	32 8 9	4,830	35 11 4		146	1 1 10	52 0 0	1,725	5 7 10		1,382	7 12 5	12,774	93 2 9
12	Vellore	74·60	1·67	2·39	64·23	1,811	28 3 0	4,526	70 11 0		69	1 1 0	41 6 0	500	7 13 0		1,382	7 5 0	10,010	90 10 1
13	Bellary	67·98	2·25	2·24	67·98	2,326	34 4 4	4,756	70 11 0		69	1 1 0	41 6 0	500	7 13 0		961	11 5 11	7,800	92 12 0
14	Cuddapah	202·15	2·56	2·23	202·15	6,900	34 2 10	6,900	34 2 10		284	1 6 5	60 14 0	1,000	6 10 8		1,382	10 14 2	13,966	117 11 7
15	Cuddapah	154·91	2·15	4·10	149·24	5,031	37 1 6	5,176	38 0 8		192	1 6 8	51 12 8	1,153	6 6 1		1,788	13 12 10	13,450	92 3 7
16	Cuddapah	305·97	4·63	4·10	297·50	10,911	37 0 8	10,911	37 0 8		284	0 15 7	61 0 0	1,000	3 7 10		1,382	4 10 7	24,478	82 5 2
17	Tanjore	307·74	10·61	9·64	289·76	8,860	30 15 2	10,108	35 0 4		569	1 15 0	63 4 0	2,000	6 15 11		1,658	7 4 0	15,736	72 10 1
18	Madura	610·60	9·62	12·71	607·49	19,715	32 7 6	19,715	32 7 6		1,136	1 14 0	63 2 0	1,725	2 13 0		1,382	2 5 0	19,801	32 9 0
19	Trichinopoly	249·97	21·67	4·70	223·00	7,824	35 1 9	11,014	49 6 4		853	3 13 7	63 14 0	800	3 7 11		1,061	4 11 1	15,454	69 6 10
20	Calicut	322·93	5·83	10·75	294·77	7,475	25 5 10	8,056	27 5 11		426	1 7 4	58 14 0	1,725	5 13 0		1,382	4 11 0	18,064	61 5 0
21	Mangalore	87·95	4·70	2·94	79·69	1,951	19 7 2	4,601	58 11 2		71	0 14 3	17 0 11	1,279	5 0 0		2,098	10 10 7	10,001	67 1 11
	Total	3,598·72	91·69	80·26	3,779·59	98,734	33 6 10	94,502	34 9 6		4,605	1 9 6	61 0 11	19,067	4 2 1		28,121	9 6 10	2,04,364	70 11 8
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	7,401·24	129·58	139·44	7,621·86	2,50,685	‡ 33 15 7	2,50,549	33 7 11		13,954	1 12 11	60 2 8	36,770	3 13 11		77,256	9 8 6	6,71,264	74 7 9
23	European Prison	12·84	...	12·84	1,204	126 1 7	8,549	665 4 8	172	13 14 6	374	29 2 6	107	9 0 7	1,495	86 10 0	7,207	554 3 10
24	Debtors' Prison	...	23·24	23·24			5,254	226 0 0	32	1 6 0	74	3 3 0			253	20 15 1	5,581	120 3 1
	Total, Jails ...	7,414·08	152·82	175·52	7,793·51	2,50,779	† 33 5 1	2,56,468	34 5 7		14,060	1 13 3	60 6 4	36,780	3 13 9		79,980	9 7 6	6,81,987	75 7 6
25	Subsidiary Jails ...	399·92	399·92	7·74	1,329·29	42,555	2 23 6 3	11,959	9 23 6					216	0 9 11		9,234	6 14 7	64,352	48 2 6
	Grand Total	7,813·95	552·75	183·26	9,122·82	2,93,333	† 27 14 6	2,78,425	30 15 8		14,060	1 9 2	64 11 6	36,996	3 8 9		89,215	9 2 5	6,46,340	72 4 6

* Average cost of convicts and under-trials at the Penitentiary.

† Average cost of convicts and under-trials in jails and subsidiary jails excluding the under-trials at the Penitentiary.

‡ Average cost of convicts and under-trials.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7															8	9	
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not employed to labour.	Average number under employment in working days.	Average number sick.	Average number of enrolment.	Average number employed on working days.															Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Persons or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.												
												Additions and alterations.		New jails.		K.	L.						
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.		Public Works.						
		On intramural labour.	Prison offices.	Prison cells.	Sanitation.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing in prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Subordinate Officer.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	(a) Public Works Dept. (b) Other Departments.			Prison officers.	Prison convicts.	On agriculture (C).
	Central Prisons.																						
1	Rajahmundry	9·02	512·91	14·75	5·96	39·58	57·61	20·28	79·12	3·26	8·44	·97				283·99					7·87	11·22	64·98
2	Vellore	4·40	709·00	20·39	5·66	66·40	82·10	110·20	107·00	6·47						332·45				2·62	12·63	15·49	44·13
3	Trichinopoly	5·80	767·00	22·06	6·40	59·77	70·10	19·00	19·00	20·23	59·04					267·34					7·55	9·26	57·89
4	Coimbatore	4·96	722·41	16·02	10·03		64·42	56·30	140·61	32·18	59·40			14		302·64					7·05	8·91	57·74
5	Cannanore	2·60	604·93	17·40	4·83	54·41	80·38	74·84	159·78	13·93	11·90	9·91				405·28					7·84	9·13	57·74
6	Salem	5·46	619·19	9·87	8·49	48·35	57·83	46·61	152·43	13·97						68·78					10·60	9·18	17·94
7	Penitentiary	9·70	619·86	17·20	7·26	45·21	57·83	46·61	152·43	13·97						336·60					8·46	10·84	57·89
	Total ..	51·10	4,554·12	138·09	56·23	402·32	540·30	448·32	708·54	180·95	139·93	9·38	14			1,786·07				2·62	9·61	9·93	39·48
	District Jails.																						
8	Rasulkonda ..	2·41	69·30	2·21	2·85	8·38	11·09	41·26	19·49												7·05	10·36	
9	Berhampore ..	4·69	344·34	8·92	11·02	6·05	22·16	30·05	37·97	1·00	29·84	6·27									6·13	10·47	
10	Vizagapatam ..	9·02	131·04	3·54	11·02	2·46	11·16	17·00	46·10		29·16	4·52									6·76	7·91	
11	Parvatipur ..	7·26	124·23	11·09	12·23	3·02	13·60	9·07	53·06	1·55	35·47	·29									6·76	7·91	
12	Guntur ..	4·61	467·37	9·70	8·76	6·51	15·18	30·42	50·00	·97											6·76	11·37	
13	Nellore ..	1·75	99·04	1·84	2·88	2·79	10·84	13·05	16·35	7·03	38					14·39				2·60	6·62	10·20	
14	Kurnool ..	1·79	58·31	1·95	1·31		6·96	20·95	13·05	6·41						31					6·66	12·80	21·46
15	Bellary ..	6·99	240·60	6·30		54·26	19·82	11·39	47·12	7·46						110·24						10·39	23
16	Cuddapah ..	2·80	150·76	4·01	8·04	6·67	17·39	13·74	37·81	3·46											13·21	11·33	46·73
17	Chittoor ..	2·39	209·03	7·41	9·04	3·13	12·54	30·20	67·34	47·83	4·14	16·38									5·12	13·03	
18	Madura ..	4·41	340·12	7·62	6·32	14·08	15·56	9·07	37·81	3·72	7·96					52·41				2·62	6·76	7·91	14·15
19	Tinnevelly ..	3·47	342·98	7·76	5·97	14·99	27·91	26·46	66·96	6·46	52·23					127·39					6·76	7·55	39·29
20	Calicut ..	2·70	317·97	7·92	9·44	7·77	22·70	30·20	59·71	13·14	15·79					72·50					7·97	7·97	39·29
21	Mangalore ..	2·61	257·92	7·92	37·13	8·92	23·25	27·85	52·55	1·73		1·99				72·50					7·97	14·26	39·45
22	Tellicherry ..	2·26	93·47	3·15	11·02		7·69	7·69	29·12	4·31						39·80					7·97	11·72	31·95
	Total ..	59·05	3,467·76	92·16	145·20	148·26	277·41	356·81	643·36	106·86	179·15	29·71				802·71				2·62	6·61	11·54	19·25
23	European Prison	·73	16·25	·62		1·98	·72	1·95	1·06							4·71						19·22	39·99
	Total Jails ..	57·87	4,550·13	237·07	366·75	547·92	726·39	839·76	1,350·96	287·47	319·08	39·09	14			2,593·49				2·62	8·63	7·99	10·10	27·47
24	Subsidiary Jails	66·35	232·03	4·04	7·98			113·49	132·45	* 109·84						132·45								7·79
	Grand Total ..	144·22	7,550·91	511·11	824·35	547·92	726·39	949·19	1,483·41	397·31	319·08	39·09	14			3,377·94				2·62	9·53	7·45	9·80	30·28

* Employed in cleaning and keeping the jails and cutcheries in order.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(36)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 8, Statement VII).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 18, Statement VII).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 4, minus column 6).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 5, minus column 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	42,074 9	79 5 0	4,038 12 0	11 6 0	38,035 13 0	67 13 0
2	Vellore	47,859 10	89 3 0	20,261 14 0	10 13 0	27,597 12 0	48 12 0
3	Trichinopoly	42,450 9	78 9 0	4,098 13 0	10 13 0	47,357 6 0	68 12 0
4	Coimbatore	40,539 9	74 9 0	1,417 7 0	2 9 0	44,121 9 0	69 6 0
5	Cannanore	37,848 8	72 8 6	5,184 4 0	9 15 0	28,663 9 0	72 9 0
6	Salem	45,671 9	85 1 9	3,175 1 0	5 15 0	37,497 12 0	69 5 0
7	Penitentiary	42,321 9	80 6 0	3,175 1 0	10 9 0	34,427 11 0	65 3 0
	Total ...	2,99,300 14	74 15 0	48,610 7 0	9 5 0	2,21,700 7 0	63 10 0
	District Jails.						
8	Rasselkonda	7,591 4	74 5 0	35 14 0	0 5 0	7,577 6 0	73 12 0
9	Berhampore	12,624 0	72 3 0	304 1 0	1 12 0	12,320 0 0	70 7 0
10	Vizagapatam	12,451 0	80 2 0	261 10 0	1 5 0	12,189 12 0	78 7 0
11	Purvipur	14,174 7	69 14 0			14,180 7 0	67 5 0
12	Guntur	10,242 1	69 10 0	39 11 0	0 4 0	10,202 0 0	69 14 0
13	Nellore	7,820 9	68 0 0	332 14 9	2 13 0	7,787 11 0	67 12 0
14	Kurnool	7,367 0	117 12 0			7,367 0 0	117 12 0
15	Bellary	22,462 13	92 2 0			22,462 13 0	92 2 0
16	Cuddapah	10,691 2	71 2 0			10,691 2 0	71 2 0
17	Cuddalore	15,796 11	72 13 0	284 9 0	1 12 0	15,512 2 0	71 1 0
18	Tanjore	13,941 0	72 13 0	271 13 0	1 6 0	13,669 3 0	71 7 0
19	Madura	13,941 0	69 8 0	1,021 9 0	5 1 0	12,919 12 0	64 7 0
20	Tinnevelly	15,852 10	68 7 0	320 9 0	1 12 0	15,532 1 0	67 7 0
21	Calicut	20,497 9	74 4 0		2 7 0	13,804 1 0	72 0 0
22	Mangalore	10,061 9	67 2 0	308 8 0	2 0 0	20,698 9 0	74 4 0
		6,790 14	80 11 0	234 9 0	2 13 0	14,255 1 0	68 2 0
					2 13 0	6,572 5 0	85 14 0
	Total ...	2,04,976 6	73 12 0	3,022 15 0	1 7 0	2,00,972 7 0	72 5 0
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	5,71,068 4	74 7 0	48,982 6 0	0 6 0	5,22,175 14 0	68 1 0
23	European Prison	2,267 6	324 10 0	311 1 0	41 1 0	1,956 5 0	283 9 0
24	Debtors' Prison	2,819 12	120 5 0			2,819 12 0	120 5 0
	Total, Jails ...	5,80,095 6	73 7 0	49,493 7 0	6 7 0	5,21,899 9 0	66 10 0
25	Subsidiary Jails	84,256 6	46 5 0	39 13 0	0 1 0	84,216 1 0	46 4 0
	Grand Total ...	6,46,351 6	72 5 0	49,533 6 0	5 8 0	5,06,174 10 0	66 12 0

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population*

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that may be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																	
1	Rajahmundry	Convicts	900	44	1,011	966·21	42·17	1008·38	974	59	1033	667	7	674	14·08	·92	14·75	13	1	14
		Under-trial	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	2	...	2	0·00	...	0·00	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		902	44	1,013	966·21	42·17	1008·38	...	...	...	667	7	674	14·08	·92	14·75	13	1	14
2	Vellore	Convicts	997	90	1,087	913·84	42·54	956·38	961	73	1,034	750	41	791	20·60	1·97	22·56	6	2	8
		Under-trial	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		997	90	1,087	913·84	42·54	956·38	...	...	...	750	41	791	20·60	1·97	22·56	6	2	8
3	Trichinopoly	Convicts	976	89	1,065	792·13	47·35	839·48	960	21	1,011	1,001	4	1,005	22·39	·74	23·13	16	...	16
		Under-trial	...	...	...	0·0	...	0·0	3	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	1	1	0	3	...	3	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
	Total		976	89	1,065	792·13	47·35	839·48	...	...	...	1,004	4	1,008	22·42	·74	23·16	16	...	16
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,329	52	1,381	710·99	4·57	715·57	870	21	891	614	1	615	13·91	·11	13·92	19	...	19
		Under-trial	50	...	50	0·27	·01	0·28	28	3	30	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil	20	...	20	0·00	...	0·00	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1,379	52	1,431	711·26	4·58	715·84	...	...	...	615	1	616	13·92	·11	13·93	19	...	19
5	Cannanore	Convicts	813	36	849	332·93	...	332·93	845	...	845	463	...	463	13·06	...	13·06	10	...	10
		Under-trial	...	...	...	·00	...	·00	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	·00	...	·00	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		813	36	849	332·93	...	332·93	...	...	...	463	...	463	13·06	...	13·06	10	...	10
6	Salem	Convicts	433	58	491	327·39	19·93	347·32	382	44	426	146	6	152	9·06	·61	9·67	11	...	11
		Under-trial	40	2	42	7·28	·72	8·00	32	2	34	2	...	2	·06	...	·06	1	...	1
		Civil	14	1	15	2·36	·36	2·72	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		487	61	548	337·03	20·01	358·04	...	...	...	148	6	154	9·12	·61	9·73	12	...	12
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	657	43	700	650·94	39·54	690·48	741	*59	774	333	14	347	14·76	·93	15·69	13	1	14
		Under-trial	19	12	31	6·71	·73	7·44	17	2	19	1	...	1	·04	...	·04	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	2·00	·00	2·00	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		676	55	731	659·64	37·26	699·92	...	...	...	334	14	348	14·80	·93	15·73	13	1	14
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	120	11	140	94·06	2·05	96·06	134	*7	141	69	1	70	3·14	·03	3·21	1	...	1
		Under-trial	...	...	...	·01	...	·01	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	1·29	·00	1·29	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		120	11	140	95·35	2·05	97·36	...	...	...	69	1	70	3·14	·03	3·21	1	...	1
9	Berhampore	Convicts	146	31	176	120·92	4·23	124·84	179	7	186	108	10	102	4·16	·73	4·89	12	2	14
		Under-trial	11	6	17	2·42	·16	2·58	23	3	26	3	...	3	·09	...	·09	...	...	...
		Civil	1	...	1	0·19	·00	0·19	2	0	2	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
	Total		158	37	194	123·53	4·39	127·61	...	...	...	112	10	122	4·28	·73	5·01	12	2	14
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	346	29	374	139·90	12·66	152·56	211	14	225	101	10	111	2·73	·19	2·92	2	...	2
		Under-trial	6	3	9	2·13	·73	2·86	14	1	15	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil	8	1	9	4·08	·22	4·30	4	1	5	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
	Total		360	33	393	146·11	13·61	159·72	...	...	...	103	10	113	2·78	·19	2·97	2	...	2
11	Parvatipur	Convicts	132	16	152	79·05	1·74	80·79	120	4	125	102	5	107	11·54	·75	11·99	12	...	12
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		132	16	152	79·05	1·74	80·79	...	...	...	102	5	107	11·54	·75	11·99	12	...	12
12	Guntur	Convicts	135	9	144	144·76	7·23	152·00	171	13	195	64	4	68	2·05	·94	2·99	3	...	3
		Under-trial	11	1	12	2·54	·16	2·70	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	4	...	4	2·34	·11	2·45	4	1	5	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
	Total		150	9	160	149·64	7·50	157·14	...	...	...	65	4	69	2·07	·94	3·01	3	...	3
13	Nellore	Convicts	208	14	222	72·07	2·52	74·59	185	3	188	80	4	84	1·73	·11	1·84	...	...	...
		Under-trial	14	...	14	4·04	·03	4·07	14	1	15	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil	1	...	1	2·01	·01	2·02	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		223	14	238	81·92	2·57	84·52	...	...	...	81	4	85	1·75	·11	1·86	...	...	...
14	Karnool	Convicts	69	3	72	39·98	2·65	42·63	64	4	68	49	5	54	1·05	·10	1·15	2	...	2
		Under-trial	5	...	5	2·03	·05	2·08	10	1	11	2	1	3	·05	·01	·06	...	...	...
		Civil	3	...	3	2·00	·00	2·00	3	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		80	3	80	43·11	2·61	47·72	...	...	...	51	6	57	1·10	·11	1·20	2	...	2
15	Bellary	Convicts	344	21	365	196·93	14·77	207·70	261	24	285	73	3	76	4·05	·16	4·21	3	...	3
		Under-trial	22	3	25	7·39	·77	8·16	21	2	23	1	...	1	·04	...	·04	1	...	1
		Civil	13	2	15	4·33	...	4·33	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		379	26	405	208·65	15·54	224·19	...	...	...	74	3	77	4·09	·16	4·25	4	...	4

* Less number of females on that day.

† No females on that day.

continued.

in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.

| 10 | | | 11 | | | 12 | | | 13 | | |

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
16	Cuddapah	Convicts	126	9	135	126·32	7·69	134·01	151	9	160	86	2	88	2·01	·20	2·21	1	..	1
		Under-trial	16	..	16	7·27	·36	7·63	15	1	15	3	..	3	·04	..	·04	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	4·00	·13	4·13	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		137	9	137	137·59	8·23	145·78	..	..	..	83	2	91	2·05	·20	2·25	1	..	1
17	Cuddalore	Convicts	169	12	181	169·84	6·25	205·67	224	10	244	96	5	101	2·27	·04	2·31	1	..	1
		Under-trial	18	..	18	17·24	·36	17·60	23	3	26	3	..	3	·07	..	·07	..	..	..
		Civil	12	..	12	9·73	..	9·73	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		199	12	211	196·84	6·61	213·00	..	..	..	105	5	106	2·34	·11	2·45	1	..	1
18	Tanjore	Convicts	292	50	342	273·01	9·65	279·74	337	62	345	112	5	115	4·23	·19	4·42	6	..	6
		Under-trial	30	..	30	27·06	·62	27·68	32	1	33	1	..	1	·02	..	·02	..	..	..
		Civil	13	..	13	9·46	·54	9·99	11	1	12	1	..	1	·02	..	·02	..	..	..
	Total		335	50	385	309·53	7·81	317·34	..	..	..	114	5	119	4·27	·19	4·46	6	..	6
19	Madura	Convicts	310	34	344	299·12	9·75	347·38	360	15	391	91	..	91	2·16	..	2·16	2	..	2
		Under-trial	39	..	39	29·25	·25	29·50	39	1	40	1	..	1	·06	..	·06	..	..	..
		Civil	44	..	44	14·06	·12	14·18	27	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		393	34	427	342·43	9·62	391·06	..	..	..	92	..	92	2·22	..	2·22	2	..	2
20	Tinnevelly	Convicts	324	30	354	346·23	1·71	347·94	399	21	421	128	..	128	2·46	..	2·46	3	..	3
		Under-trial	30	..	30	21·23	·12	21·35	34	..	34	1	..	1	·02	..	·02	1	..	1
		Civil	15	..	15	4·20	..	4·20	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		369	30	399	374·06	1·83	373·49	..	..	..	129	..	129	2·48	..	2·48	3	..	3
21	Calicut	Convicts	149	7	157	296·75	9·45	253·20	324	12	337	145	1	146	2·73	·06	2·79	13	..	13
		Under-trial	39	7	46	27·72	·12	27·84	43	1	44	1	..	1	·01	..	·01	..	..	..
		Civil	28	..	28	23·20	1·79	24·79	40	3	43	3	1	4	·04	·19	·23	1	..	1
	Total		196	14	211	277·12	6·86	284·91	..	..	..	149	2	151	2·78	·25	3·03	14	..	14
22	Mangalore	Convicts	193	36	211	247·46	9·22	257·68	95	4	97	91	6	97	4·07	·11	4·18	2	..	2
		Under-trial	21	2	23	4·89	·13	4·72	17	1	18	1	1	2	·02	·02	·04	..	..	..
		Civil	11	3	14	3·62	·08	3·70	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		227	41	258	257·97	9·43	267·40	..	..	..	92	7	99	4·09	·14	4·23	2	..	2
	Total, Centralized District Jails.	Convicts	9,182	653	9,835	7,192·29	296·78	7,491·54	..	..	..	3,660	150	4,108	109·96	6·64	116·60	163	7	170
		Under-trial	645	50	679	514·76	9·29	519·56	..	..	..	51	4	55	·74	·02	·76	4	..	4
		Civil	166	3	169	117·77	2·77	120·54	..	..	..	13	4	17	1·04	·32	1·36	4	..	4
	Total		9,993	706	10,683	7,825·82	308·84	7,871·66	..	..	..	3,724	158	4,132	112·24	7·18	118·72	171	7	178
23	European Prison	Convicts	36	..	36	17·44	..	17·44	14	..	14	3	..	3	·03	..	·03	..	..	..
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	·03	..	·03	..	..	..
	Total		36	..	36	17·44	..	17·44	..	..	..	9	..	9	·06	..	·06	..	..	..
24	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trial	29	3	32	21·34	..	21·34	29	..	29	73	..	73	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		29	3	32	21·34	..	21·34	..	..	..	73	..	73	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..
25	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts	..	..	..	670·32	29·25	699·57	..	..	..	170	14	187	2·26	·75	3·01	3	..	3
		Under-trial	..	..	..	182·43	13·92	196·35	..	..	..	145	5	150	1·76	·16	1·92	9	..	9
		Civil	..	..	..	7·09	·25	7·34	..	..	..	3	..	3	·07	..	·07	2	..	2
	Total		3,867	1,870	5,737	1,159·84	43·42	1,202·76	..	..	..	318	21	340	4·09	·91	4·99	14	..	14
	Grand Total	Convicts	..	..	..	7,879·05	335·68	7,697·76	..	..	..	3,833	169	4,346	112·25	6·62	118·87	169	7	176
		Under-trial	..	..	..	727·33	24·12	751·45	..	..	..	199	13	212	2·51	·18	2·69	13	..	13
		Civil	..	..	..	140·96	3·42	144·38	..	..	..	22	4	26	·74	·32	1·06	4	..	4
	Total		15,752	2,614	18,367	8,757·78	363·24	8,593·59	..	..	..	4,054	186	4,584	115·50	7·12	122·62	186	7	193

* No females on that day.

† Less number of females on that day.

continued.

jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890—continued.

10			11			12			13																				
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.																				
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.								
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	632·31 364·26	1,540·71 1,782·71	636·62 369·60	23·83 1·92	39·63 23·22	24·58 4·95	...	...	...	7·96	...	7·96	7·96	...	7·96	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	498·88	1,837·84	632·36	21·99	39·33	22·31	...	...	...	6·24	...	6·24	7·24	...	6·24	...	...	...	...	...	6·24
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	467·99 399·91 398·16	321·93 1,777·78 ...	468·13 404·12 398·16	16·76 13·49 13·49	8·43 164·44 ...	16·63 14·45 13·49	...	...	...	3·95	...	3·95	4·76	...	4·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·76
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	466·95	462·25	466·79	16·65	15·89	16·63	...	...	...	4·76	...	4·76	4·76	...	4·76	...	...	...	...	...	4·76
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	773·08 1,000·00 500·00	666·66	769·23 1,000·00 500·00	22·73 2·63 2·21	29·63	22·66 2·63 2·21	...	...	...	21·48	...	21·48	21·98	...	21·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·48
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	737·73	416·66	730·99	21·05	26·66	21·77	...	...	...	20·40	...	20·40	20·40	...	20·40	...	...	...	...	...	20·40
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	999·16 750·12	...	967·26 1,000·00	19·71 7·21	...	19·35 7·09	...	...	...	20·24	...	20·24	20·24	...	20·24	...	...	...	...	...	20·07
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	833·33	...	833·33	14·56	...	14·56	...	...	...	29·06	...	29·06	29·06	...	29·06	...	...	...	...	...	29·06
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	833·33 250·00	...	833·33 250·00	12·50 1·85	...	12·50 1·85	...	...	...	6·66 66·67	...	6·66 66·67	16·66 66·67	...	16·66 66·67	...	...	...	...	...	6·66 66·67
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	474·99	...	474·76	11·75	...	11·76	...	...	...	10·76	...	10·76	10·76	...	10·76	...	...	...	...	...	10·76
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	999·16 750·12 187·66	750·49 ... 750·12	999·16 1,000·00 749·99	23·75 7·21 14·56	9·17 ... 147·99	22·54 7·09 22·13	...	...	...	20·24 ... 49·75	...	20·24 ... 49·75	20·24 ... 49·75	...	20·24 ... 49·75	...	...	...	...	...	20·00 ... 49·75
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	935·73	781·24	931·51	20·39	24·93	20·44	...	...	...	20·21	...	20·21	20·21	...	20·21	...	...	...	...	...	20·20
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,250·00 317·99	1,749·45 10,000·00	1,252·54 400·00	43·12 4·23	57·69 200·00	43·01 5·04	...	...	...	77·04	...	77·04	77·04	...	77·04	...	...	...	...	...	77·03
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,122·75	1,999·94	1,123·56	46·66	39·77	46·36	...	...	...	69·32	...	69·32	69·32	...	69·32	...	...	...	...	...	69·32
6	1 ... 1	7 ... 1	24 1 1	2	26 1 1	12	8	20	826·25 571·76 750·00	654·76 799·23 1,333·34	820·63 582·69 747·75	22·77 1·34 2·60	26·11 30·26 37·66	22·79 1·79 2·72	2·66	12·79	2·93	22·79 14·67 30·24	16·26	22·61 22·46 30·41	22·13 24·67 24·14	27·66	22·53 22·46 30·41	22·50	22·50	22·50	22·50	22·50	22·50	22·50 ... ...
7	1	8	31	2	33	12	8	20	807·67	849·64	801·92	27·34	29·01	27·29	2·66	12·79	2·93	23·10	16·24	22·94	23·46	27·66	23·03	...	...	...	...	...	22·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732·47	...	732·47	20·64	...	20·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732·47	...	732·47	20·64	...	20·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,514·03	...	3,514·03	97·94	...	97·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,514·03	...	3,514·03	97·94	...	97·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	... ...	1	3 4 ...	1	4 4 ...	1 1 ...	... ...	1 1 ...	161·29 112·61 250·00	142·86 333·34 ...	160·76 114·20 250·00	4·74 3·25 3·47	3·62 6·29 ...	4·62 3·46 3·47	2·75 1·46 ...	... ...	1·96 1·46 ...	4·25 14·71 250·00	... ...	4·22 12·54 250·00	4·01 11·67 250·00	... ...	4·22 12·54 250·00	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4·20 12·45 250·00
1	...	1	7	1	8	1	...	1	220·69	333·34	220·31	7·99	6·91	4·95	1·75	...	1·46	12·25	...	12·24	14·68	...	12·24	...	...	...	...	...	10·97
8	1 ... 1	9 ... 1	31 5 1	3	34 5 1	2 ... 1	... ...	2 ... 1	782·13 222·22 250·00	594·63 333·34 1,166·67	781·28 227·27 250·00	26·39 6·49 26·04	34·81 6·29 26·40	26·34 4·15 27·33	4·34 1·75 ...	10·26	2·34 1·21 ...	21·65 14·71 42·55	14·20	21·57 12·54 40·49	22·96 12·01 44·12	23·76	22·96 12·01 44·12	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	24·01 12·34 40·35
10	2	12	43	3	46	15	8	23	780·84	681·33	780·97	24·61	24·79	24·55	3·20	9·59	2·46	21·65	13·95	21·53	22·39	25·76	22·61	22·50	...	...	...	...	22·35

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.*

1	2	3	4	5	6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining under trial on previous year.	Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1890.		
		M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																								
1	Rajahmundry	8	66	4	74	4	78	70	3·65	73·65	34	2	36	31	1	32							1		1
2	Vellore		1		1		1	0·90		0·90	1		1												
3	Trichinopoly		6		6		6	5·25		5·25				5		5									
4	Coimbatore	8	134	6	142	6	148	6·75	0·25	7·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	6	0·25	6·25							1		1
5	Cannanore		6		6		6	5·25		5·25				5		5	1		1						
6	Salem	4	137	6	141	6	147	7·75	0·25	8·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	6	0·25	6·25							1		1
	Penitentiary	17	105	8	113	8	121	77·75	7·25	85·00	24	3	27	84	5	89							1		1
	Total	37	455	25	480	25	505	187·6	11·40	198·75	161	8	169	218	14	232	1		1				4		4
	District Jails.																								
8	Bezwadiwada		8	2	8	2	10	7·40		7·40				1		1	1		1						
9	Berhampore		60	7	60	7	67	7·25	0·75	8·00	58	6	64	2		2								1	1
10	Cuddapah	1	121	13	122	13	135	7·75	0·75	8·50	8	1	9	67	11	78	2		2					1	1
11	Chingleput																						7		7
12	Chittoor	9	62	6	71	6	77	6·75	0·25	7·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	4		4							5	1	6
13	Guntur	9	63	10	72	10	82	6·75	0·25	7·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	6		6							3	1	4
14	Kellore	1	56	11	57	11	68	6·75	0·25	7·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	6		6	1		1						
15	Kurnool	1	70	6	70	6	76	6·75	0·25	7·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	6		6				1		1	1		1
16	Mallary	17	88	5	105	5	110	7·75	0·25	8·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	6		6	5		5						
17	Cuddapah	4	120	13	103	13	116	7·75	0·25	8·00	7·75	0·25	8·00	6		6				1	1	2	1		1
18	Cuddalore	4	101	7	107	7	114	7·75	0·25	8·00	7·75	0·25	8·00	6		6	1		1						
19	Tanjore	29	104	7	104	7	111	6·75	0·25	7·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	6		6				1		1	1		1
20	Madura	8	178	6	186	6	192	6·75	0·25	7·00	6·75	0·25	7·00	6		6							1		1
21	Tinnevelly	3	204	3	207	3	210	6·75	0·25	7·00	5·75	1	6·75	5	1	6	1		1						
22	Calicut	1	69	2	69	2	71	3·75	0·25	4·00	3·75	0·25	4·00	3		3							1		1
23	Mangalore	4	120	9	120	11	140	4·75	0·25	5·00	4·75	0·25	5·00	4		4							1		1
	Total	91	1,610	96	1,700	101	1,801	97·75	3·75	101·00	92·75	3·25	96·00	78	2	80	12		12	1	1	2	24	4	28
	Total, Central & District Jails	128	2,065	121	2,180	126	2,306	285·35	15·15	300·50	253·75	11·25	265·00	296	16	312	13		13	1	1	2	28	4	32
24	European Prison																								
25	Subsidiary Jails	324	20	22,502	1,607	23,326	1,627	18,325	692·65	19,017·65	707·65	26·35	734	625	19	644	3,505	490	15,646	2,767	100	2,867	30	1	31
	Grand Total	452	20	24,564	1,728	25,506	1,733	18,608	707·65	19,317·65	961·40	37·60	999	921	35	956	3,518	490	15,659	2,768	101	2,869	58	5	63

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(39)—*For the year 1890-91.*

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons relieved.	Number existed in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether originally constructed by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or private persons.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	7	403	41,130	40,630	..	..	..	3	1	3	Medicine, diet, accommodation and clothing.
(2) Poor houses	3	414	151,070	..	1,460	2,370	..	1	2	..	Rice and food.
(3) For travellers	129	845	308,820	620	5,720	1,800	..	126	1	..	Accommodation, water and watery dole.
(4) For orphans	3	61	21,901	36	..	1,455	..	1	2	1	Food, clothing and education.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	13	4,940	..	1,114	120	..	2	..	1	Food, raw rice, water and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmans	29	171	30,452	1,715	6,320	1,212	..	27	2	2	Raw rice, food and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	62	690	257,661	720	3,305	37	..	62	..	..	Accommodation, water, buttermilk and coffee.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	1	407	237,021	3,800	61	120	200	4	..	1	Food, raw rice, money dole and accommodation.
(2) For travellers	1	13	4,745	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Accommodation.
Total	240	3,464	1,146,940	46,974	21,980	10,989	200	230	7	8	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	9	600	163,812	..	..	..	17,400	8,902	..	7	Medicine, diet, accommodation, clothing and food.
(2) To relieve paupers	15	4,339	1,026,439	..	7,19,180	51,000	13,000	5	5	46	Food, clothing, education, and raw rice, and money.
(3) For travellers	739	6,080	2,651,220	..	13,824	3,037	12,764	696	12	27	Food, accommodation, water, raw rice, buttermilk, firewood and money.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	106	2,776	997,904	..	62,110	27,580	19,020	38	34	40	Food, raw rice, accommodation and water.
(2) Do. Brahmans	461	8,139	2,277,413	..	66,913	74,150	36,042	300	18	93	Food, raw rice, accommodation, light, and water.
(3) Do. Byragis	33	292	252,324	..	20,475	4,800	2,271	3	20	30	Food, raw rice, rations, and money dole.
(4) For travellers	641	3,973	1,122,460	..	32,022	21,842	4,615	284	7	50	Food, raw rice, accommodation, light and water.
(5) For Rajput boys and girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	9	161	47,420	..	1,550	60	70	8	1	..	Food, raw rice and cooper.
(2) For travellers	44	238	125,225	..	400	200	24	34	..	..	Accommodation.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
To relieve paupers	2	10	2,000	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	Education and daily meal.
Total	2,175	30,620	9,826,184	..	3,47,220	2,12,787	1,06,097	1,711	151	311	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	49	1,923	226,070	1,20,198	..	..	52,548	21,205	2	26	16	Medicine, diet, food, lodging and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	4	242	80,207	6,870	24	12,174	1,700	1	..	2	Cooked food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	9	52	13,710	400	110	420	..	8	1	..	Accommodation, cooked food and raw rice.
(4) For orphans	3	100	60,000	2,000	..	..	..	3,000	2	..	Instruction, food and clothing.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	7	114	41,712	6	4,015	225	2,197	7	..	8	Food.
(2) Do. Brahmans	21	1,509	551,197	27,427	12,550	6,240	14,885	15	..	1	Food, accommodation and raw rice.
(3) Do. Byragis	1	85	23,725	60	2,400	600	..	270	3	1	Food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	1	19	7,267	156	6	..	..	..	..	..	Accommodation.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

(39)—*For the year 1890-91*—continued.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily relieved.	Number added in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment yet held.	From endowment no longer held.	Subscriptions and donations.	Indoor.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
C. Mahommedans—											
To relieve paupers	2	93	23,716	1,754	...	240	...	2	...	...	Food and cooks.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans	4	262	141,730	15,717	...	96,729	6,911	4	...	...	Food, lodging, clothing, education and medicine.
(2) To relieve paupers	7	443	159,902	12,252	...	1,251	34,170	1	1	...	Clothing, lodging, money dole and boarding.
Total	240	5,286	1,413,696	4,16,615	22,126	99,660	76,374	47	32	26	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	203	21,403	2,548,203	1,14,252	632	1,42,252	61,337	34	159	153	Medicine, diet, accommodation and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	30	1,711	207,333	5,972	27,213	20,421	1,144	6	9	15	Food, raw rice, accommodation and clothing.
(3) For travellers	220	1,371	253,764	10,980	2,622	1,052	2,054	224	9	...	Accommodation and water.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	26	459	154,562	11,401	24,111	2,420	512	4	...	26	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmans	29	619	220,254	1,345	27,139	44	21	25	...	3	Do. do.
(3) For travellers	21	246	80,444	1,284	415	320	...	21	...	...	Accommodation, water and light.
C. Mahommedans—											
For travellers	4	11	4,112	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	Accommodation.
D. Europeans—											
For travellers	17	3	1,288	201	...	840	630	17	...	...	Do.
Total	550	25,824	3,625,650	1,26,136	1,33,745	1,27,350	70,729	436	206	197	
Grand Total	2,503	62,917	12,210,987	6,96,928	3,54,994	4,91,300	2,52,103	1,427	698	542	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(40)—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1890.

| Class of tribunals. | Suits for money or movable property. | | | | | | | | | | Suits under the real law. | | | | | | | | Title and other suits. | | | | | | | | | |

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(41)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1890.*

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											Rs.
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals											
Village Courts	24,619	24,975	109	36	14						4,65,197
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	25,591	27,711	53,488	29,923	21,206	2,624	1,209	134	36	614	7,67,71,966
Small Cause Courts (at the Commencement)	53	57	191	72	25						13,917
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts	28	2	6	3	287	17	107	39	57	74	30,01,216
Total	50,291	52,745	53,794	30,034	21,532	2,641	1,316	173	93	688	798,82,296
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals											
Other Subordinate Courts	1,644	1,321	1,057	1,000	847	35	14			61	3,89,830
District Courts											
Total	1,644	1,321	1,057	1,000	847	35	14			61	3,89,830
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Provincial Small Cause Court	11,930	5,930	5,775	2,215	2,151	292	127				31,22,571
Superior Courts				2	32	30	124	45	49	35	91,37,665
Total	11,930	5,930	5,775	2,217	2,187	322	251	45	49	35	122,60,236
Grand Total	73,865	59,996	60,626	33,251	24,566	3,078	1,581	244	191	784	925,32,362

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(42)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year 1890.*

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of: Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial: Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Without contest: Decreed on confession.	Without contest: Decreed ex parte.	Without contest: Dismissed ex parte.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	On reference to arbitration: For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	With contest: Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than one year at the close of the year: Contested.	Number of cases pending more than one year at the close of the year: Uncontested.	Average duration of suits: Contested.	Average duration of suits: Uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals																
Village Courts	39,113		8,460	10,630	12,899	11,893	1,807	427	283	2,913	1,774	3,297				
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	236,902		32,571	27,710	55,464	50,772	7,201	1,229	1,211	35,152	11,897	20,157	12,046	123	42	
Small Cause Courts (at the Centre-rental)	404		24	4	24	139	27			19	20	46	5	3	5	
District Courts other than Chief Courts at Districts	1,086		121	94	72	161	1	9	2	266	110	427	225	140	150	
Total	277,485		41,204	38,437	72,891	62,845	9,036	1,714	1,496	42,350	13,801	23,927	12,276			
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Land Tribunals																
Other Subordinate Courts	14,624		2,723	337	29	1,939	770	9		5,824	1,478	6,502	3,397	134	190	
District Courts																
Total	14,624		2,723	337	29	1,939	770	9		5,824	1,478	6,502	3,397			
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	10,532		2,047	6,447	4,228	9,962	64	35	21	2,494	1,634	5,199	721	45	25	
Superior Courts	670		99	1	29	92	4	2		94	40	203	203	209	184	
Total	10,532		2,111	6,448	4,230	10,057	68	37	21	2,578	1,180	5,350	330			
Grand Total	302,599		46,440	45,282	82,887	74,811	9,874	1,774	1,520	46,001	16,454	45,777	16,003			

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of: Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial: Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Without contest: Decreed on confession.	Without contest: Decreed ex parte.	Without contest: Dismissed ex parte.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	On reference to arbitration: For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	With contest: Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than one year at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—Civil Courts.														
Unpaid Tribunals														
Village Courts														
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	710,959		197,203	2,345	15,281	15,404	1,209	74	28	16,714	10,671	3,330	847	19
Small Cause Courts (at the Centre-rental)	58				20									2
District Courts	10,253		2,347	44	439	2,370	401	26	3	1,140	1,504	971	234	30
Total	720,272		197,203	2,389	15,047	17,774	1,610	100	31	17,854	12,175	4,301	1,081	
II.—Revenue Courts.														
Unpaid Land Tribunals														
Other Subordinate Courts	4,729		2,059	24	21	937	671	1		28	25	405	78	77
District Courts														
Total	4,729		2,059	24	21	937	671	1		28	25	405	78	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Courts	6,091		1,499	44	529	4,137	62	7	2	244	122	32		3
Superior Courts	* 1,754													
Total	8,140		1,499	44	529	4,137	62	7	2	244	122	32		
Grand Total	733,141		200,761	2,456	15,597	22,848	2,343	108	33	18,126	12,322	4,738	1,159	

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the provinces of Madras in the year 1890.*

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Disposed of, under Chapter XLI, section 551, C.P.C.	Disposed of, for default or otherwise not proceeded.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.					Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections, under section 551, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Decrees.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	4,225		89	272	20	13	19	11	1,205	404	512	171	1,178	387	128	172
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,559		338	849	160	35	27	21	2,728	1,016	988	475	5,971	2,252	180	540
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province																
Total	14,784		427	721	180	48	46	32	3,933	1,422	1,500	646	8,147	2,640		712
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts																
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Decrees	330			7	2	2	1	1	170	57	35	16	879	225	454	74
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	5,973		161	216	41	6	5	1	757	198	252	68	1,469	1,273	374	79
Total	6,303		161	223	43	8	6	2	927	255	290	82	1,701	1,519		165
Grand Total	18,305		779	994	174	56	52	34	4,304	1,597	1,708	728	6,668	3,429		914

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Disposed of, under section 551, C.P.C.	Disposed of, for default or otherwise not proceeded.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.					Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of the miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections, under section 551, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Orders.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	29		2				1	1	8	7	2	3	3	1	106	2
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	864		80	55	26	3	50		272	51	110	34	114	16	79	15
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province																
Total	893		82	55	26	3	51	1	280	58	121	37	119	17		17
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts																
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Orders	136			8	1				45	5	7	11	68	26	239	
Appeals from Appellate Orders	9								6				3	2	240	
Total	145			8	1				51	5	7	11	71	28		
Grand Total	1038		82	63	27	3	51	1	331	63	128	48	190	73		17

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(44)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Malteea in the year 1893.*

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending at the end of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications										
		By transfer.	By dismissal or withdrawal in full.	By dismissal or withdrawal in part.	By full satisfaction.			With the leave of parties.	Without the leave of parties.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property was—		On which immovable property—			On which possession was given.	On which specific performance was ordered.	On which injunction was granted.	On which proceedings were taken to enforce other orders.
												Sold.	Attached, but subsequently released.	Sold.	Attached, but subsequently released under Section 281.	Sold with under Section 287 or 310A.	Attached, but subsequently released under Section 281.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.												
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals																					
Village Courts																					
Petit Sub-Divisional Tribunals	68,381	569	30,732	17,609	40,344	14,541	1,815	28,37,660	9,35,373	627	6,199	5,014	1,212	8,190	193	1,272	10	6,132	12	57	40,569
Small Cause Courts (Civil.)	130		100					620	1,300		2	10	10								69
District Courts other than Chief Courts or Districts	1,140	130	921	141	242	295	130	10,37,151	1,91,661	6	10	36	32	23	1	13	4	44	4	4	502
Total	109,824	1,000	31,190	18,919	40,586	15,084	2,945	39,56,257	9,33,314	593	6,210	5,060	1,571	8,940	194	1,290	27	6,176	61	63	40,563
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals																					
Other Sub-Divisional Courts	475	2	384	3	11	478	30	5,998	2,754			1	7			4		24			307
District Courts																					
Total	475	2	384	3	11	478	30	5,998	2,754			1	7			4		24			307
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court.	10,939	812	8,191	727	6,991	3,171	699	39,892	90,230	395	580	744	998					113			6,414
Superior Courts	197	62	103	13	14	300				13	6	7	6	13		5		30			142
Total	14,099	874	8,294	740	6,005	3,471	699	39,892	90,230	408	586	751	004	13		5		143			6,556
Grand Total	124,759	1,941	39,868	19,703	46,602	21,034	3,598	39,52,364	10,42,348	998	6,799	5,813	2,582	8,954	194	1,299	32	6,330	61	63	49,446

*F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the provinces of Madras in the year 1890.*

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 35.	Number of insolvents' estates in which the proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another previous, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	An applicant not being declared insolvent.	Final. Proceedings under section 28 not taken.	Reversed or interlocutory. Proceedings under section 28 taken.	Application being sued by the official assignee for the relief.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	443	149	9	89	119	7	1	78	10	3	7,854		2,311	2,298
Chief Courts of Districts	14	1	1	1	6	2		3	2	1				
Superior Courts														
Total	457	150	10	90	125	9	1	77	12	4	7,854		2,311	2,298

G.—REGISTRATION.

(46)—Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1890-91.

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 4).	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 17, Clause 2) and Transfers of Property.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments required under section 17, clauses 3 and 5, Indian Registration Act of 1877.	Powers-of-attorney (Section 18, Clause 3).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered, under section 18, Clauses 2 and 4.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 1).	Leases registered under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 5).	Miscellaneous, registering other than special copies of decrees and certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations (exclusive of certified copies).	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 4) and Transfers of Property Act.	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 17, Clause 4).	All other kinds of property registered, under section 18, Clause 4.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of copies of decrees deposited, Book V.
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14a	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
										Rs. a. p.										Rs. a. p.	Rs.						Rs. a. p.	
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration.																												
Madras District	3	93	1,572	214	2,315	243		4,437	8,819	15,427 10 0		108	15	21	52	25	223	3	223	4,726 15 0	74,37,000	3	44	535	410	992	2,537	0
Chingleput do.	12	99	1,551	2,089	1,200	136	37	5,112	7,886	13,146 12 0		4,334	42	140	390	15	60	0	4,934	5,287 15 0	50,61,735	1	29	225	186	441	1,129	0
Conjeeveram do.	7	56	1,033	1,008	1,007	98	11	3,213	5,044	8,257 0 0		1,044	19	117	9	1	191	0	1,264	3,477 0 0	31,25,304	0	14	98	74	186	2,115	0
Cuddapah do.	12	471	3,870	6,482	5,147	630	154	6,854	20,710	33,329 2 0		6,717	255	671	2,304	4	283	4	9,953	7,043 2 0	78,00,930	0	258	2,715	1,316	4,714	7,003	0
Cuddalore do.	7	67	1,309	2,252	1,567	200	21	3,616	7,455	12,139 0 0		2,051	68	85	1,000	1	1,347	0	4,552	3,566 10 0	46,67,100	0	24	1,000	1,000	2,024	5,048	0
Nellore do.	17	139	2,593	3,313	3,142	293	59	9,504	11,356	19,275 0 0		2,036	87	196	518	2	89	0	2,931	2,540 10 0	54,34,401	0	57	961	238	1,256	1,324	14
Ootacamund do.	4	19	1,007	1,187	1,090	77	11	2,391	3,000	5,391 0 0		111	5	29	1	0	1	0	146	1,537 0 0	16,07,000	0	1	1	0	2	1,539	0
Rajamundry do.	14	104	1,599	2,412	1,545	1,155	0	6,815	8,460	15,275 0 0		1,015	89	13	124	0	50	1	1,292	1,436 2 0	16,92,849	0	69	142	0	211	1,503	0
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	11	340	3,101	4,034	3,790	371	0	11,636	14,000	25,636 0 0		1,704	107	1	1,000	0	1,000	0	3,812	3,412 0 0	39,11,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,412	0
Chittoor District	15	125	2,815	3,790	3,800	564	61	9,270	16,582	25,852 0 0		3,726	127	220	278	6	142	0	4,627	5,312 4 0	39,11,000	4	44	402	160	554	1,330	0
Cuddapah District	12	471	3,870	6,482	5,147	630	154	6,854	20,710	33,329 2 0		6,717	255	671	2,304	4	283	4	9,953	7,043 2 0	78,00,930	0	258	2,715	1,316	4,714	7,003	0
North Arcot do.	22	273	6,500	11,822	8,950	921	140	8,108	30,009	38,285 10 0		8,208	157	259	438	17	179	3	10,461	8,205 14 0	95,00,000	1	91	923	425	1,440	9,645	0
South Arcot do.	21	189	6,591	12,009	8,130	778	15	334	31,425	32,006 12 0		14,007	406	670	844	17	1,937	0	17,881	7,881 0 0	1,00,00,000	1	21	1,000	1,000	2,022	9,903	0
Tanjore do.	30	402	11,524	20,855	18,046	2,369	184	5,221	46,708	69,801 8 0		15,119	849	912	2,042	200	1,000	48	20,170	21,485 0 0	1,97,21,600	24	290	3,074	1,223	3,702	4,813	0
Trichinopoly do.	14	164	4,123	14,337	14,314	2,072	94	101	34,937	37,050 12 0		21,146	841	600	781	84	931	0	24,383	10,782 10 0	1,00,00,000	0	16	1,000	1,000	2,016	12,798	0
Madura do.	27	218	6,429	10,931	10,021	1,171	264	1,776	44,810	60,982 0 0		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	5,000	6,967 11 0	87,57,740	0	24	1,000	800	1,824	6,791	0
Tinnevelly do.	11	108	4,088	7,105	7,995	728	46	1,000	20,270	29,332 0 0		2,801	159	200	1,000	0	1,000	0	5,160	5,428 11 0	65,57,779	0	36	1,000	440	1,476	6,904	0
Salem do.	20	114	5,258	7,212	6,643	959	279	1,000	21,465	30,017 12 0		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	5,000	6,015 4 0	91,26,952	0	42	1,074	536	1,652	7,667	0
Coimbatore do.	19	116	3,259	5,215	5,744	1,027	1,000	1,000	17,361	26,805 0 0		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	5,000	5,018 14 0	56,08,974	0	142	1,000	1,000	2,142	7,160	0
South Canara do.	13	85	1,997	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	383	11,147	16,065 3 0		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	0	5,001	4,066 0 0	35,29,240	11	120	1,000	1,000	2,131	6,197	0
Tellicherry do.	15	846	1,937	3,000	3,000	2,000	124	10,909	24,816	39,807 4 0		14,116	2,074	1,104	4,000	1	824	1	22,060	10,084 0 0	1,19,46,401	1	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,001	14,085	0
Calicut do.	20	172	1,833	1,200	14,000	6,000	28	4,272	32,656	47,159 5 0		10,178	10,077	10,000	4,000	0	1,333	3	35,591	35,799 2 0	1,19,46,401	1	71	61	100	233	36,024	0
Nilgiris do.	3	9	230	338	210	83	0	35	905	2,000 9 0		102	11	6	9	0	14	0	142	178 8 0	34,07,377	1	0	0	0	1	179	0
Total	301	4,847	101,198	139,804	103,362	27,270	3,208	44,350	460,259	2,20,118 6 0		166,336	23,893	17,809	19,659	404	3,661	86	232,979	1,81,988 10 0	19,30,80,940	126	1,902	29,156	13,040	44,124	87,274	14

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1890-91*—continued.

Districts.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of certain authorities to adopt registered, Book III.	Number of deeds registered under Section 16.	Number of registrations under Section 78.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or explanations or copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the certificate fee, realized for registration under sections 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and attested documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration, in the several months of the next year, and add amount collected in the previous year on account of fees realized subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and attested documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration, in the several months of the next year, and add amount collected in the previous year on account of fees realized subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8a)	(9)	(9a)	(9b)	(10)	(10a)	(10b)	(10c)	(10d)	(11)	(12)
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector General of Registries.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391 12 4	—	—	—	—	391 12 4	(a) Includes Rs. 1,057 16 10 Advertising items—Estimated value of papers for registration, office stationery, petty contingencies, repairs, furniture, and printing and Rs. 391-12-4 contingent charges of Head Office, Press, Rs. 39,304-6-3 contingent charges of 57 Registration offices. (b) Includes Rs. 1,057 16 10 W. W. Workshop bills, &c., Rupees 37-0-11 stamps and Rs. 37-0-11 stamps returned for credit. (c) Includes Rs. 31,364-4.
Madras District	19	—	17	19	3	303	1,264	14,292 1 0	126 0 0	13,137 3 0	128 0 0	13,009 3 0	6,156 15 0	160 15 0	6,007 13 0	302 1 0	6,163 15 0	(b)14,277 8 0	
Chingleput do.	49	—	1	17	—	37	1,429	14,437 0 0	1,010 0 0	13,427 0 0	1,010 0 0	12,417 0 0	3,140 0 0	—	3,140 0 0	—	3,140 0 0	13,729 11 3	
Conjeeveram do.	107	—	15	61	—	229	1,429	14,437 0 0	710 10 0	13,726 6 0	170 10 0	13,555 12 0	7,941 11 0	740 12 0	7,200 7 0	894 13 0	7,067 15 0	17,360 4 7	
Cuddalore do.	132	—	10	64	—	279	1,429	14,437 0 0	1,010 0 0	13,427 0 0	1,010 0 0	12,417 0 0	11,205 10 0	1,205 0 0	10,000 10 0	1,205 0 0	10,000 10 0	14,624 2 6	
Vellore do.	59	—	23	72	—	219	1,429	14,437 0 0	1,010 0 0	13,427 0 0	1,010 0 0	12,417 0 0	8,865 0 0	1,010 0 0	7,855 0 0	1,010 0 0	7,855 0 0	15,652 0 10	
Cuddapah do.	30	—	10	44	—	102	1,429	14,437 0 0	1,010 0 0	13,427 0 0	1,010 0 0	12,417 0 0	7,941 11 0	740 12 0	7,200 7 0	894 13 0	7,067 15 0	(c)16,226 9 0	
Kurnool do.	76	—	3	15	—	102	1,429	14,294 1 0	1,010 0 0	13,284 1 0	1,010 0 0	12,274 1 0	2,074 15 3	74 1 0	2,000 14 3	74 1 0	2,000 14 3	16,151 7 3	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	6	6	11	20	—	1,200	1,429	13,721 12 0	1,010 0 0	12,711 12 0	1,010 0 0	11,701 12 0	1,676 10 0	74 1 0	1,602 9 0	74 1 0	1,602 9 0	15,457 5 6	
Chittoor District	59	12	40	35	186	1,200	1,429	13,721 12 0	1,010 0 0	12,711 12 0	1,010 0 0	11,701 12 0	3,960 1 0	39 4 0	3,920 5 0	39 4 0	3,920 5 0	17,620 17 3	
Nellore District	59	33	40	35	186	3,100	37,145 10 0	370 4 0	37,737 14 0	340 12 0	37,404 2 0	37,404 2 0	10,126 6 11	100 0 0	10,026 6 11	63 11 0	10,150 13 11	39,097 7 3	
South Arcot do.	175	94	97	113	172	2,752	41,191 0 0	410 0 0	41,601 0 0	340 0 0	41,261 0 0	41,261 0 0	7,202 11 7	72 1 0	7,130 14 7	72 1 0	7,130 14 7	42,417 2 9	
North Arcot do.	199	104	57	153	142	2,652	37,775 11 0	377 8 0	38,153 3 0	340 0 0	37,813 3 0	37,813 3 0	10,026 6 11	100 0 0	9,926 6 11	63 11 0	10,050 13 11	39,215 7 6	
Tanjore do.	324	168	107	207	202	3,767	50,502 12 0	505 0 0	51,007 12 0	470 0 0	50,537 12 0	50,537 12 0	4,807 13 0	100 0 0	4,707 13 0	100 0 0	4,707 13 0	52,215 8 6	
Trichinopoly do.	191	95	73	98	211	2,651	34,486 10 0	344 12 0	34,831 6 0	341 0 0	34,490 6 0	34,490 6 0	7,144 10 0	74 1 0	7,070 8 0	74 1 0	7,070 8 0	41,561 0 6	
Madura do.	247	59	69	182	405	3,573	50,702 0 0	506 1 0	51,208 1 0	505 0 0	50,703 1 0	50,703 1 0	12,023 7 0	274 8 0	11,748 15 0	276 8 0	11,747 15 0	56,614 15 3	
Tinnevelly do.	170	79	49	90	152	2,652	37,775 11 0	377 8 0	38,153 3 0	340 0 0	37,813 3 0	37,813 3 0	8,407 10 1	100 0 0	8,307 10 1	100 0 0	8,307 10 1	40,536 4 6	(b) Includes Rs. 10-6-5 value of office stationery and Rs. 37-13-10 contingent value of W. W. Workshop bills.
Salem do.	16	1	24	21	171	2,764	34,748 1 0	378 0 0	35,126 1 0	378 0 0	34,748 1 0	34,748 1 0	6,417 0 0	74 1 0	6,342 15 0	74 1 0	6,342 15 0	41,429 8 10	
Coimbatore do.	12	1	14	10	172	2,652	36,216 0 0	362 0 0	36,578 0 0	340 0 0	36,238 0 0	36,238 0 0	6,707 2 11	74 1 0	6,633 1 11	74 1 0	6,633 1 11	37,208 0 7	
South Canara do.	27	4	9	24	219	2,652	36,216 0 0	362 0 0	36,578 0 0	340 0 0	36,238 0 0	36,238 0 0	10,026 6 11	100 0 0	9,926 6 11	63 11 0	10,050 13 11	39,097 7 3	
Nilgiris do.	10	2	1	3	217	2,652	37,775 11 0	377 8 0	38,153 3 0	340 0 0	37,813 3 0	37,813 3 0	6,985 0 0	95 1 0	6,889 15 0	95 1 0	6,889 15 0	40,676 11 1	
Malabar do.	40	18	37	109	284	3,424	49,407 3 0	494 12 0	49,902 3 0	474 0 0	49,428 3 0	49,428 3 0	11,287 13 0	274 8 0	11,013 5 0	276 8 0	11,011 5 0	55,577 7 6	
Kanara do.	5	3	4	6	54	572	8,653 1 0	86 12 0	8,688 13 0	68 0 0	8,620 13 0	8,620 13 0	1,140 0 0	1 0 0	1,139 0 0	1 0 0	1,139 0 0	8,136 1 10	
Total	2209	13	659	1,382	4,870	55,211	3,37,447 10 0	8,264 4 0	3,58,452 0 0	7,125 1 0	3,39,326 12 0	1,78,678 9 10	4,702 0 0	1,86,377 10 10	1,91,079 12 0	1,78,404 1 10	7,57,801 6 6		(b) Includes Rs. 10-6-5 value of office stationery and Rs. 37-13-10 contingent value of W. W. Workshop bills.

H.—MILITARY.

(47)—*Statement showing the strength, caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year 1890-91.*

Army service.		Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of force at the end of the year.							
				Dead.							Number of men.					
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Total commissioned officers and men including followers.
British	Cavalry	1,312	172	...	6	6	30	134	1,314	3	...	61	...	138	1,004	1,279
	Sappers (R. Co., R.E.)	66	7	...	2	2	...	5	66	1	...	4	...	6	56	76
	Artillery	2,344	1,050	...	26	26	73	735	2,460	10	72	90	...	230	2,000	2,466
	Infantry	9,723	5,190	...	131	131	347	2,735	12,700	11	...	325	...	959	9,546	672
	Total	13,424	6,389	...	175	175	350	4,604	14,834	30	72	476	...	1,408	12,700	4,809
Native	Cavalry	1,894	138	...	6	6	42	91	1,894	4	...	39	49	344	1,307	2,118
	Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	1,842	199	...	15	15	72	39	1,915	1	...	† 21	21	129	1,742	14
	Burma Sappers do.	150	49	*1	1	2	...	49	148	1	...	2	*	10	142	20
	Infantry	25,747	4,775	1	107	108	2,654	1,262	26,797	32	...	262	404	3,001	23,440	864
	Total	29,633	5,060	4	265	269	2,773	1,219	30,157	38	...	324	867	3,989	26,598	3,016
	Grand Total	43,057	11,449	4	290	294	3,123	5,823	45,291	68	72	804	867	4,427	37,805	7,284

NOTE.—Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

* Officer.

† 1 Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary and 1 Sergeant included.

I.—MARINE.

(48)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year 1890-91.*

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power and engines of a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				Rs.	Rs.	
S.S. *Margaret Northcote.*						Revenue Department Vessel.
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steam Dredge (Frisnarsen).	Two horse-power	1	9	7,344		At Cocanada.
Steam Dredge "Commissioner."			11	5,892		At Cocanada: charges debitable to Landing and Shipping Cess.
Steam Dredge "Cuddalore."		1	5	510		At Cuddalore.

(49)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port Department under the Government of Madras during the official year 1890-91.*

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Madras.				
Port establishment		56	11,616	
Lighthouse do.		3	1,967	
Rivers' do.		2	1,836	
Tide-gauge do.	4	2	499	
Marine police establishment			5,363	
Marine dispensary		2	2,252	
Pilotage (Madras)			23,969	39,674
Coast Ports.				
Port Officers and Conservators	16	149	64,158	
Lighthouses		82	17,166	
Pilotage (Pamban and Cocanada)			3,041	14,362

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(50)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year 1890-91.*

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports	..	21,07,221	..	7,31,745	..	* 1,11,419	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported otherwise (including British ports within the Presidency)	..	85,580	21,86,000	3,19,785	†	* 1,17,182 ‡ 120	
Total	..	21,92,801	21,86,000	10,51,530	..	2,28,717	

* The whole represents the value of unwrought copper. † Not known, being included with other metals.
‡ This is the value of copper coins.

(51)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year 1890-91.*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes issued during the year.	Total value of notes cancelled during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.					Securities.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.		
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	
Value Rs. 22,55,300 No. 217,530	Rs. 134,95,500 No. 144,459	Rs. 19,85,000 No. 4,769	Rs. 1,99,51,140 No. 1,36,96,716	Value Rs. 20,85,610 No. 244,447	Rs. 146,11,390 No. 171,980	Rs. 20,74,000 No. 4,931	Nil.	Rs. 27,00,000 Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 4,00,000 Nil.	Nil.	

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

(52)—*Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year 1890-91.*

Districts.	Prices per maund of 80 lbs.										
	Rice (Oryza sativa) husked.	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Cholum or Jowar (Sorghum vulgare).	Cumbu or Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Linseed (Linum usitatissimum).	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (Saccharum officinarum) Gur or Jaggery.	Cotton cleaned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.
Ganjam	2 5 0				1 2 4				5 4 4	3 11 2	16 10 11
Vizagapatam	2 0 3				1 0 10	1 2 3			3 15 5	3 14 6	18 6 2
Godavari	2 1 3				1 2 7	1 0 6	2 3 0		3 0 0	3 4 0	19 0 0
Kistna	2 14 5	2 4 3			1 14 7	1 14 2	1 6 11	2 6 4		4 13 10	18 12 0
Nellore	2 12 0				1 12 10	1 15 5		2 12 3	3 14 6	7 11 0	21 0 0
Cuddapah	2 1 3				1 7 2	1 10 1				3 2 8	16 5 0
Anantapur	2 14 1				1 6 0	1 9 1		2 1 6	3 12 5	4 7 2	17 5 0
Bellary	2 4 5	2 10 0			1 7 7	1 10 0		2 15 4	3 6 11	3 14 9	15 6 11
Kurnool	2 4 11	2 3 8			1 6 10	1 13 0		2 12 8	3 11 10	3 5 7	18 0 0
Madras										3 13 3	
Chingleput	2 7 2				2 3 11	2 4 4			3 0 0	3 13 1	
North Arcot	2 4 8				1 10 3	1 13 4				4 13 4	
South Arcot	2 4 8				1 12 2	1 13 8			3 1 5	4 11 2	19 0 0
Tanjore	2 5 7				1 11 1	1 13 4			4 12 2	3 2 2	17 4 6
Trichinopoly	2 0 2				1 8 10	1 13 8			4 10 10	2 8 3	18 2 6
Madura	2 10 9				2 1 6	2 3 0			3 3 3		19 0 0
Tinnevelly	3 13 6				2 3 6	2 9 3		3 3 5	4 12 2	2 14 2	16 9 4
Coimbatore	2 7 3	4 4 0			2 0 4	1 12 5		3 4 7	4 4 11	3 3 1	17 2 7
Nilgiris	4 1 4			2 0 0						3 2 6	
Salem	2 3 2				1 12 8	1 11 4		3 4 3	4 5 3	3 3 5	17 10 0
South Canara	3 15 5								4 2 3	3 8 2	
Malabar	3 7 8								4 6 0	3 14 6	
Average	2 5 0	2 6 10	2 0 0	1 11 10	1 13 6	1 8 11	2 14 7	2 9 4	4 5 5	3 5 9	17 2 6

(52)—*Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Prices per maund of 80 lbs.—cont.											
	Jute (Corchorus olitorius).	Ghee (clarified butter).	Paddy.			Firewood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Plough Bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish per seer.
			Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.						
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam		27 9 5	0 4 0	0 7 0	...	0 0 4	2 4 11	5 0 4	16 0 3	1 14 0	0 1 10
Vizagapatam		23 0 0	0 2 3	0 0 0	0 2 10	0 4 7	2 4 11	4 15 7	14 1 3	1 14 2	0 2 7
Godavari		25 0 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	2 7 8	5 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6
Kistna		26 8 3	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 11	2 4 0	5 12 0	27 14 9	2 0 7	0 4 0
Nellore		26 12 6	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 7	2 2 0	5 12 0	44 10 11	2 2 11	0 2 0
Cuddapah		27 3 3	0 3 6	0 0 0	0 3 7	0 0 4	2 6 0	5 12 4	30 0 3	2 4 11	0 3 11
Anantapur		29 2 4	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 7 2	2 0 7	6 12 0	34 4 7	2 3 5	0 4 2
Bellary		32 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 3	8 0 1	40 1 9	2 3 7	...
Kurnool		35 9 1	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 3 10	2 3 2	3 0 0	30 0 3	2 7 10	0 3 11
Madras		32 2 4	0 0 3	0 0 3		0 0 0	2 1 3	5 12 0	29 14 0	4 11 0	0 4 0
Chingleput		33 11 11	0 2 7	0 4 10		0 0 7	2 7 9	5 10 0	16 15 7	2 10 4	0 2 0
North Arcot		31 6 0	0 4 10	0 0 0	0 3 3	0 3 4	2 6 8	5 13 4	19 5 4	2 0 0	0 3 7
South Arcot		29 13 8	0 1 8	0 3 4		0 4 0	2 4 0	5 14 0	19 15 1	2 0 3	0 2 3
Tanjore		32 2 3	0 2 10	0 4 3	0 1 0	0 0 2	2 0 10	4 8 5	14 3 3	2 12 11	0 2 0
Trichinopoly		32 2 0	0 2 11	0 0 1	0 3 7	0 4 3	2 4 0	5 10 0	17 0 0	2 13 0	0 2 0
Madura		31 15 7	0 2 11	* 0 4 8	0 0 3	0 4 11	2 1 3	5 14 10	19 11 11	2 4 11	0 2 10
Tinnevelly		31 0 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 3 7	2 13 3	5 8 0	20 0 4	2 4 9	0 2 7
Coimbatore		30 1 3	0 2 0	0 10 4	0 12 2	0 4 0	2 6 3	4 8 0	22 5 7	2 10 2	0 2 4
Nilgiris		33 11 11	0 10 0	0 1 2		0 3 0	4 0 8		12 12 3	4 4 3	0 0 9
Salem		30 2 3	0 2 0	0 6 8	0 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 0	6 3 0	20 6 1	2 4 9	0 2 3
South Canara		36 11 10	0 3 3	0 4 0		0 4 1	2 1 0	5 14 10	18 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 4
Malabar		31 6 10	0 4 3	0 10 0		0 4 0	2 3 3	4 12 1	15 14 4	4 2 3	0 2 8
Average		30 1 1	0 3 0	0 3 5	0 0 3	0 4 11	2 5 4	4 11 3	22 2 2	2 1 9	0 2 7

* This figure is probably inaccurate.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—*continued.*

(37).—Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour and rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the official year 1890-91.

Districts.		Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.										Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Bullocks.	Carts.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	Town	0 3 9	0 2 1		0 4 11	1 14 0		1 0 0							0 4 9
	Village	0 4 7	0 1 8		0 4 3	1 4 0		1 0 0						* 2 0 0	0 3 8
Vizagapatam	Town	0 5 3	0 3 0		0 7 1	0 4 0		0 10 0		0 4 0				* 4 4 0	0 6 4
	Village	0 4 9	0 1 9		0 6 3	0 8 3		0 5 0							0 6 2
Godavari	Town	0 4 0	0 3 2		0 5 4	1 14 0		1 2 0		0 7 4		1 4 0		0 10 10	
	Village	0 7 10	0 2 0		0 4 5	1 11 5		1 0 0		0 5 0		1 4 0		0 5 6	
Kistna	Town	0 5 6	0 3 7	2 0 0	0 5 4	2 13 5		0 5 0		0 3 4		* 10 4 0		0 5 6	
	Village	0 7 7	0 3 4		0 5 8	2 4 3		0 5 5		0 5 3		* 8 10 0		0 4 7	
Nellore	Town	0 5 4	0 3 3		0 7 5	2 10 5		0 10 0	0 1 0	0 0 0		1 9 0		0 7 1	
	Village	0 7 5	0 3 8		0 6 5	2 0 3		0 9 3	0 0 0	0 0 0		1 9 0		0 1 0	
Cuddapah	Town	0 11 3	0 4 6		0 8 7	2 4 0		0 10 5		0 0 0				0 4 8	
	Village	0 9 0	0 3 2		0 5 0	1 15 0		0 7 0		0 0 0				0 4 0	
Anantapur	Town	0 10 1	0 3 7		0 6 11	2 14 3				0 5 5				0 3 0	
	Village	0 9 10	0 2 5		0 5 4	2 4 11				0 7 0				0 2 5	
Bellary	Town	0 12 8	0 4 8		0 7 3	2 8 0				0 4 0				0 2 4	
	Village	0 11 1	0 3 10		0 5 7	2 10 2				0 6 3				0 3 7	
Kurnool	Town	0 10 10	0 7 7		0 7 4	2 10 3		0 5 0		0 0 0				0 3 4	
	Village	0 8 3	0 3 5		0 5 0	2 3 1		0 4 0		0 0 0				0 2 10	
Madras	Town	0 5 0	0 4 0		0 5 0			1 0 0		1 0 0		(Rs. 4 to 6		0 4 0	
	Village											(Rs. 3 to 4			
Chingleput	Town	0 5 0	0 3 4		0 6 1	2 0 0								0 1 0	
	Village	0 4 0	0 2 6		0 3 4	1 6 1								0 14 10	0 1 2
North Arcot	Town	0 5 0	0 4 0		0 4 0	1 8 0		0 14 0		0 14 0					0 2 0
	Village	0 3 0	0 2 0		0 2 6	0 15 0		0 9 0		0 0 0					0 1 6
South Arcot	Town	0 7 1	0 3 7		0 5 3	1 4 0				0 4 0		1 11 0		0 2 11	
	Village	0 3 3	0 2 6		0 3 7									0 2 2	
Tanjore	Town	0 11 1	0 4 6	1 2 3	0 2 9	2 4 0	2 10 0	0 12 0		0 10 0		1 4 0		0 3 7	
	Village	0 7 11	0 2 4	1 0 0	0 0 2	1 10 0	4 3 0	0 11 5		0 0 7		0 14 5		0 4 5	
Trichinopoly	Town	0 9 0	0 4 9		0 6 3									0 12 0	
	Village	0 7 9	0 2 10		0 4 7	1 14 0		0 13 0		0 0 0				0 5 0	
Madura	Town	0 10 10	0 4 9		0 5 1	2 2 0		0 12 5		0 0 0				0 7 0	
	Village	0 5 5	0 2 2		0 4 4	1 4 0		0 7 0		0 3 0				0 2 10	
Tinnevelly	Town	0 7 9	0 5 0		0 7 9	1 12 0		0 9 5		0 3 8		1 8 0		0 2 9	
	Village	0 5 3	0 2 9		0 4 9	1 10 0		0 3 4		0 2 8		0 14 0		0 2 0	
Coimbatore	Town	0 8 10	0 3 1		0 5 2	2 2 4		0 12 0		0 7 1				0 3 1	
	Village	0 6 1	0 2 1		0 4 0	1 10 0	0 8 0	0 10 0		0 3 1				0 2 7	
Nilgiris	Town	1 0 0	0 3 0		0 14 0			1 4 0		0 3 4				0 13 4	
	Village	1 0 0	0 2 4		0 12 0					0 2 6					
Salem	Town	0 9 0	0 2 9		0 6 3	1 12 3		0 10 6		0 6 3				0 4 3	
	Village	0 7 3	0 2 1		0 5 1	1 11 1		0 8 3		0 5 0				0 3 7	
South Canara	Town	0 6 3	0 2 5		0 7 9		2 0 0							0 15 3	0 2 9
	Village	0 4 3	0 2 11		0 6 9		2 0 0			0 0 0				0 12 2	0 2 6
Malabar	Town	0 7 3	0 3 7		0 7 5		4 8 0			1 3 4				0 14 7	0 4 4
	Village	0 4 8	0 2 7		0 5 4		3 12 5			0 13 0				0 11 0	0 3 4
Average	Town	0 9 2	0 3 9	1 9 0	0 6 4	2 7 0	3 5 3	1 1 0	0 1 0	0 10 1		(Rs. 4 to 6		0 4 0	
	Village	0 7 2	0 2 9	1 0 0	0 5 3	1 15 7	3 13 1	0 9 1	0 0 0	0 3 1		(Rs. 3 to 4		0 2 2	

* Requiring boats. † By canal. ‡ Out of harbour. § Within harbour. ‖ Includes the rates for bullock slaughter.

B.—AGRICULTURE.

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1890-91.

Districts.	Cereals.													Pulses.							
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Ragi or cholum (Eleusine coracana).	Spiked millet or cumbu (Pennisetum spicatum).	Lesser millet or samai (Panicum miliare).	Kudri or thenai (Panicum miliare).	Varagu or Indian millet (Panicum frumentaceum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Kambu.	Other.	Total.	Green gram or pachai pyru (Phaseolus Mungo).	Gram or kadalai (Cicer arietinum).	Horse gram or kollu (Dolichos uniflorus).	Red gram or thuvarai (Cajanus indicus).	Green seed (Phaseolus radiatus).	Black gram (Phaseolus Roxburghii).	Pea (Pisum sativum).	Lentils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	...	...	373,544	1,779	7,366	1	66,666	5,117	314	469	...	...	360,047	155	6,399	16,867	56,673	5,110	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	46,795	4,903	32,665	1,646	17,961	6,366	8,809	5	...	66	146,372	777	7,560	15,806	7,689	902	...	...
Godavari	...	423	...	630,255	90,982	16,366	3,324	23,110	6,401	6,041	1,624	...	6,650	787,595	10,629	6,332	46,796	14,731	6,080	...	...
Kistna	...	3,591	...	478,500	452,378	301,801	15,184	29,345	123	788,871	39,984	...	61,044	1,320,020	41,339	5,103	60,111	3,117	29,917	...	...
Nellore	...	42	...	340,427	356,589	72,899	8,031	60,266	1,007	173,389	62	...	9,264	920,979	9,997	5,146	65,409	4,125	1,802	...	...
Cuddapah	...	1,122	...	187,936	462,402	254,108	110,028	152,971	7,344	22,660	1,029	...	10,264	1,065,162	9,669	16,040	146,158	18,411	454	...	...
Anantapur	...	984	...	94,130	304,661	46,307	237,020	71,070	20,547	14,669	15	...	...	790,403	7,615	26,165	282,254	15,271	3	...	...
Bellary	...	9,268	...	48,851	173,210	80,878	596,254	97,975	39,903	2,465	651	...	144,213	1,458,111	13,204	41,460	160,740	10,466	41	...	...
Kurnool	...	4,868	...	73,110	611,867	78,358	327,413	98,859	509	155,553	382	...	...	1,350,623	24,596	61,396	73,790	6,035	522	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	424,042	13,360	16,168	302	61,336	174	54,400	...	...	...	569,982	...	324	4,231	326	899	...	...
North Arcot	...	10	...	393,141	10,960	130,040	323	126,171	3,630	71,230	379	...	403	735,336	163	6,067	26,274	1,246	2,174	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	460,274	37,194	940,644	14,050	146,316	3,876	149,150	7,021	...	5,816	1,764,815	981	2,646	21,462	163	2,462	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	1,040,290	18,130	53,380	245	36,266	301	63,046	...	...	5,277	1,216,935	3	4,854	2,411	398	5,054	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	213,677	137,370	332,822	7,200	135,240	14,014	147,251	...	...	1,305	991,951	1,015	22,765	32,014	1,021	251	...	...
Madura	...	310	...	197,044	242,320	118,286	6,275	39,446	13,402	113,229	142	...	11,140	801,808	1,405	2,666	61,527	2,406	3,350	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	228,126	146,211	160,527	7,414	36,329	111,260	37,251	...	...	20,254	747,641	5,721	1,040	77,025	10,005	37,160	...	...
Coimbatore	...	2,460	...	91,806	197,604	666,170	40,745	196,282	78,405	4,310	103	...	513	1,702,946	12,040	4,992	178,091	9,229	16,603	...	...
Nilgiris	...	1,231	3,334	3,792	9	...	154	1,204	6,000	15	21	9,461	...	27,301	71	...	25	4	...	21	...
Salem	...	200	...	196,146	84,560	311,090	19,700	253,700	62,010	71,045	131	...	1,212	976,022	4,893	13,199	162,424	12,666	17,545	664	...
South Canara	...	...	...	424,370	...	...	...	5,770	92	...	...	...	...	430,231	...	267	12,219	10,108	11,589	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	660,354	425	60	...	4,947	10,980	...	...	...	...	676,764	...	423	1,329	397	410	4,070	69
Total	...	16,326	3,334	6,710,329	4,470,984	3,740,512	3,064,020	1,660,300	411,997	1,892,170	45,027	9,462	218,103	19,425,311	192,024	219,424	2,231,264	180,200	147,190	4,740	69

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B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Pulses—cont.									Orchard and Garden Produce.													
	Cut grass or karamba, including that sold or used in the District.	Mustard or Rape.	Other Oleaginous Seeds or Roots or Leaves.	Fermented products.	Fruit grass or Nutritious roots.	Others.	Total.	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Papaya or Papaw Kalinda.	Pomegranates and oranges.	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Total trees.	Betel vine.	Betel nuts.	Cashew nuts.	Others.	Total.
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	603	217			603	64,693	1,845				3,721	546	8			2	7,681	5,263				245	609	18,075
Vizagapatam	100	519				36,302	66	34	75		905	7				3	1,040	130						2,146
Godavari					3,396	83,479	4,734				1,440						7,199	24,333	11			56	1,014	40,041
Kistna					9,873	132,889	166				907						4,212	105	84			3,020	6,020	10,373
Nellore	200				451	72,308	146	146	21		197	178	26		42	109	7,140	346	5,421	3,110	171	5,747	716	26,253
Cuddapah					12,466	208,311	203				905						9,031	1,407	12,314			7	23,468	37,151
Anantapur	8,420		1,666			278,817	168	55			1,598		74				1,225	459	30,909	6,971			1,606	37,041
Bellary					17,551	169,334	849				1,772						1,940	2,021	2,244				4,805	15,006
Kurnool	5,100	1,614				146,421	10	463			408		52	105			3,201	69	100	809				8,005
Madras																							1	1
Chingleput	1,352					7,443	1,105				3,764						750	1,113			220	14,356	16,050	32,474
North Arcot	320	1,009			963	51,261	717	476	30	980	10	135		321	65	10,982	5,545	300	6,135	803	734	13,989	40,373
South Arcot					1,105	59,327	1,125				3,310						1,355	4,472	2,424			10,956	27,212	50,346
Tanjore	1,010	106	147	326	230	16,870	10,410	1,208	230		5,201	127	140	4	154	2	6,730	11,350	417	5,400	2,213	305	4,980	41,545
Trichinopoly	403	1,986	18	1,626	472	52,140	6,071	1,023	215		395	18	155	59	47	18	5,356	7,930	1,477	589	100	1	208	27,895
Madura					2,939	70,247	4,303				1,708						648	2,084	440				1,721	11,593
Tinnevelly	17,217	198		2,073	1,409	125,202	6,352	2,305	1,313		705	45	338	1	73		657	3,402	36,482	1,666			1,740	45,526
Coimbatore					20,050	240,686	4,525				740						82	3,061	57	5,070			7,140	15,350
Nilgiris			67		356	546	904				155	12	6										3,595	4,140
Salem	1,622	14,956	936	822	3,764	230,060	8,511	996			1,087		39		11		1,812	4,664	2	44		9	920	13,450
South Canara	1,000					36,252	66				1,208		21					34,726					30	34,783
Malabar	25	58	365	547	47	7,425	19,913	324	400		5,720	45,103			7		6,321	6,06,402		13,711	1,800	81	1,597	2,93,540
Total	39,970	21,326	734	5,159	79,015	3,111,614	86,469	6,614	2,340		39,440	46,942	1,203	35	806	934	71,931	6,11,726	91,894	37,958	8,998	37,210	131,599	9,91,340

B.—AGRICULTURE.—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.						
	Opium.	Ganjam.	Hemp.	Orchella.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hops.	Betelnut.	Cocoa.	Betel.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Curcuma and turmeric.	Fenugreek or randhani.
	46	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	..	419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	423	334	..	..	..	546	1	..
Vizagapatam	..	1,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,377	326	..	..	..	79	..	..
Godavari	..	8,576	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,576	7,232	..	..	..	2,271	470	160
Kistna	177	18,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18,516	21,758	..	..	..	595	32,179	..
Nellore	..	3,636	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3,694	8,262	..	..	27	32	4,050	1
Cuddapah	..	1,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,828	7,060	..	..	..	628	1,230	..
Anantapur	2	1,819	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,814	6,013	..	..	..	366	916	30
Bellary	..	4,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,011	6,125	..	..	..	661	746	..
Kurnool	..	10,036	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,750	..	..	13,802	14,915	..	..	..	680	633	66
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	2,510	..	..	171	186	..	..
North Arcot	..	527	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	572	3,232	..	..	..	228	352	..
South Arcot	..	3,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3,448	4,071	..	..	..	423	1,340	..
Tanjore	..	6,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	6,018	5,407	..	..	41	618	70	..
Trichinopoly	..	1,691	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1	..	..	1,767	8,054	..	..	..	1,054	13,830	..
Madura	..	4,531	..	14	..	..	5,091	..	..	..	..	3	9,639	2,005	3,040	..	..	262	94	..
Tinnevelly	..	2,415	..	..	..	..	1,865	..	..	2,170	..	324	6,774	3,258	..	..	..	790	1,805	2
Coimbatore	1	13,945	..	2,050	..	..	865	..	..	..	..	..	16,859	13,944	17	..	..	1,374	1,893	..
Nilgiris	..	0	..	10,921	..	1,398	22,771	..	..	..	..	..	35,092	0	..	..	..	40	11	127
Salem	..	1,373	24	..	..	..	9,130	..	..	..	..	71	11,000	8,473	..	..	..	799	8,866	55
South Canara	..	946	..	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	945	1,021	1,063	4,133	16	..	..	..
Malabar	..	26	..	375	..	478	24,906	..	..	..	..	4	25,813	256	1,773	8,528	7,554	..	..	..
Total	181	83,980	105	13,407	..	1,876	70,219	..	77	3,758	2,173	524	176,529	110,697	5,904	12,674	2,219	12,150	67,705	1,245

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Condiments and spices, &c.—continued.								Sketches.					Sugar.							
	Garlic.	Turmeric.	Tumeric.	Onions.	Betel leaves.	Arrowroot.	Others.	Total.	Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Kalewa.	Scrubbum.	Scrubbum.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or gakaya.	Jaw.	Others.	Total.
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
Ovalau	Acs.	Acs.	Acs. 645	Acs.	Acs. 30	Acs. 66	Acs. 10	Acs. 1,730	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs. 802	Acs. 802	Acs. 805	Acs. 1,000	Acs. 14	Acs. 97	Acs.	Acs. 1,116
Thuvenimbia			10					810									1,805	52		300	6,057
Gadruvere		905	55		57	571	2,145	15,476			256			845	845	665	9,950	755	60		9,741
Kinira		1,020	3,020		112		110	91,410						70	70			808	6	10	824
Nailaw	68	70	2,153	3	213		40	17,979			97	44		144	285	40	1,179	94			1,313
Colobasili		1,025	8,160		2,275		7,500	20,233			1			305	306	5,105	994	5,405	2,792		13,004
Allenatave	274	90	6,270	42	1,264	1,425		13,660	23							16	1,647	21	3,724	259	7,672
Rollery		6	1,452		610	18	205	11,370						10	10	8,975	350	4,662	7		13,994
Korovat		700	905	25	869			10,662								661		711			1,372
Malena																					
Chinebaqui		9					275	3,940			1,460					1,405	118	1,713			3,236
North Areat	10	121	4,254		1,605		217	18,407			119			691	710	1,072	1,953	187	599		7,010
South Areat		147	2,099		780	1	253	11,234			119			1,207	1,326	4,305	1,505	7	6		5,846
Tanjam		650	1,254		1,541	1	254	7,211			1,325	45	176	559	2,105	103	1,217	30			1,350
Trichinopoly	402	206	1,916		932	5	40	20,263			61			993	993	1,132	535	5	51		2,207
Malolo		149	1,779		1,146	3	805	8,054		1	3				4	347	674	954	424	4		1,403
Thuvenvilu	1	218	1,185	1	1,201	3	12	11,660			84	52	3,197	49	3,332	106	837				793
Cumiadroe		1,008	27		1,242	226	1,441	23,151		217	2			663	871	3,106	837		41		3,784
Niligiri	203							406		1,021					1,021	1,087					1,087
Solevi			502	648		1,468	2,505	200	14,105		13	50	454	78	547	893	5,019	984	11		6,916
South Cuiava			436			660	6,301		16,042						2	2	950	456			1,408
Malatoa			230	662		375	66,919		45,367	309	1		1,496	254	1,805	3,776	30	1,107		307	1,244
Total	1,045	9,026	36,034	939	19,205	45,554	12,310	375,626	309	2,253	5,460	1,891	5,695	7,745	19,951	36,670	14,396	14,199	6,574	30,811

10 G.—2.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Oils and seeds.										Dyes (not forest).						Fibres.							Grand Total.
	Jinjeli.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Castor or gingelli.	Cocoa-nuts cultivated.	Groundnut.	Rape.	Pentapetes.	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Madder.	Safflower.	Cardamoms.	Saffron.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Jute.	Plantain.	Sann Hemp.	Tree hemp (Bhui Ambadi).	Others.	Total.	
	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Ganjam	1,911			77,597	4,263	1			2,660	86,432	14						14	3,429	629			4,232			8,290	8,333	464,014
Vizagapatam				33,677	674					34,351	3,301						3,301	3,260	701			34			3,995	7,296	221,141
Godavari		121		114,444	53,077	1			10	149,653	490						490	6,693				11,419		154	18,266	18,756	1,114,998
Kistna		53		3,333	130,582	1			153	133,412	40,315					13	40,328	196,879	91,995			40,131		51,001	380,006	520,746	2,345,599
Nellore		36	41	3,313	77,709	6	119			80,977	42,025			3		1	42,029	16,421	720			7,026		208	24,375	1,191,352	
Cuddapah				6,360	186,822	304			1,419	194,405	40,994						40,994	104,600				304		101	104,905	1,297,699	
Anantapur		3	3	17,906	94,101	329			684	113,026	4,546						4,546	144,239	35			147		13	144,434	1,540,401	
Bellary			3,050	18,024	56,674				10,511	127,261	1,175						1,175	346,546	404					302	347,252	3,138,630	
Kurnool		24	22,971	3,404	138,232		3,980		31	169,261	30,171						30,171	203,360	750						204,110	1,911,955	
Madras																										120
Chingleput				26,501	140	18,676	301		453	46,180	13,803					602	14,737		73						73	760,917
North Arcot				46,593	51,492	36,390	1,017		4,000	134,307	10,533			146		40	10,725	31				650		61	742	995,150	
South Arcot		178		67,504	14,360	180,492			1,337	263,876	37,847						37,847	2,960				1,013		110	4,083	1,295,565	
Tanjore		1		18,013	1,864	24,725	2,460	32	87	47,111	285			1,740			2,025	2,310				10			2,320	1,310,795	
Trichinopoly		6		14,521	13,501	15,350	1,758		61	51,272	3,164			426	196		3,790	17,264						214	17,478	1,403,417	
Madura		204		30,423	54,462	96			78	91,264	34				50		84	71,128				32		11	71,171	1,131,879	
Tinnevelly		74		130,410	8,551	6	393	31	4	140,026	499			10	10		519	227,324	424					8	227,756	1,285,271	
Coimbatore		301		97,160	45,976	1,340			73	145,021	13					145	158	156,120	15			137		58	156,330	2,420,951	
Nilgiris		189		20	12					221								4							4	14,126	
Salem	301	488		98,256	31,151	3,340	84		192	133,832	5,614					130	5,744	19,940	991			233		23	26,187	1,366,854	
South Canara				4,586	226				59	4,871								159				44			203	503,692	
Malabar				17,304	76		4	305	1,450	19,134														10	10	1,302,360	
Total	301	1,549	26,209	752,366	846,776	309,313	6,246	384	23,233	1,975,776	302,311			163	1,746	1,445	305,665	1,797,232	24,837			98,051		52,262	1,972,382	26,076,823	

[CONTINUED ON

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1890-91.*

Madras Presidency.	Districts.					
	Ganjam.	Vizaga-patam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
1. Area according to professional survey	ACRES. 3,736,160	ACRES. 10,878,080	ACRES. 5,951,360	ACRES. 5,376,000	ACRES. 4,507,520	ACRES. 5,396,480
2. Deduct { (a) Fluctuary and Tributary States (b) Area for which no returns exist	4,202,240	10,142,784	3,977,643	1,115,021	3,904,231	5,396,480
3. Net area by professional survey	1,473,402	935,136	2,033,670	4,260,979	3,232,849	3,396,480
4. Corresponding area in village papers*						
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in item 3 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	252,736	85,146	676,125	420,715	363,507	1,271,360
2. Not available for cultivation	140,172	69,541	427,256	844,730	734,225	1,442,791
3. Cultivable waste other than fallow	109,115	12,233	120,217	909,162	385,194	625,547
4. Current fallows	41,986	70,202	447,213	698,396	385,277	316,645
5. Net area cropped during the year	929,713	709,461	908,625	2,387,976	1,164,556	1,031,937
6. Irrigated during the year from { (a) Government canals	80,339	70,784	427,210	872,351	67,993	60,259
(b) Private canals	27	2,235	405	362	1,000	3,812
(c) Tanks	754,984	58,352	65,469	31,709	170,856	30,225
(d) Wells	402	27	1,462	4,286	10,000	120,672
(e) Other sources	6,511	972	3,774	4,744	14,401	13,250
Total Area Irrigated	842,263	84,663	498,320	909,452	263,249	228,971
7. Crops irrigated from { (a) Wheat				13		1,000
(b) Other cereals and pulses	813,463	71,370	472,155	859,998	279,406	224,997
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	2,005	6,453	23,900	3,379	34,854	23,203
(d) Non-food crops	1,389	2,390	11,562	6,057	14,514	30,774
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. { 1. Rice	272,144	83,795	652,226	479,840	240,427	101,590
2. Wheat			823	3,991	42	1,242
3. Barley						
4. Cholam or Jowar (millet)	1,272	4,982	99,682	462,228	336,830	402,403
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	7,230	25,686	15,536	241,041	73,910	214,146
6. Ragi or maruva	85,680	17,261	23,179	29,542	40,262	160,371
7. Maize	458	3	1,824	29,004	61	1,375
8. Great cumbu	182	277	10,679	41,936	3,287	1,300
9. Other food-grains, including pulses	98,113	97,907	97,352	464,255	302,252	551,751
Oil-seeds { 10. Linseed					31	
11. Til or gingelly	17,287	23,427	74,444	1,233	3,711	6,910
12. Others	6,456	674	25,399	121,065	1,425	71,194
Sugar { 13. Condiments and spices	1,170	699	11,423	21,459	17,979	29,334
14. Sugarcane	1,998	5,466	3,357		40	2,167
Fibres { 15. Cotton	113	582	812	876	1,268	6,922
16. Others	5,424	5,089	6,866	196,876	16,425	124,630
Dyes { 17. Indigo	903	132	13,903	65,982	6,125	439
18. Others	14	2,221	456	40,315	40,970	47,564
Drugs and narcotics. { 19. Opium				27	2	
20. Coffee				277		
21. Tea						
22. Tobacco	619	1,227	6,624	14,250	3,633	1,510
23. Cocoanuts						
24. Indian hemp					50	
25. Others	2			2	1	24
26. Fodder crops	2,402	700				201
27. Orchards and garden produce	16,007	2,240	40,641	13,272	29,200	37,126
28. { Miscellaneous food crops not-food crops	866		620	74	324	330
29. Total	467,717	231,241	1,114,609	2,240,565	1,120,552	1,797,256
30. Area cropped more than once	38,004	22,220	194,016	142,589	47,996	101,319
31. Net area cropped during the year	429,713	709,461	908,625	2,097,976	1,164,556	1,031,937
A. 4.—Stock, &c.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and Bullocks	84,537	54,272	219,920	294,306	120,050	197,851
2. Cows	75,440	30,171	117,907	276,082	119,788	130,590
3. Male Buffaloes	20,427	14,482	47,936	61,402	40,836	37,274
4. Cow Buffaloes	15,160	12,142	36,951	215,582	28,756	170,367
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	54,436	35,367	263,127	475,254	208,414	262,127
6. Sheep	25,614	47,164	140,818	646,052	373,704	1,845,767
7. Goats						
8. Horses and Ponies	220	172	2,022	4,546	1,227	1,045
9. Mules and Donkeys	464	303	1,490	6,767	2,526	17,256
10. Camels						8
11. Pigs	12,713	27,698	217,054	131,271	64,815	177,134
12. Carts	17,490	8,427	12,644	46,710	24,764	43,851

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—continued.					
	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Chingleput.	North Arcot.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	3,373,680	3,914,920	4,371,520	18,520	1,577,802	4,076,160
2. Deduct { (a) Fraudulent and Fiduciary States		180,040	280,320			
{ (b) Area for which no returns exist	137,600			13,040	230,874	2,170,240
3. Net area by professional survey	3,516,471	3,821,919	4,656,480	324	1,577,802	2,324,240
4. Corresponding area in village papers						

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in item 3 of A. 1.

1. Forests	170,940	284,653	1,599,469		127,713	999,994
2. Not available for cultivation	775,262	371,732	610,113	6	443,479	771,708
3. Cultivable waste other than fallow	1,870,466	471,966	213,124	29	191,486	289,703
4. Current fallows	346,212	271,570	285,128	101	251,702	147,846
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,256,530	2,151,661	1,674,136	120	710,961	814,989
6. Irrigated during the year from { (a) Government canals	46,377		13,374			46,664
{ (b) Private canals	1,402		962			2,277
{ (c) Tanks	73,732	24,846	46,990	120	240,720	262,310
{ (d) Wells	41,314	18,306	25,612		21,275	113,146
{ (e) Other sources	405	30,611	1,307		21,505	1,242
Total Area Irrigated	163,234	73,757	88,247	120	283,500	345,631
7. Crops irrigated { (a) Wheat	308	275	127			10
{ (b) Other cereals and pulses	140,207	54,231	77,213	120	252,620	440,358
{ (c) Miscellaneous food crops	16,664	14,357	6,459		27,262	45,425
{ (d) non-food crops	6,330	1,449	3,911		13,568	13,279

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice	14,130	43,821	73,110	178	404,945	283,140
	2. Wheat	914	1,351	4,788			10
	3. Barley						
	4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	204,661	775,716	611,867		71,389	59,960
	5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	46,252	80,422	78,274		14,191	126,040
	6. Ragi or marua	77,275	57,275	79,450		67,228	175,771
	7. Maize	11	101	102			221
	8. Other millets	7,164	15,994	24,230			150
	9. Other food-grains, including pulses	252,207	620,182	685,456		43,253	126,077
	10. Linseed	3	2,000	1,000			
Oil-seeds	11. Til or gingelly	17,264	18,976	7,454		31,351	66,560
	12. Others	35,446	107,152	109,075		13,603	17,642
	13. Cocoanuts and spices	11,959	11,373	12,057		7,248	14,487
	14. Sugarcane	1,542	4,274	961		119	2,672
Sugar	15. Others	6,052	4,080	771		1,715	5,924
	16. Cotton	144,259	346,243	264,000			25
Fibres	17. Jute						
	18. Others	209	772	735		25	454
Dyes	19. Indigo	4,548	1,772	20,171		15,808	10,252
	20. Others					802	221
	21. Opium	2					
	22. Coffee	2					
	23. Tea						
Drugs and narcotics.	24. Tobacco	1,915	4,911	14,299		131	457
	25. Chillies						
	26. Indian hemp			10			
	27. Others			2,130			
	28. Rubber crops					227	
	29. Orchards and garden produce	37,042	13,962	8,967	1	61,554	40,222
	30. Miscellaneous food crops not included in the above	83	20			1,402	197
	31. Total	1,046,503	2,130,594*	1,511,305	179	710,204	868,106
	32. Area cropped more than once	21,151	20,933	21,970		99,053	177,511
	33. Net area cropped during the year	1,256,530	2,151,661	1,674,136	120	611,961	814,989

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and Bullocks	147,698	276,283	258,784	3,909	146,081	260,542
2. Cows	146,208	119,870	168,454	3,796	109,467	226,228
3. Male Buffaloes	27,433	41,797	29,163	67	21,429	29,717
4. Cow Buffaloes	31,451	9,927	19,040	2,027	40,427	72,252
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	109,111	126,459	227,134	1,061	89,315	214,077
6. Sheep	661,804	703,754	249,792	2,427	289,252	222,810
7. Goats						
8. Horses and Ponies	3,110	1,771	2,025	2,150	598	2,162
9. Mules and Donkeys	12,242	8,813	11,128	151	1,773	6,268
10. Camels		1,790				
11. Pigs	68,442	67,089	72,422	254	119,429	141,956
12. Carts	17,746	26,452	26,961	1,556	10,334	24,742

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of area, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1920-21*—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—continued.				
	South Arcot.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.					
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	3,202,510	2,324,020	2,426,480	3,621,360	3,447,360
2. Deduct { (a) Forest and Tributary States	22,400	101,020	204,640	1,026,224	465,200
{ (b) Area for which no returns exist	3,227,457	2,222,980	2,222,160	2,592,296	2,979,288
3. Net area by professional survey					
4. Corresponding area in village papers					
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in Item 3 of A. 1.					
Forests	302,700	21,400	101,700	*	398,540
2. Not available for cultivation	457,421	163,227	322,200	274,146	325,740
3. Cultivable waste other than fallow	195,844	136,622	228,344	274,752	190,945
4. Current fallows	174,047	252,676	251,221	171,207	474,957
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,366,360	1,230,264	1,068,774	1,818,725	1,209,110
6. Irrigated during the year from { (a) Government canals	141,913	606,893	158,147	43,047	71,420
(b) Private canals	135	*	*	221	7
(c) Tanks	230,940	111,124	46,976	173,557	178,498
(d) Wells	94,805	7,402	21,726	109,746	172,257
(e) Other sources	10,525	1,126	3,742	1,491	4,304
Total Area Irrigated	478,540	1,101,707	230,592	328,062	426,827
7. Crops occupied { (a) Wheat	246,359	228,727	252,787	180 286,202	330,139
(b) Other cereals and pulses	34,949	17,464	14,722	25,729	34,838
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	9,737	4,998	11,865	4,813	14,985
(d) non-food crops					
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.					
Cereals and pulses { 1. Rice	469,274	1,040,930	224,672	147,664 240	224,139
2. Wheat					
3. Barley					
4. Cholam or Jowar (millet)	57,356	16,153	157,297	742,220	141,211
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	342,468	43,263	295,826	113,280	193,232
6. Ragi or mandua	146,218	56,365	115,140	95,446	95,201
7. Maize	1,911	*	1,013	140	4,702
8. Gram (pulse)	226,363	105,193	220,265	229,550	221,452
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.					
Oil-seeds { 10. Linseed	57,694	12,073	15,921	16,423	180,419
11. Til or gingelly	152,272	26,998	52,228	74,742	71,217
12. Others	11,307	2,101	26,483	8,254	11,952
13. Condiments and spices	11,764	1,171	2,165	4,004	156
Sugar { 14. Sugarcane	4,568	923	2,134	604	156
15. Others	2,799	447	1,107	1,151	972
Fibres { 16. Cotton	7,369	2,210	11,589	13,158	127,378
17. Jute					
18. Others	1,125	18	214	42	426
Dyes { 19. Indigo	57,847	292	3,164	24	903
20. Others		1,746	423	50	24
Drugs and narcotics { 21. Opium					
22. Coffee				2,971	1,686
23. Tea					
24. Tobacco	3,499	6,013	1,662	4,621	2,410
25. Cardamom				14	
26. Indian hemp					
27. Others	29	5	71	2	2,324
28. Fodder crops					21,405
29. Orchards and garden produce	30,196	45,945	23,899	11,302	25,529
30. { Miscellaneous food crops not-food crops	1,737	2,847	852	471	2,202
31. Total	1,565,928	1,336,700	1,365,417	1,721,979	1,469,454
32. Area cropped more than once	197,568	94,414	83,356	112,746	259,655
33. Net area cropped during the year	1,366,360	1,242,286	989,774	1,818,725	1,209,799
A. 4.—Stock, &c.					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and Bullocks	557,709	552,972	386,465	307,886	344,052
2. Cows	330,746	314,041	241,221	207,405	190,710
3. Male Buffaloes	62,954	57,183	51,803	41,443	51,274
4. Cow Buffaloes	87,429	90,465	73,809	46,724	41,468
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	262,809	254,272	194,810	162,411	159,466
6. Sheep	167,729	272,676	1,062,151	712,709	466,162
7. Goats	2,224	1,481	725	3,056	270
8. Horses and Ponies	2,224	939	1,779	7,957	3,221
9. Mules and Donkeys	*	6	1	*	*
10. Camels	210,646	181,771	148,264	131,324	81,140
11. Pigs	24,460	22,598	21,215	23,264	20,464
12. Carts					

* Correct information not available.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1890-91*—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—continued.					
	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	Salem.	South Canara.	Malabar.	Total.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
1. Area according to professional survey	ACRES. 5,035,466	ACRES. 472,628	ACRES. 4,761,213	ACRES. 1,407,760	ACRES. 2,577,760	ACRES. 91,101,630
2. Deduct { (a) Fluviatory and Tributary States						370,880
(b) Area for which no returns exist	254,918		1,111,671		2,614	20,910,187
3. Net area by professional survey	4,811,867	472,628	3,649,542	1,407,760	2,575,492	69,820,563
4. Corresponding area in village papers						
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in item 3 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	1,147,446	354,326	1,207,054	1,125,321	841,959	11,641,901
2. Not available for cultivation	507,326	54,464	405,066	174,024	1,052,236	11,981,228
3. Cultivable waste other than fallow	350,964	12,304	451,675	56,529	732,537	7,660,571
4. Current fallows	304,139	13,564	481,746	50,886	448,760	6,116,212
5. Net area cropped during the year	2,394,992	71,967	1,104,401	370,440	999,813	33,782,299
6. Irrigated during the year from { (a) Government canals	101,798		32,347			2,684,708
(b) Private canals	1,521		900		11,370	27,170
(c) Tanks	12,248		84,453		7,939	1,187,421
(d) Wells	179,446		77,264		2,757	1,246,161
(e) Other sources	2,427		16,118		12,611	122,451
Total Area Irrigated	305,439		212,282		37,307	5,270,911
7. Crops irrigated { (a) Wheat	2,472	There are no irrigable tracts in this district.	1	There are no irrigable tracts in this district.	16,067	4,949
(b) Other cereals and pulses	210,906		120,777			3,559,982
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	122,809		90,845		1,239	695,781
(d) ,, non-food crops	20,421		659			177,040
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
1. Rice	61,805	2,702	396,146	473,189	699,554	4,190,809
2. Wheat	1,460	1,251	255			13,254
3. Barley		2,324				2,324
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	732,654	0	84,980		635	4,420,484
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	304,777		211,660		67	2,746,852
6. Ragi or mandua	146,667	1,886	283,746	1,379	4,547	1,420,159
7. Maize	560	27	1,240			2,827
8. Gram (pulse)	12,340	77	4,042			47,377
9. Other food-grains, including pulses	306,799	13,157	420,766	30,992	19,419	1,276,023
10. Linseed						26,065
(ii)-seeds { 11. Til or gingelly	97,155	25	22,220	1,956	17,604	76,761
12. Others	84,630	209	24,427	402	1,895	1,140,954
13. Condiments and spices	22,710	409	14,134	24,042	42,162	205,855
Sugar { 14. Sugarcane	3,180		2,016	560	29	56,679
15. Others	206		672	420	1,274	51,042
Fibres { 16. Cotton	256,125		19,946	130		1,757,722
17. Aloe						
18. Others	210		420	44	10	31,370
Dyes { 19. Indigo	17		2,624			220,151
20. Others	146		170			2,740
21. Opium	2					720
22. Coffee	893	23,171	6,150	98	34,906	73,219
23. Tea		24,301			473	5,736
Drugs and narcotics { 24. Tobacco	13,541	6	6,272	842	22	93,997
25. Gardens	2,038	16,266			375	21,467
26. Indian hemp			24			24
27. Others			71		4	12,261
28. Fodder crops		47	25			24,602
29. Orchards and garden produce	15,288	4,140	21,450	21,751	243,542	351,740
30. { Miscellaneous food crops	671	1,067	960	1	2,772	16,462
non-food crops						
31. Total	2,670,681	74,779	1,561,468	555,805	1,075,309	20,981,319
32. Area cropped more than once	276,259	2,812	124,172	187,256	116,065	2,800,228
33. Net area cropped during the year	2,394,422	71,967	1,104,401	370,440	959,813	33,782,299
A. 4.—Stock, &c.						
1. Bulls and Bullocks	No. 542,374	No. 13,190	No. 354,897	No. 192,788	No. 161,154	No. 4,208,202
2. Cows	486,826	18,624	453,110	125,866	267,260	3,804,481
3. Male Buffaloes	9,904	2,651	15,761	134,432	140,752	305,096
4. Cow Buffaloes	40,621	12,758	40,998	28,778	28,626	1,427,240
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	220,420	23,353	240,167	104,158	225,187	2,197,454
6. Sheep	1,561,564	8,660	1,210,691	10,461	80,728	12,304,159
7. Goats						
8. Horses and Ponies	2,452	1,461	2,021	211	976	45,546
9. Mules and Donkeys	17,108	84	5,132	1	217	137,348
10. Camels						37
11. Ploughs	230,446	5,376	177,205	242,806	169,130	2,230,187
12. Carts	20,966	807	15,991	5,854	8,344	447,549

C.—TRADE.

(50)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

(36)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure exported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

Articles.		United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.				1,17,923		66,377		513												
Animals, living	No.	40	1,000	12	10,400																
Apparel	Val.		8,83,267		7,44,943		15,323		15,466		12,76,667		11,61,655		3,520		9,988				
Arms, &c.	"		5,37,990		7,34,645								495		180		72,975				
Books, &c.	Cwt.	1,300	5,26,314	1,215	2,50,589	3	533	6	940	1	190	5	995	2	500	7	930				
Building materials—																					
Unenumerated	Cwt.	46,140	1,15,351	64,720	1,35,360																
Other sorts	Val.		30,521		21,266																
Candles of all sorts	Lb.	855,777	1,36,925	600,521	1,36,315	120	30										2,093	644			
Clocks and watches	No.	4,865	30,610	10,215	59,842	69	771	41	371	401	11,021	350	19,075				252	1,100			
Coals—																					
Coal	Tons.	32,060	3,61,530	37,510	3,35,317																
Coke	"	2,402	37,497	1,504	26,177																
Corals, real	lb.	1,800	6,000	5,400	18,000					1,147	6,330	351	6,136								
Curios	Val.	124	14,420	96	10,005	1	97	15	94	15	59	22	300	15	16	10					
Cotton—																					
Raw	Cwt.																				
Twist and yarn	lb.	13,008,720	107,80,994	13,810,944	106,41,608	8,000	7,311	1,056	5,030					4,000	3,000		29,994	21,000			
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	94,773,800	193,11,088	75,984,453	151,70,586			80	52												
White	"	14,697,214	34,32,707	10,972,900	28,80,854	1,270	434	194	650												
Coloured	"	65,374,132	74,46,709	51,504,345	59,71,911	38,590	4,849	46,780	7,174	100	55										
Other sorts	"		1,44,410		98,770																
Thread, sewing	lb.	24,301	52,501	46,326	74,030																
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.		24,962		32,023								710				400				
Drugs and medicines	"		1,37,209		1,39,174		1,066		672				14,805		160		995				
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	402	30,510	401	27,319	61	2,753	31	168	1	42	6	2,000	4	875	628	36,182				
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.		90,504		1,29,780				750				300		59		1,300				
Fire manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	178,848	52,726	166,397	49,199																
Canvas	"	84,459	20,612	106,754	29,564																
Other sorts	lb.	10,557	3,733	14,859	14,336	672	402	240	138												
Fruits and vegetables	Val.		1,467		1,461																
Glass and glassware—																					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	32	11,471	79	15,534	77	15,091	92	7,109	149	39,552	134	31,999			83	2,022			18	1,169
Other ware	"		3,66,557		3,62,292		3,771		12,915		1,373		125		1,020		3,347				
Gums and resins	Cwt.	4,940	14,808	2,264	10,289																
Hardware and cutlery	Val.		14,91,725		14,05,122		7,807		12,229		630		3,148		5,278		10,200				
Instruments and apparatus	"		2,24,780		1,98,174		1,212		1,259		700		1,020		4,925		39,440				
Iron—																					
Manufactured & unenumerated.	Val.																				
Jewellery, &c.	"		25,606		69,795		150		2,434				130								
Leather and its manufactures	"		1,80,869		1,72,256		320		335		140		100		320						
Liquors—																					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	515,132	4,71,313	434,845	4,14,079	567	1,410			297		777	13,017	48,801	14,224	42,944					
Spirits	"	90,443	2,46,744	84,554	2,29,214	13	777	197	1,791	7,467	21,405	14,159	36,567	6,877	21,284	18,745	46,243	1,074	2,695	1,164	2,911
Wine and Liqueurs	"	58,010	2,71,137	52,264	2,66,660	1,677	8,661	2,214	10,474	11,198	79,008	7	12,208	46,903	807	4,089	762	3,715	113	994	
Other sorts	"		658		4,856		660		1,917												

Machinery and millwork	Val.	..	16,66,466	..	16,83,964	..	7,381	..	8,159	..	2,500	..	696	..	1,514	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway, locomotive and other	..	..	1,66,549	..	5,32,402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,212	..	1,42,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wires—																														
Copper—																														
Unwrought	Cwt.	2,137	90,140	2,208	1,11,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	..	20,325	12,34,722	20,745	15,14,466	41	15,711	72	23,761	150	16,326	542	42,746	3	613	27	6,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—																														
Wrought	Cwt.	237,993	13,65,118	409,871	23,80,871	20	920	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	614	325	6,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	12,630	54,719	2,700	7,602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	..	2,835	27,139	1,500	41,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	..	14,250	1,25,400	21,210	2,00,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—																														
Unwrought	Cwt.	12	909	15	1,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	..	..	..	230	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	221	10	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	..	1,310	21,403	2,000	32,750	10	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	100	10	1,744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts (unenumerated)	..	464	46,832	310	40,144	12	1,404	12	1,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals.	44,400	72,511	23,400	60,000	..	..	670	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	..	1,41,303	..	2,11,055	..	58	..	648	..	697	..	580	..	2,259	..	2,641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	..	..	2,75,213	..	3,16,000	..	48,701	..	23,440	..	..	..	..	..	8,196	..	20,646	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	..	..	6,04,307	..	7,06,000	..	6,404	..	5,764	..	2,717	..	5,464	..	1,162	..	9,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway plant and rolling-stock	..	..	30,47,117	..	30,47,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	55	7,401	52	7,023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and ovaries	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—																														
Raw	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—																														
Piece-goods	Yds.	16,772	27,725	15,711	30,913	..	..	..	1,218	2,592	6,139	7,162	..	..	..	302	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	lb.	..	4,105	..	1,461	..	..	..	..	1,730	..	169	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits, supercondy, and other alcoholic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits, perfumed	Gal.	80	1,856	3,325	70,850	..	..	117	3,466	98	708	..	..	..	..	1,210	26,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	lb.	..	250	50	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—																														
Unmanufactured	lb.	..	760	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	670	1,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	..	77,925	81,400	109,594	1,21,277	53	56	..	..	40	120	..	705	..	230	2	4,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	..	1,47,945	..	2,05,346	..	1,559	..	1,427	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	112,360	1,20,087	46,672	46,465	464	878	834	950	24	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	..	10,146	..	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—																1	5													
Raw	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—																														
Piece-goods	Yds.	982,649	2,34,025	846,725	2,42,147	24,906	59,522	9,352	10,303	3,553	8,401	2,459	3,705	2,550	1,720	4,467	6,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Val.	..	44,791	..	60,000	..	6,220	..	6,136	..	1,345	..	1,705	..	1,935	..	29,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles (unenumerated)	..	..	19,74,861	..	12,36,400	..	98,400	..	1,91,977	..	7,756	..	..	..	19,845	..	33,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise	Free	..	809,37,150	..	809,72,310	..	1,32,086	..	1,60,838	..	15,86,120	..	18,24,350	..	75,263	..	4,04,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dutiable	..	17,37,657	..	17,17,810	..	10,470	..	13,564	..	1,45,460	..	1,77,954	..	66,638	..	97,501	..	3,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,102
	Total	..	826,74,796	..	826,91,121	..	2,42,556	..	1,74,402	..	17,31,580	..	19,02,304	..	1,41,901	..	5,01,598	..	3,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,102
Treasure	Gold	..	6,30,818	..	15,15,691	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	1,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Silver	..	7,531	..	8,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	6,48,369	..	15,24,491	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	1,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	..	833,22,765	..	841,15,612	..	2,42,556	..	1,74,402	..	17,31,790	..	19,04,206	..	1,41,901	..	5,01,598	..	3,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,102
Government	Stores	..	17,83,809	..	13,33,783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Treasure—																													
	Gold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Silver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Stores and Treasure	..	17,83,809	..	13,33,783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.		Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.																				
Animals, living	No.																				
Apparel	Val.		2,700																		
Arms, &c.	,,				19																
Books, &c.	Cwt.	1	50	1	50													29			
Building materials—																			1		40
Bricks	Cwt.																				
Other sorts	Val.		3,307																		
Candles of all sorts	Lb.																				
Clocks and watches	No.																				
Coals—																					
Coal	Tons.																				
Coke	,,																				
Corals, real	Lb.	9,202	84,000	12,000	1,56,923																
Corks	Cwt.																				
Cutlery—																					
Iron	Cwt.																				
Twist and yarn	Lb.	4,800	4,800	6,000	5,100																
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Dyed	Yds.																				
White	,,																				
Coloured	,,			1,017	719																
Other sorts	Val.																				
Thread, sewing	Lb.																				
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.																				
Drugs and medicines	,,		7,550		5,190																
Dyeing materials	Cwt.																				
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.																				
Fine manufactures—																					
Canvas	Yds.																				
Cotton	,,																				
Other	,,																				
Fruits and vegetables	Val.		1,940		2,057																
Glass and glassware—																					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	118	4,710	220	10,800																
Other sorts	Val.		20		24																
Grain and pulse	Cwt.																				
Hardware and cutlery	Val.		120		190																
Instruments and apparatus	,,																				
Ivory—																					
Manufactured & unmanufactured.	Val.																				
Jewellery, &c.	,,																				
Leather and its manufactures	,,																				
Liquors—																					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	20	700																		
Spirits	,,	120	561	20	407																
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	621	2,852	365	4,218	321	413	48	375	302	2,820			337	3,225	78	2,995			60	300
Other sorts	,,															78	119				

Machinery and mill-work	Val.	..	919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery, boilers and other	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—																									
Copper—																									
Wrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	..	..	10	3,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—																									
Wrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—																									
Unwrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts (unenumerated)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	Gals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	"	..	225	..	4,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	"	..	11	..	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and sponges	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—																									
Raw	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—																									
Piece-goods	Yds.	95	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Val.	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, unrefined, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—																									
Unmanufactured	lb.	..	..	..	..	310	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—																									
Raw	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—																									
Piece-goods	Yds.	..	..	25	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles (unenumerated)	"	..	1,401	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise	Free	..	1,07,269	..	1,39,735	..	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dutiable	..	3,417	..	1,854	..	217	324	4,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1,10,686	..	1,41,589	1,662	511	324	4,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure	Gold	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Silver	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure		Val.	1,10,686	..	1,41,589	1,662	511	324	4,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government.	Stores																								
	Treasure— Gold																								
	Silver																								
	Total, Treasure																								
	Total, Stores and Treasure																								

Machinery and mill-work	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery, boilers and other	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—																									
Copper—																									
Wrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—																									
Wrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—																									
Unwrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts (unenumerated)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	Gals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and sponges	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—																									
Raw	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—																									
Piece-goods	Yds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, unrefined, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—																									
Unmanufactured	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—																									
Raw	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—																									
Piece-goods	Yds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Val.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles (unenumerated)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise	Free	..	2,720	..	8,575	..	6,16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dutiable	..	6,315	..	39	..	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	9,035	..	39	..	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure	Gold	Val.	..	..	..	..	6,16,370	..	5,49,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Silver	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	6,16,370	..	5,49,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure		Val.	9,035	..	39	..	6,16,740	..	5,49,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government.	Stores																								
	Treasure— Gold																								
	Silver																								
	Total, Treasure																								
	Total, Stores and Treasure																								

(55)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.	Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Agriculture implements ...	Val.		83.		88.	23.		23.		88.		83.		88.		88.		88.		88.
Animals, living ...	No.																	672		9
Apparel ...	Val.																1,413	37,780	1,603	51,082
Arms, &c. ...	Val.		75.							1,245								51,308		67,442
Books, &c. ...																		1,212		1,722
Building materials—									7	980							3	600	9	720
Cement ...	Cwt.																			
Other sorts ...	Val.																186	210	305	1,035
Candles of all sorts ...	lb.																604	2,540		2,370
Clocks and watches ...	No.																604	300	104	55
Coal ...									3	165							1	10		
Cocoa ...	Tons.																			
Cutch, red ...	lb.																23	500	324	12,975
Curks ...																			2	50
Cotton—	Cwt.																3	77	1	42
Raw ...																				
Twist and yarn ...	lb.																191	2,193	67	474
Manufactures—																	8,113	1,514	193,899	76,957
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ...	Yds.																216,738	44,416	326,649	82,944
White ...	"																14,500	3,261	21,257	4,807
Coloured ...	"																4,000	1,000	6,061	1,515
Other sorts ...	Val.																10,911	1,823	6,061	1,515
Thread and twist ...	lb.																	132		2,650
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Val.																130	40	1,192	338
Drugs and medicines ...																		1,008		1,008
Dyeing materials ...	Cwt.																	3,060		2,193
Earthenware and porcelain ...	Val.																4,190	15,127	3,531	15,859
Flax manufactures—										29								9,054		11,040
Piece-goods ...	Yds.																			
Canvas ...	"																			
Other sorts ...	lb.																697	339	447	693
Fruits and vegetables ...	Val.																2,500	1,040	356	149
Glass and glassware—																94		1,10,779		1,80,241
Beads and false pearls ...	Cwt.																			
Other sorts ...	Val.																Do.	30	21	
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt.											75							1,200	1,797
Hardware and cutlery ...	Val.																11	113	1	10
Instruments and apparatus ...	"									402		202						12,000		6,000
Ivory—			22															2		250
Manufactured & unmanufactured ...	Val.																			
Jewellery, &c. ...	"		300																	
Leather and its manufactures ...	"																	2,320		275
Liquors—																		307		454
Ale, Beer, and Porter ...	Gals.																			
Spirits ...	"	5	2	5	4												117	413	21	221
Wines and Liqueurs ...	"	13	47	13	36				2	108	14	551					97,597	3,76,535	68,573	1,46,307
Other sorts ...	"																6,567	7,369	771	2,064

[CHAPTER IX.

(63)

Machinery and millwork	Val.																			19,313			4,871
Railway, tramway and plant	"																			102			7,269
Metals—																							
Copper—																							
Unwrought	Cwt.																				2		125
Wrought	"																		69	4,599	25		2,500
Other sorts	"																		30	514	4		136
Iron—																							
Wrought	Cwt.	2	25													1	2	452	7,403	252		2,356
Other sorts	"																	3,640	12,422	6,146		11,169
Lead	"																	71	602	286		5,555
Steel	"																	3	27	4		170
Tin—																							
Unwrought	Cwt.																	1	13	2		240
Wrought	"																	2	32	4		80
Zinc or spelter	"																	56	1,013	77		1,660
All other sorts (unenumerated)		7	60															318	12,620	190		4,337
Oils	Gals.								1,176,491	8,05,197	716,492	3,30,441					10,553	15,989	16,094	25,040	16,788		24,053
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.																			1,464			1,469
Paper not printed	"																			40			400
Precious stones	"					50														35,520			35,314
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"																						
Salt	Tons																						
Shells and cowries	Val.																			30,000			30,000
Silk—																							
Raw	lb.																						
Manufactures of—																							
Piece-goods	Yds.																						
Other sorts	Val.																		1,056	1,759			
Spices	lb.																						
Sugar, unrefined, and other saccharine products	Cwt.	1,002	14,850	1,152	17,297												900	180	8,001,053	14,00,611	13,09,341	17,25,850
Tea	lb.																4	64	1,162	6,451	1,227	8,067
Tobacco—																			2,772	6,066	4,350	
Unmanufactured	lb.	3,604	2,250																500,074	38,854	317,364	24,954
Manufactured	"	40	70										2,040	1,215					350	541	192	700
Toys and requisites for games	Val.				10									945						278		77
Umbrellas	No.																		5,700	2,784	300	1,500
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	"																			1,46,407		1,26,014
Wool—																							
Raw	lb.																						
Manufactures—																							
Piece-goods	Yds.																		6,810	5,952	140	400
Other sorts	Val.																						
All other articles (unenumerated)			12		113				6,402		476			825						6,50,710		6,85,212
Merchandise	{ Free		15,402		17,402				10,082		3,090		10,553	15,259						29,37,259		31,04,886
	{ Dutiable		50		54				6,06,306		1,96,909									1,36,127		1,11,280
	Total		15,452		17,456				6,16,388		2,00,473		10,553	15,259						30,73,386		34,15,866
Treasure	{ Gold				155															159			1,647
	{ Silver																			13,80,252			1,13,986
	Total				155															13,80,411			1,15,633
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.		15,452		17,611				6,16,388		2,00,473		10,553	15,259						44,53,797			35,31,499
Government.	Stores																						240
	Treasure—																						
	Gold																						
	Silver																						
	Total Treasure																						
	Total, Stores and Treasure																						240

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.		China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		* 1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		53	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Agricultural implements	Val.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.																
Apparel	Val.		40									4	810	1	20		
Arms, &c.											21,862		27,409				
Books, &c.	Cwt.										174						
Building materials—																	
Cement	Cwt.									1	41	4	725				
Other sorts	Val.									122	407	59	105				
Candles of all sorts	lb.																
Clocks and watches	No.									1	15	1	15				
Coal—																	
Coal	Tons.																
Coke																	
Cutch, red	lb.																
Cutch	Cwt.																
Dyes—																	
Raw	Cwt.																
Twist and yarn	lb.									1,750	950	224	266				
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.									19,720	1,826	2,800	423				
White										1,408,736	3,40,207	1,491,906	3,54,520				
Coloured										8,650	1,795	5,200	1,209				
Other sorts	Val.												6				
Thread, sewing	lb.									324	1,564	300	300				
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.										474						
Drugs and medicines											2,32,760		2,32,966				
Dyeing materials	Cwt.									72	59						
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.		246		23						1,802		1,302				
Fish, manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.																
Canvas										96	36						
Other sorts	lb.																
Fruits and vegetables	Val.										279	405	126				
Glass and glassware—													50		1,130		324
Bangles and false pearls	Cwt.											1	50				
Other sorts	Val.				140						600		204		140		
Hemp and sunn	Cwt.									4,104	1,08,158	3,326	79,104				
Hardware and cutlery	Val.										290		208				
Instruments and apparatus											66						
Ivory—																	
Manufactured & unmanufactured	Val.										23,600		12,129				
Jewellery, &c.			204														
Leather and its manufactures											230						
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.																
Spirits										6	61	5	52				
Wines and Liqueurs										28	216	15	52				
Other sorts						19	195										

Machinery and millwork	Val.																						
Stations, timber and other	"																						
Timber—																							
Oregon—																							
Unwrought	Cwt.																						
Wrought	"																						
Other sorts	"																						
Lime—																							
Wrought	Cwt.																						
Other sorts	"																						
Lead	"																						
Steel	"																						
Tin—																							
Unwrought	Cwt.																						
Wrought	"																						
Zinc or spelter	"																						
All other sorts (unenumerated)	"																						
Oils	Gal.																						
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.																						
Paper and pasteboard	"																						
Provisions	"																						
Railway plant and rolling stock	"																						
Salt	Tons																						
Shafts and bowsprits	Val.																						
Silk—																							
Raw	lb.																						
Manufactures of—																							
Piece-goods	Yds.																						
Other sorts	Val.																						
Spices	lb.																						
Sugar, saccharoidy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.																						
Tea	lb.																						
Tobacco—																							
Unmanufactured	lb.																						
Manufactured	"																						
Toys and requisites for games	Val.																						
Umbrellas	No.																						
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.																						
Wool—																							
Raw	lb.																						
Manufactures—																							
Piece-goods	Val.																						
Other sorts	"																						
All other articles (unenumerated)	"																						
Merchandise	Free																						
	Dutiable																						
	Total																						
Treasure	Gold	Val.																					
	Silver	"																					
	Total																						
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.																						
Government.	Stores																						
	Treasure—																						
	Gold																						
	Silver																						
	Total, Treasure																						
	Total, Stores and Treasure																						

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91—continued.*

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Agricultural implements ... Val.	...	...	88.	...	...	88.	...	68.	...	...	...	68.	...	88.	...	68.
Animals, living ... No.	...	...	...	...	711	2,13,950	987	2,98,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,397	...	98,960
Apparel ... Val.	...	...	...	55	...	410	...	210	...	...	...	...	2,364	5,59,090	3,271	5,10,749
Arms, &c.	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	...	3,324	...	22,47,943	...	20,06,174
Books, &c. ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	5,85,846	...	7,00,222
Building materials—																
Cement ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	93	...	...	1,315	2,41,136	1,586	2,02,253
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages of all sorts ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,202	145	900	46,054	1,16,168	56,398	1,37,188
Clocks and watches ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,000	12,610	36,383	11,130	400,022	1,21,004	330,913	1,10,240
Coal—													8,368	40,667	11,048	74,979
Coal ... Tons.	1,033	44,325	5,893	72,700	188	11,328	...	...	12,140	1,37,660	4,640	1,01,554	41,662	6,26,412	46,393	10,07,160
Coke ... Tn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,402	76,407	1,146	16,027
Corks ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,617	1,00,755	16,359	1,30,037
Cutlery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	14,084	60	10,353
Dies ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	5,133	27	874
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—									42,000	41,721	19,610	16,146	13,000,807	108,30,940	14,09,564	107,21,010
Grey ... Yds.	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,597,190	199,56,994	76,753,606	114,30,940
Coloured	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,401,814	19,26,323	13,30,067	23,40,147
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,461,280	74,62,174	51,213,695	82,50,554
Thread, sewing ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,178	...	41,300
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,304	37,250	51,038	61,257
Drugs and medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,100	...	33,166
Dyeing materials ... Cwt.	...	...	300	...	24	...	...	...	...	75	...	300	...	9,67,464	...	2,05,466
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	...	125	6,212	996	11,429	4,805	49,607	4,372	77,251
Flax manufactures—										700		10,247		1,66,997		1,56,767
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179,048	32,759	102,337	40,110
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,373	90,307	206,104	60,814
Fruits and vegetables ... Val.	...	...	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,706	15,674	19,697	14,940
Glass and glassware—														1,40,819		1,49,219
Beads, false pearls ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,819	...	1,49,219
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	61,604	547	56,627
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	1	20	10	178	...	...	320	...	...	17,302	...	23,603	...	2,61,961	...	2,61,961
Hardware and cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	80	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	8,822	1,29,233	5,629	1,01,269
Instruments and apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,345	...	7,969	...	18,71,647	...	12,37,501
Iron—												545		2,01,251		2,12,003
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and its manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	57,561	...	43,741
Liquors—									...	100	...	746	...	1,01,561	...	1,74,446
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	945	450	1,245	229,184	7,16,497	240,402	6,60,326
Wines and Liquours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	2,502	5,399	8,228	937,422	4,72,105	893,703	4,41,057
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	1,108	5,660	553	3,580	134	1,114	890	2,878	56,091	3,85,389	60,954	4,04,585
									...	...	...	...	600	4,500	400	1,812

(CH. I.)

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(67)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.																
Cotton—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Raw ... Cwt.																
Twist and yarn ... lb.	39,868	31,347	78,080	39,043												
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... Yds.																
White ... ,,	11,200	2,240														
Coloured, printed or dyed ,,	800	140														
Other sorts ... Val.																
Gums and resins ... Cwt.																
Iron—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.																
Metals—																
Iron ... Cwt.																
Other sorts ... ,,																
Spices and other mechanic produce. ,,			2	80												
All other articles ... Val.		1,11,040		1,24,035		2,500		1,600		7,100		2,240				
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		1,45,571		1,44,155		2,500		1,600		7,100		2,240				
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... No.			150	100												
Apparel ... Val.		40,503		37,409											11	1,500
Coffee ... Cwt.	115,430	72,37,509	108,445	68,26,425	8,793	5,83,420	11,783	7,39,432	79,276	49,58,095	79,259	46,43,918	1,520	1,01,120	1,640	1,05,0
Cotton—																
Unmanufactured ... ,,	8,462	46,554	12,304	68,864					446	4,071	9	50	1,238	8,097	118	925
Manufactures (excluding rupee) ...	146,979	13,97,552	147,800	13,52,700	640	5,770	512	4,627	16,740	1,62,826	14,000	1,17,200	5,271	46,461	2,345	23,337
Cotton—																
Twist and yarn ... Cwt.	648,071	1,80,36,427	554,331	151,94,656	26,171	7,87,378	28,313	7,18,804	68,464	17,21,080	70,057	17,46,807			9,485	2,47,506
Manufactures—	19	4	76	20												
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... Yds.																
White ... ,,																
Coloured, printed or dyed ,,																
Other sorts ... Val.	302,564	2,80,227	174,837	27,795					32,130	8,027	805	700				
Other sorts ... ,,		5,37,144		7,26,454						1,140		1,400				
Drugs of simples(s) ... Cwt.		6,674		554												
Drugs and medicines ... Val.																
Dyeing and colouring materials—		10,49,775		17,86,510												
Indigo ... Cwt.	35,020	70,05,925	19,620	41,26,350	626	1,26,191	393	84,174	2,050	3,91,000	2,205	4,41,647	220	50,918	52	12,500
Other sorts ... ,,	140,750	3,61,250	148,554	4,32,302	51	745	3	75	7,250	5,150	5,240	4,010	5,998	10,160		
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... Cwt.																
Paddy ... ,,																
Rice ... ,,	27,712	1,18,564	11	55												
Wheat ... ,,	3	15	20,304	2,04,125												
Pulse ... ,,																
Jowari and Bajra ... ,,																
Other sorts ... ,,	2	10														
Gums—																
Arabic ... Cwt.																
Benjamin ... ,,			30	700												
Gunjo ... ,,																
Dammer ... ,,									10	787						
Other sorts ... ,,	193	3,611	220	3,340												

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Hemp—																				
Raw	Cwt.	9,975	77,891	8,852	69,240	90	698	72	560	551	5,471	342	3,854			44	340			
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.																			
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, raw	Cwt.	1	13	338	6,063															
	No.	11		2,417																
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	51,966	44,34,052	67,411	61,16,220									148	8,060	2	77			
	Val.	7,146,816		1,005,146										1,966		25				
Skins, raw	Cwt.	1,241	50,078	895	20,600	12	135	2	390	1,438	2,26,201	15	76	100		22	21			
	No.	20,941		63,146		1,072		197		136,226		1,962				22				
Do. dressed or tanned	Val.	28,184	106,06,908	29,979	1,02,21,600	187,479	2,04,580	38,594	67,894		3,36,054	258,624	2,81,466			5,150	4,830			
	No.	10,62,257		91,918																
Jewellery	Val.				11,972						2,166		60				400			
Jute—																				
Raw	Cwt.	9,830	71,464	130	1,555	1	44			302	2,731									
Manufactures—																				
Gunny bags	No.																			
Other kinds	Val.																			
Lac—																				
Shell	Cwt.	10	300																	
Stick	,,																			
Other kinds	,,	305	9,774	17	765															
Oils—																				
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	1,124,302	15,46,218	1,130,626	13,00,020	16,124	20,264	47,780	56,440	193,670	1,40,802	14,320	17,015	74,700	87,307	77,595	73,174			
Other sorts	Val.	1,800	18,000	10,918	44,011					2,870	1,540	1,200	5,000	200	2,000	600	4,500			
Oil-cakes	Cwt.																			
Provisions	Val.		75,125		80,714		100				1,307		3,500				1,500			
Saltpetre	Cwt.																			
Seeds—																				
Essential	Cwt.	29	140																	
Castor	,,	138,460	9,32,833	66,831	5,32,422					113,461	7,36,986	41,646	4,46,046							
Linseed	,,																			
Mustard and rape	,,	10,067	1,16,397	54,744	5,39,427					41,519	3,60,324	10,011	90,092							
Poppy	,,																			
Til or gingelly	,,	353	2,651	2,060	13,527					405,011	28,07,240	275,172	17,39,980							
Other sorts	,,	26,333	4,66,466	72,260	3,98,765					233,144	19,31,359	501,896	31,71,870							
Silk—																				
Raw	lb.	261,300	2,04,148	246,467	2,31,624					17,520	26,490	2,400	2,042							
Manufactures	Val.		500																	
Spices	Cwt.	5,304,035	3,65,463	2,158,680	2,80,599	180,624	20,863	100,126	44,230	3,000,840	14,33,450	7,620,544	10,30,036	402,274	1,38,472	464,400	1,56,564			
Stone and marble	Cwt.	1	12																	
Sugar and other saccharine products	,,	1,155,256	64,67,417	755,400	38,30,003															
Tea	lb.	358,130	4,51,710	893,753	7,66,667															
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured	lb.					224	224	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,400	1,260	2,420	2,520			
Manufactured	,,	107,505	1,34,200	121,201	1,46,264	272	270	140	146	25	19	3,640	480	5,120	6,054	1,328	1,264			
Wax (excluding candles)	Val.	240	19,150	14	928					1,200	1,168	120	171							
Wood—																				
Teak	Cubic ft.		1,000	1,000	1,000															
Other sorts	Val.		20,020	20	1,73,697						1,36,556		1,32,454		73,274		16,110			
Wool—																				
Raw	lb.	356,400	56,700	307,200	44,352															
Manufactures of—																				
Algaria	No.																			
Piece-goods	Val.	80	676	120	1,111															
Other sorts	,,		5,00,230		5,15,068		330				1,270									
All other articles of merchandise	,,		4,14,194		7,09,844		6,200		1,200		1,38,050		1,85,326		4,854		30,611			
Indian produce and manufactures	Dutiable		1,19,504		1,04,198															
	Free		544,37,033		547,34,350			19,87,418		16,06,425		155,36,011		154,39,804		6,07,710		7,75,812		
Total			546,56,536		548,38,548			19,87,418		16,06,425		155,36,011		154,39,804		6,07,710		7,75,812		
Total of Foreign and Indian			647,53,127		651,45,809			19,86,710		16,08,145		155,45,791		155,09,344		6,07,710		7,75,812		
Treasure	Gold		1,02,241		10,10,080															
	Silver																			
Total			1,02,241		10,10,080															
Grand Total			648,54,369		661,55,889			19,86,710		16,08,145		155,45,791		155,09,344		6,07,710		7,75,812		
Government Stores			161		10,961															
Do. Treasure																				
Total			161		10,961															

(67)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.																				
Cotton—		84.		84.		88.		84.		88.		88.		84.		84.		84.		84.
Raw ... Cwt.																				
Twist and yarn lb.																				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... Yds.																				
White ...																				
Coloured, printed or dyed ...																				
Other sorts ... Val.																				
Other sorts ...																				
Drugs and medicines ... Cwt.																				
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.																				
Metals—																				
Iron ... Cwt.																				
Other sorts ...																				
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...																				
All other articles ... Val.																				
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...																				
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... No.																				
Apparel ... Val.																				
Coffee ... Cwt.	606	34,320	197	6,460		330														
Cotton—																				
Unmanufactured ... Cwt.	2	50	7	80											205	10,277				
Manufactures (excluding rapes). ...	9,424	96,170	3,744	39,932																
Gums—																				
Raw ... Cwt.	40,979	11,40,534	21,859	13,62,232									14,695	4,85,350	1,823	58,800	25,016	9,79,307	40,394	12,45,858
Twist and yarn lb.																				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... Yds.																				
White ...																				
Coloured, printed or dyed ...																				
Other sorts ... Val.																				
Other sorts ...																				
Drugs of vegetable origin ... Cwt.																				
Drugs and medicines ... Val.		725																		
Dyeing and colouring materials—																				
Indigo ... Cwt.	1	316	1	155	579	62,400	324	40,500												
Other sorts ...																				
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... Cwt.																				
Paddy ...																				
Rice ...																				
Wheat ...																				
Pulse ...																				
Jowari and Bajra ...																				
Other sorts ...																				
Gunnies—																				
Arabo ... Cwt.																				
Benjamin ...																				
Gurjy ...																				
Gambier ...																				
Other sorts ...																				

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[57]—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91*—continued.

Articles.	Egypt.				Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	39	40	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw	Cwt.																			
Twist and yarn	lb.																			
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey	Yds.						1,800	300												
White	"						6,000	1,100												
Coloured, printed or dyed	"																			
Other sorts	Val.																			
Other sorts																				
Guns and rifles	Qtl.																			
Iron—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured.	Val.																			
Metals—																				
Iron	Cwt.																			
Other sorts	"																			
Rotter and other mechanics products.																				
All other articles	Val.					240										3,650				
Total of Foreign Merchandise						240		1,400								3,650				
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living	No.				1	10													1	25
Apparel	Val.					30		75								875			70	2,000
Coffee	Cwt.	1,662	30,980	1,370	25,263								69	2,847			725	41,750	770	45,240
Cotton—														1,662						
Unmanufactured	Cwt.																			
Manufactured (excluding yarn)	"												1,624	16,162	1,397	27,700	926	4,961	1,000	6,715
Cotton—															1,891	34,025	1,328	23,460	50	750
Raw	Cwt.												527	11,590						
Twist and yarn	lb.																			
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey	Yds.				720	1,550	1,800	300									1,200	200		
White	"				600	600	2,300	750	53,000	12,000	53,000	7,100					6,651	2,407	320	120
Coloured, printed or dyed	"																			
Other sorts	Val.																			
Other sorts																				
Drugs of plant(s)ed	Cwt.																			
Dyes and dyeing materials	Val.													1,60,808		55,764		734	6	
Hides and tanning materials—																				
Indian	Cwt.	11,013	85,56,147	15,559	25,81,750								1,170	7,69,154	923	1,67,007				
Other sorts	"	127	529			370	1,700	92	460	53	270	13	169		101	1,874	400	2,220	400	4,320
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram	Cwt.				54,600	1,17,200	59,661	1,32,941	10,707	24,477	13,000	41,331								
Paddy	"				4,410	15,441	14,000	49,027	20,583	103,704	61,425	2,02,809					2,779	13,895	1,474	6,081
Rice	"	1	12	98	402	1,125	6,207	912	3,196	95	212								4	8
Wheat	"					1,125	6,207	912	3,196	95	212									
Pulse	"					300	1,200	750	2,205	13	60						6	18		
Jewel and Stone																				
Other sorts																				
Gums—																				
Arabic	Cwt.																			
Benjamin	"																			
Cutch	"					14	200			26	390									
Olibanum	"																			
Other sorts																				

CHARTERED BK.
CESS.

Hemp—																											
Raw	Cwt.																										
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.																										
Hides and skins—																											
Hides, raw	Cwt.																										
	No.																										
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.				[4]	230																					
	No.				[60]																						
Skins, raw	Cwt.														24	130											
	No.														44												
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.				[8]	500	[9]	1,200	1,000	[8]	521				29,181	34,27,016	[30,507]	53,31,351								
	No.				[946]					[541]					5,060,022		[4,311,213]										
Jewellery	Val.																										
Iron—																											
Raw	Cwt.																										
Manufactures—																											
Cleaved bars	No.																										
Other kinds	Val.																										
Lac—																											
Shell	Cwt.																										
Stick	"																										
Other kinds	"																										
Oils—																											
Vegetable not essential	Gals.				39,917	35,040	32,272	34,710	3,217	6,150	7,964	7,240	151,872	1,31,700	213,222	4,27,804	1,046	1,022	419	459							
Other sorts	"												650	2,200	940	4,250											
Oilcake	Cwt.																										
Provisions	Val.		7,000		6,746		339			700			840							6,014					13,103		
Saltpetre	Cwt.																										
Seeds—																											
Essential	Cwt.				1,539	6,000	903	4,022	250	1,357	50	150															
Linseed	"	11,252	1,16,925																						2	12	
Mustard and rape	"																										
Poppy	"				300	2,151	146	1,196	23	130	24	150															
Til or gingelly	"	30,980	4,30,465	21,405	2,01,104																						
Other sorts	"	55,700	5,11,420	123,662	8,96,590																						
Silk—																											
Raw	lb.					600																					
Manufactures	Val.							1,140																			
Spices	Cwt.	15,459	36,300	59,210	41,770	215,456	29,754	227,720	19,171	7,400	1,200	6,000	600				79,952	15,713	110,555	23,954	146,242	29,003					
Sugar and other saccharine products	"	46,000	2,46,170																7,500	39,500	6,144	31,023					
Tea	lb.	500	704												6,570	5,000											
Tobacco—																											
Unmanufactured	lb.				72,720	10,457	160,462	30,062				6,500	3,128														
Manufactured	"	1,800	1,200	1,200	1,470	7,077	1,083	1,400	1,120	22	23	60	60				46	30									
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.																										
Wood—																											
Teak	Cub. ft.																		[28,000]	[44,441]	[22,343]	[30,651]					
	Tons																		[500]	[127]	[127]						
Other sorts	Val.				1,500															57,955		34,956					
Wool—																											
Raw	lb.														1,000	130											
Manufactures of—																											
Shawls	No.																										
Piece-goods	Yds.																										
Other sorts	Val.																										
All other articles of merchandise				54	42,360		25									3,624 31,466		1,900 30,942		14,847		12,324					
Indian postage and stamps	(Postage		17		405		15,451		39,927		1,32,704		2,32,600		40,55,146		41,78,552		15,000		3,61,406		3,641				
	(Fiscal		30,13,287		45,80,654		2,22,575		5,13,284		84,256		69,572						1,21,406				2,17,687				
Total			30,13,305		45,84,150		2,37,984		5,62,811		1,66,780		3,05,139		40,55,146		41,78,552		3,57,372				5,98,868				
Total of Foreign and Indian			30,13,305		45,84,150		2,38,209		5,84,211		1,66,780		3,05,139		40,55,146		41,81,392		3,57,372				5,99,868				
Treasure — { Gold																											
" { Silver																											
Total																											
Grand Total			30,13,305		45,84,150		2,38,209		5,84,211		1,66,780		3,05,139		40,55,146		41,81,392		3,57,372				5,99,868				
Government Stores																											
Do. Treasure																											
Total																											

PROPORTION AS BETWEEN { GOLD / SILVER }

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91*—continued.

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... Cwt.																
Twist and yarn ... lb.	36,458	20,065	42,440	25,144												
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... Yds.	458,924	73,962	477,704	77,425												
White ...	38,000	5,772	175,855	31,715									130,846	20,325	166,985	17,546
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	50,878	7,585	178,400	34,806									37,440	6,624	34,864	6,446
Other sorts ... Val.		54											32,969	9,169	29,105	5,507
Other sorts ...		168												64		
Guns and rescus ... Cwt.	32	980	42	1,159										105		
Iron—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.																
Metals—																
Iron ... Cwt.	433	2,450	1,102	6,083											13	150
Other sorts ...	113	1,856	205	2,626												
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	931	4,810	198	2,402												
All other articles ... Val.		69,350		94,110		401		346						26,971		77,060
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		1,31,210		2,39,527		401		346						83,225		1,04,859
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... No.	18,769	4,00,046	20,212	5,66,472									6,078	2,84,945	4,628	1,79,291
Apparel ... Val.		22,208		18,622										1,200		2,112
Coffee ... Cwt.	120	5,212	19	695	6	264	5	265	1,401	54,760	2,402	1,40,826				
Cotton—											202	1,052				
Unmanufactured ... Cwt.																
Manufactured (including rags). ...	193	910	179	1,230			6	78	60	360			6	75	8	104
Cotton—																
Raw ... Cwt.	1,002	40,172	4,861	1,58,750												
Twist and yarn ... lb.	2,76,524	57,000	2,58,278	1,19,840	1,002,940	7,96,110	3,940,120	15,06,405					36,000	18,215	50,100	13,150
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... Yds.	218,656	32,798	278,466	40,256	173,656	24,304	1,044,466	1,46,220					253,600	42,042	311,044	32,331
White ...	18,792	2,138	13,660	2,610									5,000	1,021	5,000	1,040
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	3,598,843	12,37,206	3,150,042	12,73,244	332	236	916	600	7,466	7,172	10,000	10,001	3,090,112	12,06,710	4,253,000	14,80,824
Other sorts ... Val.		46,366		39,202						180				36,366		18,415
Other sorts ...		1,074		1,060										350		200
Drugs of grocery-oil ... Cwt.	97,355	77,700	96,992	74,900									13,073	36,462	12,152	31,800
Drugs and medicines ... Val.		9,676		8,414		621								1,725		3,405
Dyeing and colouring materials—																
Indigo ... Cwt.	1,473	3,17,110	930	1,18,101					299	64,040	132	29,046				
Other sorts ...	4,351	28,126	4,219	25,670					4	30	33	330	232	2,392	252	1,821
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... Cwt.	17,797	53,750	37,106	84,564									34	99	15	40
Paddy ...	224,057	4,76,251	264,755	5,40,767												
Rice ...	1,370,211	25,01,327	1,066,840	20,14,010					917	5,825	905	1,805	17,206	74,540	10,119	40,193
Wheat ...	1,230	3,126	698	2,167										30		
Other ...	67,487	1,04,067	20,540	35,000									1,132	3,262	104	746
Jowari and Bajra ...	42	16											92	146	30	460
Other sorts ...	1,401	4,400	1,308	4,900												
Gums—																
Arabic ... Cwt.																
Benjamin ...																
Catch ...	70	1,400	62	1,424									3	62		
Dammer ...													1	20		
Other sorts ...			3	68									1	18		

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(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91*—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... Cwt.																				
Twist and yarn ... lb.																	70,220	60,507	46,150	58,150
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Dyed ... Yds.					700	70														
White ...					6,000	1,500							6,500	1,150			697,340	1,07,987	234,670	62,571
Coloured, printed or dyed ...													36,000	5,400			86,300	16,156	893,167	97,360
Other sorts ... Val.																	130,705	23,709	202,866	35,197
Other sorts ...														225				66		
Dhoties and rumals ... Cwt.													14		1	60	79	1,366	44	1,304
Twist—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.																				
Metals—																				
Iron ... Cwt.																				
Other sorts ...																	462	6,450	1,174	6,329
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...																	115	4,600	225	6,662
All other articles ... Val.	1	20				138		183		112		400		3,401		916	570	4,658	787	5,353
																		2,23,155		2,54,826
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		20				5,308		183		112		400		10,400		421		6,45,302		3,29,666
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.																				
Animals, living ... No.					4	54	7	110												
Apparel ... Val.		1,500		700		175		150		300		800		6,000		4,410	61,347	6,63,016	99,011	7,97,260
Coir ... Cwt.	3,702	1,71,307	7,740	4,72,993	51	4,393			992	50,464	1,020	62,000	460	26,717	2,075	1,31,199	4,755	72,974		87,097
Cotton—																	624,370	134,15,304	516,614	132,45,747
Unmanufactured ... Cwt.			1,461	6,340									292	2,723						
Manufactured (including rags)	990	5,451			141	712	10	109					2,034	10,257	2,410	10,064	12,649	67,013	10,460	1,34,324
Cutlery ...																	186,909	17,37,202	173,425	15,18,401
Twist and yarn ... lb.					4,404	1,19,716	700	21,000					29,625	6,83,660	25,695	15,10,682	883,675	249,57,776	847,264	234,92,158
Manufactures—					302,480	1,32,120	416,492	1,86,147									2,323,744	16,60,814	4,547,235	18,70,640
Piece-goods—																				
Dyed ... Yds.					497,901	71,850	559,800	11,200					456	230	98,176	9,820	1,502,561	1,05,470	1,696,216	2,83,176
White ...																	20,029	2,670	16,500	4,125
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	6,240	2,026			3,344	1,575	3,360	2,064			175	131	198,360	21,660	197,961	33,633	16,982,839	21,46,030	10,753,362	32,37,249
Other sorts ... Val.						1,021		2,013						1,200				1,46,172		7,46,023
Drugs of sorts (?)-oil ... Cwt.																		2,300		2,300
Dyes and colouring stuffs ... Val.			60		700									1,620		4,717	50,590	1,05,700	46,454	90,310
Indigo ... Cwt.																		12,72,742		15,95,997
Other sorts ...	2,393	5,19,752	2,304	5,15,178	6	1,340							32	14,031	118	28,890	55,999	110,11,245	40,866	99,47,314
Grain and pulse—	7	97	501	5,139	1	9	6	65					84	626	434	1,879	161,101	4,13,229	118,150	3,56,094
Gram ... Cwt.													6	32	144	631	65,995	2,05,552	69,402	2,22,927
Paddy ...																	254,667	4,78,321	304,500	6,42,740
Rice ...	501	5,464	702	8,464	746	9,541	3,408	32,942					364	3,642	102	818	1,834,943	68,42,393	1,910,531	51,25,329
Wheat ...																	1,814,787	49,41,255		41,05,182
Pulse ...							11	88					37	167	8	36	67,905	1,18,440	21,378	79,062
Jowari and Bajra ...					1,127	5,650											1,129	5,660		
Other sorts ...																	1,402	3,001	2,522	7,814
Gums—																				
Cutch ... Cwt.																			36	792
Benjamin ...																				
Dekh ...													5	79	3	235	130	2,440	76	1,659
Gingelee ...																				
Other sorts ...															2	30	154	3,021	554	6,893

Hemp—																													
Raw	Cwt.	39	256																										
Manufactures (excluding yarn)	Val.																					6,874	65,000	3,225		68,225			
Hides and skins—																							20			805			
Hides, raw	Cwt.																												
	No.																					68	1,300	325		3,551			
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.																					102		3,577					
	No.																			(No. 42	19	61,200	94,757,648	97,833		97,175,316			
Hides, raw	Cwt.																			4		1,142,513		1,666,665					
	No.																					627	500	939					
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.																					22,561	54,065	53,801		60,433			
	No.																			6,044	4,08,164	1,108	1,350,565	124,871					
Jewellery	Val.																			308,198		350		10,015,875	137,495,469	13,646,523		137,79,544	
Jute—																								95,135				14,530	
Raw	Cwt.																			22	200								
Manufactures—																							14,000	130		1,002			
Gunny bags	No.																					9,460	1,000	19,774		3,920			
Other kinds	Val.																						1,741			1,067			
Lac—																													
Shell	Cwt.																												
Stick	,,																					13	263	1		22			
Other kinds	,,																												
Oils—																						350	5,774	17		700			
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	318	144			13,378	14,139	1,200	1,465		313	315	17,324	22,381	14,359	17,332	1,809,544	19,77,978	1,651,502		17,36,932			
Other sorts	,,																4,564	37,940	10,150		57,404			
Oil-cake	Cwt.																1,24,016	1,07,322	1,05,564		4,20,571			
Provisions	Val.		1,402		9,479		749		1,607		14,600		3,013		17,923		17,962				11,45,302			
Saltpetre	Cwt.																	58,35,332	850		6,119			
Seeds—																	102	2,500						
Essential	Cwt.							3	19	3	41																		
Castor	,,												42	629	98	934	29,364	1,20,003	97,593		1,10,264			
Linseed	,,												4,795	60,900			103,741	23,08,153	102,455		3,84,874			
Mustard and rape	,,																												
Poppy	,,												14	126	31	318	10,393	3,35,31	40,705		5,61,449			
Til or gingelly	,,																												
Other sorts	,,							30	422								483,778	39,25,479	548,320		19,06,251			
Silk—								10	40		1	5	180,000	3,75,000	10	60	74,000	20,05,000	857,700		40,45,307			
Raw	lb.																					318,710	2,05,593	548,931		3,34,621			
Manufactures	Val.																						14,642			27,756			
Spices	Cwt.	239,994	31,673	400,340	1,98,819	17,279	6,888	39,794	6,598				161,561	35,028	72,941	35,774	14,540,127	30,01,413	17,16,889		20,81,540			
Stone and marble	Cwt.												10	50			15,474	30,571	4,542		5,000			
Sugar and other saccharine produce	lb.					1,246	12,121	9,798	23,420						5	43	1,046,980	22,00,302	705,465		30,39,560			
Tea	,,									100	100	4,802	4,308	14,381	14,856	4,020	954,113	4,15,854	812,706		3,05,347			
Tobacco—																													
Unmanufactured	,,																												
Manufactured	,,	605	810	593	952	12,542	6,360	14,470	9,210	3,261	2,704	3,894	2,103	3,544	1,261	20,706	3,091	5,708,934	1,49,801	640,152	5,10,222			
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.													6,200	7,207	3,040	8,647	225,626	2,56,567	370,054	5,34,179			
Wood—																		27,227	31,674		9,26,2			
Teak	Cub. ft.	9,000	15,554	4,214	12,074	405	510	10	169							10	11												
Other sorts	Val.	138	10,005	324	10,933	8	7,920		20,005							Cwt. 4	3,071					32,107	74,720	61,904		97,265			
Wool—																						1,144	1,700	1,700		1,80,000			
Raw	lb.																						3,40,922						
Manufactures of—																		227,408	36,850	307,900	44,220			
Blankets	No.																												
Piecegoods	Val.																												
Other sorts	,,																	130,443	40,061	131,264	46,923			
All other articles of merchandize	,,		6,000		6,051		19,092		7,979		200		25		300		601		2,07,300		2,17,427			
											80		250		13,218		4,000		10,75,000		10,93,465			
Indian produce and manufactures	Dutiable		5,454		6,454		5,341		16,242						5,840		816		29,33,594		29,33,594			
	Free		8,04,902		11,32,278		3,90,557		6,32,240		37,403		80,581		10,32,795		20,01,179		1,000,52,,00		1,000,67,340			
Total			8,09,359		11,40,732		4,05,598		6,38,482		37,403		80,581		10,38,634		20,01,995		1,347,86,,40		1,360,74,954			
Total of Foreign and Indian			8,08,957		11,36,778		4,04,460		6,36,052		37,303		80,740		10,09,,00		20,01,414		1,151,46,,03		1,071,40,710			
Treasure { Gold																			1,03,,41		10,10,,01			
Silver															300				4,52,,00		4,47,,03			
Total															300				5,55,,41		14,57,,04			
Grand Total			8,08,957		11,36,,78		4,04,,60		6,36,,52		37,,03		80,,40		10,09,,00		20,01,,14		1,160,,01,,44		1,086,,01,,,14			
Government Stores							10,,00		10,,00										29,,07		29,,07			
Do. Treasure																								
Total							10,,00		10,,00										29,,07		29,,07			

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(58)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports of ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

Articles.		Amount of duty collected.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors—					
Ale, Beer and Porter		32,951	32,917	32,994	32,978
Spirits		9,13,729	9,13,087	9,74,224	9,73,617
Wines and Liquors		67,186	66,948	75,891	75,622
Other sorts		41	41	30	30
Salt		3,669	3,667	4,233	4,231
All other articles		1,20,533	82,999	1,16,347	1,08,111
Total Duty on Imports	Including Salt	11,40,675	11,04,830	12,37,394	12,03,491
	Excluding Salt	11,37,010	11,01,166	12,33,164	11,99,378
	Exports.				
Grain and pulse—					
Rice (to the husk)		59,860	59,797	1,01,456	99,982
Do. (not in the husk)		4,36,237	4,24,409	3,97,393	3,97,093
	Total	4,96,097	4,84,115	4,98,789	4,97,075

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(59)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras in the official years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Exports into Madras.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	92,95,091	1,14,97,606	23,88,934	23,96,775	116,84,025	1,40,94,381		
„ Bombay	75,14,249	67,66,761	99,72,225	97,40,453	174,87,474	165,07,214	5,97,291	2,75,114
„ Sind	24,299	7,27,247	4,600	3,279	28,899	7,25,526		
„ British Burma	20,20,222	40,52,677	51,845	54,450	20,87,167	41,10,122		
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	192,74,421	230,47,340	123,26,253	121,96,151	316,04,674	360,43,243	5,97,291	2,75,114
From British Ports within the Presidency	146,21,844	135,36,779	16,17,055	19,16,896	172,38,407	154,53,675	19,96,645	13,14,980
From Cochin	64,907	72,370	700	500	65,607	72,870		
„ Cutch	1,196	17,062	64	7,947	1,260	25,009		
„ Diamare	120				120			
„ Foreign Konkan	305	105	2,611		2,916	105		
„ Goa	1,23,229	4,16,275	1,845	1,048	1,24,922	4,17,323	37,331	32,420
„ Gaekwar's Territories	5,479	17,595			5,479	17,595		
„ Kachlai	1,000	12,000		100	1,000	12,100		
„ Kattywar	17,695	23,642	27,651	7,000	45,346	30,642		
„ Malai	70,051	54,256	34,680	20,064	104,731	74,320		
„ Pondicherry	57,712	60,857	24,805	16,658	1,12,706	77,515	2,000	
„ Travancore	2,46,695	1,80,952	69	500	2,46,764	1,81,452		4,500
From Indian Ports not British, Total	7,69,408	9,70,452	89,826	53,317	8,59,234	9,73,769	39,331	36,920
From all Ports, Total	347,70,993	405,54,570	140,34,134	142,66,364	487,54,849	574,54,934	25,33,268	17,26,950
Government Stores and Treasure	6,82,540	9,41,998	9,04,925	7,97,888	15,87,914	17,34,386	62,91,389	95,57,989
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	54,29,807	70,15,025	1,96,484	1,78,985	56,26,291	77,94,010		10,000
„ Bombay	134,76,201	125,39,021	1,58,134	60,807	136,13,335	125,99,828	5,000	9,000
„ Sind	2,97,106	2,66,574	2,324	213	2,99,430	2,67,460		
„ British Burma	34,47,322	34,41,438	3,79,677	3,60,396	34,26,999	34,01,834		
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	241,71,365	234,62,046	6,82,569	5,00,371	248,31,055	239,63,071	5,000	19,000
To British Ports within the Presidency	152,82,646	177,25,370	19,52,782	19,52,390	172,64,428	196,81,809	15,45,949	16,66,705
To Cochin	40,761	70,512	3,131		43,892	70,512		
„ Cutch	1,97,602	4,96,544			1,97,602	4,96,544		
„ Diamare	2,220	60			2,220	60		
„ Diu		1,500				1,500		
„ Foreign Konkan	1,200	3,702			1,200	3,702		
„ Gaekwar's Territories		2,750				2,750		
„ Goa	6,14,803	4,82,374	324	10,434	6,14,627	4,92,808		
„ Kachlai	622	1,455	713		1,335	1,455		
„ Kattywar	6,52,150	6,42,000			6,52,150	6,42,000		
„ Malai	7,75,232	6,92,920	4,324	5,000	7,77,549	6,97,912		
„ Pondicherry	1,82,460	1,82,960	3,254	1,742	1,85,705	1,84,702		
„ Travancore	11,55,573	7,14,573	55,052	36,573	11,10,625	7,51,146		
To Indian Ports not British, Total	37,27,823	37,29,117	66,797	53,457	38,73,805	37,82,564		
To all Ports, Total	454,81,834	457,54,533	26,52,148	25,06,218	480,43,288	483,72,554	15,45,949	16,85,705
Government Stores and Treasure	7,84,971	9,81,453	5,42,736	6,56,565	13,27,709	16,37,498	62,91,467	95,57,989

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1890-91.

Countries.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	89	190,908	119	250,109																	6	16,861		
	Sailing	1	2,027	7	5,331																				
Austria	Steam																								
	Sailing																								
France	Steam			37	43,542							1	891												
	Sailing			3	884																				
Belgium	Steam																					4	2,985		
	Sailing																								
Holland	Steam																								
	Sailing			1	1,400																				
Italy	Steam																								
	Sailing																								
Cape Colony	Steam																								
	Sailing	1	401																						
Africa (East Coast)	Steam																			1	33				
	Sailing	1	4,959	6	12,479																				
Mauritius	Steam	1	839	3	1,588							1	228												
	Sailing																								
Seychelles	Steam											1	1,588												
	Sailing	2	4,716	2	320																				
Natal	Steam	1	1,447		2,085																				
	Sailing																								
United States	Steam	1	1,580	1	1,837																				
	Sailing																								
Arabia	Steam																	2	117	2	261				
	Sailing																								
Ceylon	Steam	130	60,830	130	70,909																				
	Sailing	6	4,710	2	347	327	68,469	742	64,139	14	12,474	13	8,919												
Maldives	Steam																	2	127	3	116				
	Sailing																								
Mekran	Steam																	4	203	1	94				
	Sailing																								
Persia	Steam																	3	340	1	71				
	Sailing																								
Straits Settlements	Steam	54	117,471	64	67,304									1	600	2	2,000								
	Sailing							2	615																
Australia	Steam	6	11,246																						
	Sailing																								
Ports not specified in other countries	Steam	1	11,277	2	3,370							1	1,305									2	11,680	2	3,831
	Sailing			1	1,204	1	397	4	1,859									3	421	1	79				
Total for 1890-91	Steam	307	402,310	361	482,356	14	12,474	12	13,146	1	600	2	2,000					22	1,201	10	934	22	41,506	7	6,831
	Sailing	9	6,626	19	11,166	328	68,866	748	66,676	14	12,474	14	10,746					10	1,201	10	934				
Total for 1889-90	Steam	307	393,700	374	470,327	13	10,900	12	11,551			1	1,284					19	1,551	6	498	5	8,192		
	Sailing	14	25,380	14	14,458	327	68,969	737	66,905	1	540	8	7,329												

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1890-91*—continued.

Countries.		Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total. Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1890-91.				Grand Total for 1889-90.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	915	1	10,901	1	912	...	...	...	...	99	207,517	120	251,489	100	209,120	124	254,807
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,967	2	5,105	...	...	3	11,946
Austria	Steam	...	...	1	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,011	1	922	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	912	...	...	1	1,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	44,885	1	951	25	40,549
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	994	...	...	1	3,373
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,995	...	...	4	7,795	1	3,240
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,499	...	...	2	5,046
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	313	...	...	1	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	401	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	...	...	1	54
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,039	5	12,479	4	8,017	5	12,407
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	328	4	1,471	...	...	1	1,111
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	272	1	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,451	...	...	2	1,412
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	318	...	...	2	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,451	...	...	3	1,911
Natal	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,136	3	7,066	4	4,054	3	4,911
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	443	...	...	1	443	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,340	2	2,304	1	1,340	2	2,304	...	...	...	...	3	5,645	3	5,821	3	5,797	3	5,746
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	388	1	388	2	117	2	660	...	...	...	...	2	117	4	660	3	997	3	997
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12,228	18	13,780	...	...	...	...	163	65,537	147	68,561	99	37,264	89	39,943
Ceylon	Steam	10	9,754	8	6,880	1	1,160	...	...	1	1,160	...	...	541	39,646	541	39,709	1,127	181,399	1,080	116,142	1,010	128,003	1,005	123,901
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	137	1	116	...	...	2	317	1	137	1	374	4	598	3	393
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	533	1	92	1	370	1	62	9	533	2	185	9	893	4	724
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	346	1	71	...	...	...	...	3	346	1	71	...	...	1	72
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	626	2	1,860	...	...	...	...	69	118,107	67	69,332	13	112,193	68	97,928
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	814	...	...	1	764
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11,535	...	...	5	5,062	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9,091	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20,797	5	10,280	6	13,044	9	12,053
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	17,690	2	6,215	...	...	1	326	2	719	3	3,721	2	1,103	4	1,799
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	422	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91	Steam	10	9,754	9	8,000	1	313	5	1,840	46	61,401	34	27,254	546	56,016	545	55,956	1,356	465,813	375	460,180	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	2,940	3	3,468	31	3,894	20	2,863	...	...	...	...	252	196,331	1,253	130,657	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90	Steam	11	8,393	12	10,020	1	2,201	1	2,201	33	37,254	22	19,050	380	37,174	734	57,340	...	...	...	...	324	390,214	301	340,407
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	313	2	1,841	21	1,713	14	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286	146,304	1,019	140,091

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(51)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1890-91, compared with the totals of the year 1889-90.*

—	—	British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Other Nationalities.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	2	2,314	1	600																
	Sailing																				
France	Steam																				
	Sailing																				
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	7	5,363																		
	Sailing																				
Egypt	Steam																				
	Sailing																				
Cape Colony	Steam	1	1,624																		
	Sailing	1	1,604	1	1,370																
Natal	Steam	7	10,137															1	360		
	Sailing	1	483																		
Mauritius	Steam	1	2,324	1	2,140													1	216		
	Sailing	3	1,159																		
Reunion	Steam																				
	Sailing	1	364							2	1,389										
Central and South America	Steam																				
	Sailing																				
Arabia	Steam																	2	70		
	Sailing																				
Ceylon	Steam	123	78,723	150	61,471	1	1,471			1	1,389										
	Sailing					421	78,180	228	41,713												
Java	Steam																				
	Sailing																				
Maldives	Steam																				
	Sailing																				
Straits Settlements	Steam	2	1,353	2	2,662																
	Sailing																				
Australia	Steam																				
	Sailing																				
Other countries	Steam	1	320											1	626						
	Sailing																				
Total for 1890-91	Steam	145	106,417	103	69,139	1	1,471	228	41,713	3	2,778			1	626			4	646		
	Sailing	6	3,610	1	1,370	421	78,180			3	1,389										
Total for 1889-90	Steam	59	80,690	30	21,046	229	43,529	204	66,905	1	2,107							3	240		
	Sailing	1	260							3	1,270										

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1890-91, compared with the totals of the year 1889-90*—continued.

——		Total Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1890-91.				Grand Total for 1889-90.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,214	1	800	2	2,180	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,208	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,284	...	...	2	4,274	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,284	1	1,319	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10,132	...	...	10	14,980	...	...
	Sailing	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	743	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,324	1	2,140	2	554	1	678
	Sailing	1	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,321	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,040	...	...	2	1,011	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	76	...	...	3	346	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	1	1,500	...	...	604	17,113	598	11,413	173	81,001	139	69,473	45	36,959	33	16,167
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113	95,598	704	46,126	805	78,598	801	39,420
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	139	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,482	2	2,035	1	485	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	1	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,895	...	...	2	4,593	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91	Steam	5	2,201	...	...	604	17,113	598	11,413	189	126,979	145	69,139	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	7	1,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	100,744	705	94,466	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90	Steam	1	1,007	...	...	374	14,880	327	11,330	...	...	...	...	61	39,837	39	17,046
	Sailing	6	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	73,978	801	39,427

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(62)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1890-91, compared with the totals of the year 1889-90.*

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Craft.				Total for 1890-91.				Total for 1889-90.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.	No.	T.
With cargoes from or to—																								
Bengal	220	229,361	221	215,614	12	2,256	24	4,374	27	26,144	40	34,320	32	4,096	10	1,842	291	271,841	301	256,254	240	252,374		
Bombay	69	115,065	153	137,159	68	74,591	68	77,081	41	5,160	10	780	2,674	65,440	2,826	66,553	2,752	260,256	3,149	281,593	2,307	260,301	2,745	305,307
Madras									1	1,152			1	1,000			2	2,152			2	2,115	130	11,995
Beirut									2	1,000	4	561	65	4,000	105	6,317	67	4,011	109	6,878	32	2,115	130	11,995
British Burma	102	127,509	160	117,098	85	17,701	16	5,624	2	2,000			55	4,751	9	1,791	215	152,252	181	124,513	126	129,011	126	236,440
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	401	600,419	534	529,762	165	94,668	153	86,859	73	35,590	60	35,215	2,105	96,254	2,910	166,760	3,825	913,912	3,745	1,077,321	2,808	746,919	3,806	1,910,966
British Ports within the Presidency	2,994	4,116,321	2,491	3,807,804	326	127,750	403	168,571	126	8,240	146	12,600	6,754	744,370	7,454	978,078	11,084	4,747,034	10,769	4,947,445	10,765	4,606,601	10,148	5,092,163
Indian Ports not British	185	180,180	125	164,302	30	10,285	29	4,000	124	9,661	101	7,923	304	16,682	401	47,605	606	186,975	1,307	740,790	655	173,964	2,156	321,117
Total for 1890-91	3,514	4,896,750	3,147	4,501,866	724	231,611	570	259,130	418	61,340	401	74,339	10,771	857,306	11,345	970,443	15,515	5,847,921	15,779	5,965,556	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90	3,758	4,917,787	3,640	4,177,371	705	203,377	581	201,503	304	46,890	262	50,304	10,219	805,594	12,194	980,434	...	...	...	...	14,981	5,819,567	16,368	4,880,734
In ballast from or to—																								
Bengal	3	2,154	23	20,921	...	...	6	1,178	...	...	...	...	19	1,000	30	4,921	52	18,196	74	31,079	23	4,272	31	49,747
Bombay	11	17,749	4	247	2	53	...	...	1	573	3	715	1,297	97,505	459	7,307	1,356	80,878	465	8,067	1,529	84,070	340	7,610
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	...	...	2	90	...	...	1	501	...	...
Beirut	...	...	14	12,301	2	780	45	8,500	...	...	4	5,500	2	76	6	1,365	4	856	67	25,441	2	824	84	23,250
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	14	19,903	41	33,469	2	833	51	9,678	1	573	7	6,215	1,318	98,671	495	13,593	1,414	99,930	606	64,587	1,555	89,667	455	80,607
British Ports within the Presidency	72	80,599	101	104,870	201	59,701	344	99,555	39	874	48	1,001	4,230	111,173	5,111	117,062	5,177	251,776	5,619	402,118	4,988	209,567	5,714	314,709
Indian Ports not British	1	13	11	11,290	21	1,728	8	908	67	2,374	17	354	400	29,115	77	4,340	713	33,230	113	17,198	1,256	44,304	148	13,082
Total for 1890-91	86	100,269	256	258,713	226	61,701	403	70,236	124	3,821	72	13,269	6,407	187,956	5,801	134,975	6,609	379,201	6,507	483,718	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90	57	69,178	144	240,142	144	52,239	374	87,994	217	7,765	60	7,056	7,462	187,647	5,212	125,925	...	...	...	...	7,861	397,899	5,540	421,245

(EXHIBIT)

[CHAPTER IV.

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(63)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1890-91.*

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital outlay not yielding income.	Maintenance and repairs not yielding income.	Capital outlay yielding income.	Maintenance and repairs yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
Military Works.						
New buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
On the plains	..	..	11,347	..	11,347	..
On the hills	..	..	100	..	100	..
Old buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
On the plains	..	999	7,622	22,709	23,711	..
On the hills	..	..	..	812	812	..
Improvements to existing buildings—						
On the plains	230	..	1,065	56	1,351	..
Buildings for Officers—						
On the hills	..	..	..	28	28	..
On the plains	..	..	620	..	620	..
Natives—						
Buildings for Artillery	..	..	..	179	179	..
Do. for Infantry	..	..	2,942	2,503	5,445	..
Ordnance buildings	..	..	5,246	..	5,246	..
Commissariat buildings	..	..	13,114	1,807	15,910	..
Staff and miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,591	1,591	..
Roads	..	..	50	871	921	..
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications	..	..	..	2,202	2,202	..
Fortifications	..	..	..	1,540	1,540	..
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	..	..	..	2,599	2,599	..
General contingent works	..	..	1,421	2,646	4,067	..
Total, Military Works ...	230	999	43,727	39,793	85,749	17,389
IMPERIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Salt	..	..	..	2,469	2,469	..
Post offices	..	..	4,322	7,971	12,293	..
Telegraph	..	..	2,323	3,474	5,797	..
Total, Civil Works ...	..	..	6,645	14,013	20,558	4,779
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary ...	230	999	47,372	54,806	1,12,747	22,168
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings.						
Land revenue	..	159	2,54,927	21,295	2,77,141	..
Excise and customs	..	..	17,045	6,832	23,877	..
Residence for Local Government	..	..	15,096	25,350	40,451	..
Secretarial Offices	..	305	1,760	4,077	6,142	..
Currency	..	..	2,967	163	3,130	..
Board of Revenue	..	..	1,969	1,731	3,701	..
Political Agencies	..	344	..	..	344	..
Stamps and Stationery	..	..	1,775	563	2,338	..
Museum	..	622	978	2,870	4,470	..
Monuments and antiquities	..	..	2,849	426	3,275	..
Law and Justice	..	..	2,74,088	2,760	2,76,848	..
Churches	..	..	12,177	10,668	22,845	..
Burial grounds	..	..	7,395	3,057	10,452	..
Jails	36	171	84,042	28,204	1,11,993	..
Police	421	370	72,259	13,911	87,060	..
Educational	..	236	1,75,895	19,399	1,95,513	..
Medical	2,364	802	95,536	75,736	1,71,502	..
Public Works buildings	624	6,352	25,442	15,282	46,700	..
Registration	..	..	49,259	810	50,069	..
Miscellaneous	1,407	1,421	45,316	26,213	72,957	..
Printing	..	..	1,640	1,210	2,850	..
Marine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest	..	..	1,219	..	1,219	..
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	..	..	2,78,454	1,30,924	4,09,378	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Town Buildings	..	..	1,219	2,294	3,513	..
Parkings and streets	..	..	..	144	144	..
Water-supply	..	..	11,795	576	12,371	..
Sewage and drainage	..	..	157	978	1,135	..
Harbours	..	..	21,162	2,100	23,262	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	10,427	494	10,921	..
Total, Provincial, Civil Works ...	4,852	10,544	16,56,864	3,51,304	20,67,140	4,56,221

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(63)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1890-91*—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on existing works (income).	Maintenance works of existing (income).	Capital spent on new buildings (income).	Maintenance of new buildings (income).	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings			4,737		4,737	
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads			13,022	2,189	15,211	
Navigable canals			2,464	1,651	4,115	
District roads				20,646	20,646	
Roads, Bridges and ferries			1,967		1,967	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Sewage and drainage			614		614	
Total, Incorporated Local Funds			24,974	24,536	49,290	29,479
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings.						
University fee fund—						
Educational			74	1,398	1,472	
Miscellaneous		234			234	
Port fund—						
Miscellaneous		263	78	1	340	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Lighting			8,667	2,704	11,371	
Sewage and drainage			59	1,266	1,325	
Total, Excluded Local Funds		497	8,877	5,415	14,747	2,389
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds		497	33,851	29,950	74,037	31,868

Abstract.

Military Works	234	398	40,783	56,731	98,146	31,989
Civil Works						
Imperial Buildings and Roads			6,546	14,856	21,402	4,779
Provincial do. do.	4,944	15,144	24,32,504	2,31,594	26,97,186	4,26,731
Local, Incorporated and Excluded Buildings and Roads		497	33,851	29,950	74,037	31,868
Total, Buildings and Roads	5,178	16,039	77,16,684	4,33,132	81,90,994	4,95,367

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

(8A)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and up to end of 1890-91.*

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of completion.	Capital outlay. Direct. During 1890-91.	Direct. To end of 1890-91.	Indirect. During 1890-91.	Indirect. To end of 1890-91.	Receipts during 1890-91. Direct revenue.	Indirect rev.	Total.	Working expenses and charges of control	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Revenue (gross receipts).	Revenue (capital) since (debited).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.	Interest charge during 1890-91.	Net result including interest. Revenue (gross receipts).	Revenue (capital) since (debited).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£.	£.	£.		
Major Works (Productive Public Works).																		
Goldsaxe delta system	130,54,536	6,259	108,42,891	3,222	18,80,212	30,14,622	1,33,700	31,48,322	5,60,187	15,74,193		12·26		4,33,216	11,40,973		9·26	
Kiehna	140,66,344	8,76,212	99,96,127	45,866	17,57,729	13,35,165	1,71,352	15,16,518	4,96,425	10,19,093		17·15		6,67,200	3,52,093		6·73	
Gunjery	18,39,891		16,56,961		1,82,930	3,77,459	1,34,370	5,11,829	60,393	6,51,436		37·13		60,183	3,91,253		27·45	
Perenie system	18,84,854	8,587	16,51,598	431	2,33,256	1,47,147	1,37,344	2,84,491	39,447	1,66,402		4·65		41,262	125,140		2·99	
Rotrakhundeea tunnel system	14,76,866		13,51,927		1,24,939	93,879	1,078	94,956	29,253	65,626		1·96			65,626		1·96	
Sangam anicut system	35,18,000	18,000	31,76,977	113	3,41,023	1,47,471	1,800	1,49,271	54,146	95,125		1·76	·17		95,125		1·77	
Karnool canal		575	216,41,896		50,000	27,803	1,15,519	1,43,322	1,36,937		67,079		·13		12,385		2·39	
Kanor canal	4,25,500	13,106	3,90,751	1,009	21,907		5,127	5,127	3,687	1,440		·34			1,440		·13	
Periyar project	20,30,213	10,04,179	20,06,101	21,182	20,374										30,441			
Total	450,16,403	12,79,023	534,39,417	74,460	99,84,893	40,34,101	5,16,061	46,50,772	13,23,276	37,87,979	67,079			28,67,189	27,56,963	10,72,749		
Minor Works and Navigation.																		
Provincial.																		
Chembrambakkam tank	7,36,998	*	6,84,402		1,12,104	4,991	710	4,021	6,316		204		·04					
Palar anicut system	53,66,326	46,114	34,34,139	1,193	20,749	1,19,170	14,434	1,33,599	1,00,719	32,880		1·65						
Poiney anicut system	4,20,446	1,030	4,00,000	151	21,478	16,016	160	16,176	13,070	3,106		·80						
Sholinghur canal	10,81,954	2,15,177	73,37,178	3,468	4,51,917	88,054		88,054	1,12,708		20,694		·99					
Minor irrigation and irrigation extension project	19,28,612		15,15,227		2,96,516	21,190	449	21,639	4,804	17,344		·97						
Nanjan-Gudalur canal	4,51,140	2,563	1,97,201	2	2,39,939				1,00		1,00		1·67					
Chilka Lake canal	50,000	2,000	20,100	62	997				1,00		1,00		1·67					
Vetrumoni canal						1,000		1,000	11,672		11,461							
Coleroon Lower anicut*	54,941		53,022		600	8,06,781	68,423	8,75,175	52,000	5,75,814		412·03						
Shatiabore anicut*	99,741		88,427		7,113	54,416	15,943	70,357	17,700	52,728		6·21						
Veddikhalam anicut*	47,347		46,490		1,015	57		57	15,114		14,057		60·36					
Mahanadhy anicut*	25,537		25,533		1,675	4		4	6,300		6,300		7·40					
Pinakinny ...	3,32,746	2,760	3,17,248	100	15,710	444		444	11,000		11,119		4·06					
Kaliyr anicut*	43,200		42,177		1,023				414		414		·98					
Cumbum tank*	47,000		46,000		1,000				460		460		·98					
Mettupalayam anicut*	41,152		40,000		1,040	66,649	218	66,867	21,142	45,714		111·70						
Tirukoilur anicut*	80,491		67,000		2,000	73,567	3,400	76,967	21,997	54,970		19·97						
Tirukoilur channel* ... do.*	98,181		90,027		2,504	7,892	320	8,154	2,081	5,676		5·32						
Kalingarayan anicut*	50,140		49,441		1,000				3,000		3,000		10·73					
Pennyr anicut*	3,70,583		3,21,478		6,005				22,848		22,848		11·97					
Palaur do.*	3,19,120		3,13,000		6,000				19,500		19,500		7·34					
Total	161,75,192	2,69,644	139,75,909	4,979	3,79,577	8,64,120	85,310	8,99,430	4,80,920	3,66,973	1,04,609							
Major Works.																		
Productive Irrigation Works.																		
Rushikulya project ...	45,18,000	4,84,370	18,34,370	22,831	2,30,331									64,370		64,370		2·10

* Outlay taken as estimate in the case of these projects.

E.—RAILWAYS.

(65)—*For the year* 1890-91.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year. First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.	Receipts from mail contracts and mails.	Receipts from mail way haulage and mails.	Gross receipts from passengers, goods, mail haulage, mails and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profit or loss.	Number of Miles open for Traffic end of year.	Number of Natives employed.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1891.
1			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	8.	8.	8.	8.		No.	No.	£
Madras		*287	18,897	73,784		4,505,866	4,678,550	32,79,171	15,39,752	1,26,117	96,77,288	49,70,042	Net profits Rs. 46,47,262 (£465,626) being at the rate of 9·72 per cent.	1,351	13,338	10,669,336
† South Indian (old company)		33	10,296	26,264		2,991,240	3,028,020	22,83,216	20,79,270	71,332	47,53,326	20,12,094	Net profits Rs. 19,26,791.			466,80,810
‡ Kollegal Branch of Villupuram-Dindukal State Railway.		42	338	1,455		362,407	365,464	1,78,251	44,980	80	1,92,304	1,30,985	Net profits Rs. 18,421.	1011	10,741	837,294
‡ Tiruvannamalai-extension of Villupuram-Dindukal State Railway.		42	42	57	152		19,273	20,017	11,262	1,673	1,179	19,848	13,428	Net profits Rs. 6,317.			Not separately reported.
§ South Indian (Undertaking).		121	901	1,462	36,725		2,191,267	2,144,000	7,30,554	4,81,264	64,172	57,16,522	6,62,116	Net profits Rs. 7,23,237.			Rs. 3,710,84,500
Recapitulation.			29,42	442	1,029		140,000	142,491	57,930	41,295	4,999	74,224	16,413	Net profits Rs. 16,317 being at the rate of 1·17 per cent.			13,97,271

* 287 miles double line.

† Refers to figures for 9 months ending 31st December 1890.

‡ Refers to figures for 3 months ending 31st March 1891.

§ Gross outlay to end of March 1891 of the combined undertaking (including March 1891 supplementary figures as entered in Schedule G. of the monthly account rendered to the Accountant-General, P.W.D. The outlay includes amounts expended up to 31st December 1890 by the old company on the South Indian Railway and by Government on the Madura and Tuticorin-Alwarthirunagiri branches.

* No separate establishment maintained for this Railway.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(66)—*Land revenue for the year* 1890-91.

—	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Extent of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of unusual items required in addition to the normal assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	3	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years		40,46,370		40,40,070						The decrease in the collections is due partly to the smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year and partly to the unfavourable character of the season and the consequent postponement of the collections in the affected parts of the districts.
From settled estates added to revenue during the present year										
From settled estates taken off revenue during the present year										
Income from sale of Government estates		15,000		* 13,211						
Road-cess collections		443,23,124		422,54,970						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above										
Total	..	484,37,253		475,48,228	74,58,677	401,32,461	† 2,10,314	6,699	52,622	

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue*.

* Includes the revenue from sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax.

† This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1299 or the 30th June 1890, less subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of March 1891.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(67.)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1890-91.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against Income. Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of remunerative reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and founders, and charitable grants.	Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial and Provincial.								
Land revenue	275,25,753	1,77,838	41,68,451	941,280	1,98,910	46,86,639	414,84,027	...
Salt	193,17,808	7,130	16,91,892	471,761	...	21,71,310	171,46,498	...
Stamps	64,37,208	86,379	1,93,747	...	...	2,44,317	61,12,891	...
Excise	119,07,252	5,496	4,71,551	93	...	4,74,590	114,32,796	...
Customs	17,39,357	10,571	1,56,460	140,442	...	3,47,379	13,91,406	...
Assessed taxes	19,20,948	13,293	16,993	...	...	27,566	17,93,448	...
Registration	10,43,905	2,514	6,70,999	...	...	6,73,474	4,04,917	...
Tributes	54,40,451	...	...	...	...	...	54,40,451	...
Post office	66,24,132	...	125,32,041	...	...	125,32,041	...	58,69,910
Telegraph	6,97,420	...	11,86,324	...	...	11,86,324	...	4,88,904
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	2,06,126	...	...	...	...	...	2,06,126	...
Public works (Imperial)	3,49,805	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,805	...
Railways (Imperial)	31,55,787	...	...	...	...	...	31,55,787	...
Mining	13,15,467	...	...	...	...	...	13,15,467	...
Sundry other sources of income	1,82,974	142	...	...	...	142	1,82,832	...
Total	1,100,49,373	2,04,372	271,51,958	14,52,776	1,98,910	290,08,015	809,36,798	...
Deduct Provincial share	234,77,551	38,050	33,56,805	...	...	34,37,811	180,19,440	...
Net Imperial	865,71,122	1,66,422	180,36,153	14,52,776	1,98,910	192,20,204	629,36,798	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	234,77,551	38,050	33,56,805	...	...	34,37,811	180,19,440	...
Forest	17,92,469	7,700	11,46,322	...	...	12,32,170	5,60,199	...
Law and justice { A. Courts of Law. B. Jails.	1,65,969	57,384	...	...	...	57,384	1,07,675	...
	3,56,117	...	...	...	...	...	3,56,117	...
Police	1,53,489	1,722	...	...	...	1,722	1,51,767	...
Marine	441	...	...	...	...	...	441	...
Education	1,32,163	253	...	...	...	253	1,31,910	...
Medical	72,696	477	...	...	...	477	72,219	...
Scientific and other minor departments	1,72,921	1,565	...	...	...	1,565	1,71,356	...
Stationery and printing	84,547	253	...	...	...	253	84,294	...
Public works and irrigation	1,68,695	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,695	...
Superannuation and pensions	40,727	984	...	...	...	984	39,743	...
Miscellaneous	1,47,153	118	...	...	...	118	1,47,039	...
Interpreted Local Funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	1,54,959	436	2,77,452	...	...	2,78,888	76,024	...
Total, Provincial	273,77,099	1,09,795	48,80,579	...	...	70,51,075	203,25,497	...
Interpreted Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.								
Local { Rates and cesses on lands	46,50,290	23,145	...	...	...	23,145	46,50,945	...
Funds { Educational receipts	1,79,389	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,389	...
Medical receipts	24,054	...	...	...	...	...	24,054	...
Act V Miscellaneous receipts	7,79,466	...	...	...	...	...	7,79,466	...
of 1884. Public Works receipts	8,20,179	...	...	...	...	...	8,20,179	...
Village { Deductions from land revenue	8,69,902	2,985	...	...	...	2,985	8,66,917	...
Service { Rates and cesses on lands	52,39,196	...	...	...	...	...	52,39,196	...
Fund. { Miscellaneous	97,746	...	...	...	...	...	97,746	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	28,467	7	...	...	...	7	28,460	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,30,462	214	...	...	...	214	1,30,248	...
Sundry other funds	3,276	...	...	...	...	...	3,276	...
Total, Interpreted Local Funds	108,24,241	24,346	...	...	...	24,346	108,24,895	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	7,65,425	...	...	...	...	...	7,65,425	...
Grand Total from all sources	1,255,49,038	3,38,206	229,76,484	14,52,776	1,98,910	332,96,136	1,000,87,705	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(68)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year 1890-91.*

Subject of expenditure.	Amounts. 1889-90.	1890-91.
Imperial and Provincial.	£s.	£s.
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	12,07,479	12,34,925
Military charges	198,35,597	220,35,744
Marine charges	4,2,254	29,310
Ecclesiastical charges	1,47,226	1,39,430
Superannuation allowances and pensions	13,57,651	14,37,479
Civil	12,14,819	13,21,462
Public Works { Military	7,06,460	11,61,295
{ Imperial	27,95,744	22,80,951
Miscellaneous	8,18,389	8,77,971
Total, Imperial and Provincial	466,87,577	541,21,746
Deduct Provincial share	25,71,981	24,39,120
Net Imperial	440,85,476	516,84,626
Provincial.		
Provincial share as above	25,71,981	24,39,120
Buildings, roads and services	25,06,901	29,21,404
Judicial charges	40,82,980	41,27,020
Printing	7,00,514	6,99,114
Police	36,11,381	37,09,710
Education	13,42,486	14,03,483
Medical	10,74,871	10,71,794
Stationery and printing	7,34,791	7,46,901
Famine relief	4,47,142	58,040
Irrigation and canals(a)	32,42,690	32,46,344
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	76,720	1,74,870
Construction of railways		2,56,512
Miscellaneous	1,52,685	1,77,881
Total, Provincial	206,30,939	234,14,889
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.		
Public Works	33,66,976	33,66,740
Local { Education	6,05,614	6,46,146
Funds { Hospitals and dispensaries	4,67,894	7,11,677
Act V { Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	7,40,406	6,35,740
of 1884. { Miscellaneous	1,30,350	6,97,220
Village Service Fund	30,66,230	30,44,760
Irrigation Cess Fund	40,261	40,300
Canal and Ferry Fund	41,233	10,265
Sundry other funds	2,330	1,627
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	105,66,762	107,99,274
Excluded Funds.		
Port and Marine Funds	3,36,373	10,71,469
University Fee Fund	2,07,146	1,84,605
Cantonment Funds	11,435	11,932
Total, Excluded Funds	5,56,954	12,72,006
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	758,79,130	863,71,805

(69)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year 1890-91.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£s.		£s.
Cash balance of last year	261,20,810	Expenditure as per Statement No. 68	863,71,805
Net revenue as per Statement No. 67	1,005,61,752	Bank note payments	4,536
Interest on local loans	4,00,807	Interest on stock notes	90,132
Bank note receipts		Do. on Imperial loans	24,62,981
Guaranteed railways	142,21,240	Do. on local loans	40,582
Southern Mahratta Railway	5,95,454	Guaranteed railways	71,20,969
Service Fund deposits	10,042	Southern Mahratta Railway	11,69,836
Other deposits	217,45,607	Service Funds	70,038
Advances repayable	21,26,423	Other deposits	237,36,696
Local loans	3,77,702	Advances	27,45,130
Bills on local treasuries	29,87,704	Local loans	10,85,754
Bills on other Governments	15,91,272	Bills on local treasuries	30,71,923
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	14,04,661	Bills on other Governments	21,32,569
Recovery of advances made in London	5,61,112	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	16,41,108
Funds remitted by the Military Department from other Governments	161,78,529	Council bills paid	170,64,179
London bills outstanding	20,05,000	Cash remittances to other Governments	24,77,961
Stores, &c., chiefly for Railways	27,86,727	Net payments on account of exchange	45,30,938
		Net unadjusted debits	1,37,222
		Departmental balances decreased	2,81,500
Total receipts including balance	1,964,71,841		
Deduct disbursements	1,599,31,401		
Cash at the end of the year	365,40,392	Total disbursements	1,965,31,401

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(70)—*Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.*

Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Population (inclusive of Municipal and Cantonment areas) for which returns were received.	Births.					Deaths.			
				Number of births registered (Municipal and Cantonment, and still births).	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of births per 1,000 of population.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered (Municipal and Cantonment).	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population during 5 years.
1	Anantapur	1,390,037	28,842	974	33·7	1		15,730	33·9	36·1	34·2
2	Bellary		31,940	1,078	33·7			19,133	59·9		
3	Chingleput	978,384	29,460	867	29·5	29·9		20,866	29·5	29·9	29·2
4	Coimbatore	1,837,144	57,020	1,747	30·7	32·5		36,294	30·9	31·9	31·7
5	Cuddapah	1,130,714	31,522	975	30·9	31·5		27,603	30·1	24·6	25·6
6	Ganjam	1,746,142	74,332	2,463	33·1	34·6		54,674	73·4	73·4	70·6
7	Godavari	1,709,859	46,315	1,475	31·8	32·9		34,314	73·4	23·5	23·0
8	Kistna	1,946,956	60,777	1,973	32·5	33·7		39,705	32·9	20·4	21·4
9	Kurnool	678,464	27,000	917	33·7	31·4		23,190	29·4	23·7	27·7
10	Madras	397,864	16,207	572	35·2	37·0		14,542	37·2	40·1	40·8
11	Madura	1,295,830	40,620	1,375	33·9	31·6		30,678	30·9	23·9	23·3
12	Malabar	2,261,593	56,988	2,014	35·3	25·2		41,250	31·3	17·5	19·8
13	Nellore	1,319,060	35,484	1,274	34·2	33·7		24,911	31·1	21·5	19·8
14	Nilgiris	80,324	2,056	57	27·7	1·4	1·2	2,156	25·5	24·4	25·9
15	North Arcot	1,857,321	66,259	2,371	35·7	33·4		46,571	33·1	27·2	29·9
16	Salem	1,591,970	57,020	1,917	33·5	37·9		40,345	35·6	27·9	31·2
17	South Arcot	1,815,210	62,457	2,164	34·5	32·7		46,746	33·6	26·3	31·7
18	South Canara	959,207	25,546	1,017	39·7	31·7		20,257	31·6	30·3	32·1
19	Tanjore	2,130,326	64,995	2,273	34·9	27		39,333	30·6	30·3	32·1
20	Tinnevelly	1,630,032	46,185	1,615	34·9	34·6		31,103	30·7	34·6	33·1
21	Trichinopoly	1,806,056	51,174	1,771	34·6	4·9		40,942	33·8	37·3	37·9
22	Vizagapatam	1,714,405	45,259	1,573	34·7	27·4		31,571	30·7	30·7	32·7
23	Vizagapatam	1,405,252	39,309	1,373	34·9	27·7		25,987	30·9	17·3	19·4
	Total, Madras Presidency	36,532,771	1,238,715	893,646	32·5	33·2	0·3		620,394	30·2	32·5	33·0

B.—VACCINATION.

(71)—*Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.*

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Calendar year ending 31st Dec.		Official years ending 31st March							
	1890.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Government vaccinators	8,511	8,304	8,741	8,479	17,092	16,310	28,227	27,317	17,830	16,994
Local Fund do.	884,711	837,792	818,508	806,623	870,324	843,295	788,023	768,353	745,467	706,117
Cantonment do.	5,830	5,677	5,371	5,201	4,356	3,913	5,541	5,282	5,091	5,040
Native States' do.	4,429	4,315	4,647	3,951	2,770	2,709	3,254	3,069	4,326	4,017
Municipalities	70,065	66,614	71,751	67,465	67,360	57,199	61,446	54,215	61,107	51,698
Private vaccinators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	15,759	13,564	13,776	11,695	14,291	12,056	26,870	23,205	28,889	25,303
Medical subordinates	4,750	2,677	5,052	1,650	5,257	1,617	5,257	1,726	4,752	1,737
Army { European	671	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army { Native	2,227	1,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	897,546	844,734	724,223	884,021	786,250	760,549	836,824	817,367	866,110	822,106

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(72)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the Madras Presidency in* 1890.

Diseases.		Number of in- and out-patients treated.	Surgical operations.	
			Major.	Minor.
General diseases—				
	Small-pox	424	...	...
	Cholera	8,393	...	...
	Dysentery	77,276	...	...
Group A.-	Malarious fevers	210,180	...	...
	Primary syphilis	11,591	...	...
	Secondary do.	10,023	...	...
	Gonorrhœa	15,497	...	...
	Scurvy	146	...	...
Do. B.	Worms	142,946	...	...
		22,991	...	...
Do. C.	Debility	171,493	...	...
	Rheumatic affections	4,546	...	...
Do. D.	Tubercular do.	2,009	...	...
	Leprosy	154,067	...	...
All other general diseases			...	...
Local diseases—				
Diseases of the nervous system		80,256	...	...
Do. of the eye		320,038	...	...
Do. of the ear		142,002	...	...
Do. of the nose		7,203	...	...
Do. of the circulatory system		9,264	...	...
Lungs (diseases of)		16,681	...	...
Other diseases of the respiratory system		87,541	...	...
Diarrhœa		46,196	...	...
Dyspepsia		94,870	...	...
Diseases of liver		8,393	...	...
Other diseases of digestive system		304,956	...	...
Goitre		145	...	...
Spleen (diseases of)		2,260	...	...
Diseases of the lymphatic system		11,749	...	...
Do. of the urinary system		16,159	...	...
Labour (natural)		5,174	...	...
Diseases of the generative system		28,409	...	...
Do. of the organs of locomotion		13,979	...	...
Do. of the connective tissue		90,051	...	...
Do. of the skin		746,864	...	...
		251,248	...	...
Ulcers		15,196	...	...
Poisons		10,190	...	...
General injuries		126,335	...	...
Local injuries			...	...
	Total ...	3,711,557	6,305	65,365

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(73)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population.						Public			
						University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8
141,744				Institutions	For Males	36	6	536	17,127
					For Females			259	729
					Total	36	6	795	17,856
	Towns 186	Males 17,016,325		Scholars	Males	3,390	110	36,232	445,009
	Villages 32,462	Females 17,203,924							
	Total 32,648	Total 34,220,249			Females	5	8	30,982	86,311
					Total	3,395	118	70,215	531,320

(74)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. { For Males	5,44,992	1,30,480	13,86,476	13,12,861	1,46,171	2,20,709	38,41,689
For Females			3,79,234	1,43,951	46,156	1,464	5,81,714
Total	5,44,992	1,30,480	17,65,710	14,56,812	1,94,327	2,22,173	44,23,403
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	10·94	6·13	22·09	10·57	6·12	9·66	99·71
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.			3·02	47·15	0·29	1·70	51·72
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·90		20·20	15·18	2·21	3·45	97·99
(d) Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·88	2·33	30·17	30·13	3·32	4·12	80·36
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government. Instructions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	Rs. A. P. 233 12 1	Rs. A. P. 302 2 7	Rs. A. P. 32 7 6	Rs. A. P. 3 15 3	Rs. A. P. 179 11 1	Rs. A. P. 159 7 3	Rs. A. P. 49 0 1
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds						10 10 0	6 15 8
Total cost	297 0 10	299 0 0	42 5 6	6 9 0	175 5 6	174 0 0	42 7 9
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues			4 11 5	0 9 1	32 7 7	0 8 3	1 2 10
Cost to Local Funds			4 7 1	2 6 1	39 4 6	6 13 4	3 11 10
Total cost			10 10 0	4 0 7	108 7 7	25 10 0	6 10 10
Municipal schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	45 5 7		6 1 8	0 3 1		3 14 3	2 4 4
Cost to Municipal Funds	16 9 3		4 10 4	4 1 9		24 4 7	4 7 3
Total cost	127 8 0		29 1 6	5 6 2		29 5 10	12 7 2
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues							
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds							
Total cost							
Aided institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	37 14 5		4 7 11	0 5 0	74 7 1	13 14 0	1 5 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds			6 14 5	1 0 7		0 7 7	1 0 1
Total cost	150 8 4		23 10 11	3 0 11	175 5 7	84 10 0	7 12 9
Disabled institutions. Total cost	125 3 0		10 0 11	1 13 7			2 6 1
All institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	82 7 4	302 2 7	5 1 3	0 5 6	64 10 6	6 6 4	1 15 3
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	16 9 3		5 1 3	1 3 9	41 4 10	7 0 4	1 4 10
Total cost	139 12 4	299 0 0	28 1 10	3 5 10	139 10 4	134 0 5	7 11 8

CATION.

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1890-91.

nstitutions.			Private institutions.			Percentage of	Remarks.
School advancement, special.							
Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Aided.	Unaided.	(Grand Total).		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	24	17,634	111	3,940	21,685	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 30·99	
13	5	1,903		10	1,971	1·94	
74	29	14,859	121	2,039	22,929	47·94	
1,174	1,222	280,999	2,922	25,508	309,429	Male scholars to male population of school going age. 23·97	
223	199	80,338	122	4,305	87,715	Female scholars to female population of school going age. 7·21	
1,421	1,195	393,337	4,374	39,802	444,354	12·96	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,34,005	15,301	3,31,514	60,305	1,60,240	17,912	1,27,864	10,74,877	11,11,469
1,34,005	15,301	3,31,514	60,305	1,60,240	17,912	1,27,864	10,74,877	11,11,469
...	1·38	29·80	5·79	9·97	1·64	·90	99·99	100·00
...	...	11·67	·79	4·25	...	1·97	18·73	100·00
...	...	3·70	·79	4·92	·75	1·80	12·01	100·00
2·80	·32	6·90	1·25	4·97	·37	2·64	19·25	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(75)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.												Under private			
	Under public management.												Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.							
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	1	729	730	646	1	153	100	89	..	..	..	..	24	2,159	2,073	1,926
Oriental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	224	173	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1	152	147	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	1	21	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	1	39	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	1,547	1,319	1,079	2	153	100	89	..	..	..	..	24	2,159	2,073	1,926
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools — English	4	662	620	542	29	2,902	2,543	2,447	..	..	..	..	73	13,567	13,521	13,268
For boys — Middle Schools — English	9	825	805	679	62	5,066	4,594	4,377	..	..	..	..	220	14,323	14,073	13,581
For boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	2	202	190	175	13	720	714	671	..	..	..	..	12	752	732	678
For boys — High schools	1	229	225	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2,261	2,245	2,230
For girls — Middle Schools — English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4,806	4,674	3,761
For girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	21	2,330	2,108	1,791	13	1,027	971	955	..	..	..	..	132	9,189	8,731	8,640
Total	39	4,613	4,301	3,472	135	9,815	8,872	7,746	..	..	..	..	315	46,919	45,956	37,313
Primary schools.																
For boys	98	2,624	2,144	1,913	1,430	94,889	82,284	79,650	..	..	..	..	3,250	211,807	197,522	207,548
For girls	31	2,466	2,215	1,764	66	2,961	2,787	2,750	..	..	..	..	460	14,994	17,290	13,271
Total	129	5,090	4,799	3,739	1,519	97,851	86,471	82,909	..	..	..	..	3,710	226,801	214,811	220,819
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	3	182	151	136	44	921	921	882	..	..	..	..	7	130	111	102
Do. for mistresses	3	77	76	69	1	11	11	10	..	..	..	..	9	108	103	178
Schools of Art	1	404	402	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools	1	208	203	213	2	38	35	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and surveying schools	1	136	135	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial schools	2	24	6	6	4	310	296	286	..	..	..	..	14	675	612	510
Other schools	3	174	164	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	185	198	111
Total	14	1,205	1,137	993	51	1,285	1,263	1,199	..	..	..	..	35	1,098	1,107	899
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	227	12,455	11,556	9,283	1,708	108,713	97,578	92,588	..	..	..	..	4,084	282,976	273,947	267,156
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced Teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Elementary Teaching— (a) A vernacular only or mainly For boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Elementary teaching, the Koran For boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards For boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

management.							Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to caste or creed.						*		
Unaided.																		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
19	20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
6	163	160	131	63	3,705	3,705	1,016	1,122	43	241	2,962	46	6	5	...	
...	...	...	...	1	224	224	...	...	1	19	207	6	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	103	103	...	...	93	12	77	1	3	5	...	
...	...	...	...	1	13	13	...	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	21	21	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	29	29	...	...	1	...	26	3	...	...	...	
6	163	160	131	68	3,795	3,795	1,016	1,122	140	272	3,301	56	10	10	...	
44	1,524	1,540	1,332	140	24,390	24,390	4,122	21,070	1,245	1,626	19,643	1,764	65	69	...	
22	3,870	3,742	3,213	307	57,577	57,577	698	23,346	1,305	3,146	47,701	1,111	63	873	...	
2	61	61	59	20	2,423	2,423	134	129	2,420	...	144	2,107	202	2	155	...
1	150	150	137	20	2,502	2,502	179	1,402	1,092	...	842	485	1	74	...	251
4	144	131	105	63	4,730	3,990	4	3,488	1,314	1,911	1,101	3	11	...	...	225
4	93	85	67	107	12,964	964	...	12,507	4	2,966	8,760	774	54	...	...	64
106	6,991	6,469	5,913	657	71,510	55,951	4,950	65,270	5,759	11,465	69,674	5,467	196	2,969	982	
6,335	729,605	725,402	596,122	17,157	472,299	28,359	21,294	401,194	466	20,726	396,159	52,660	288	21,822	...	
136	8,876	8,855	7,913	728	37,397	909	1,153	26,971	299	4,168	31,137	1,540	53	...	702	
6,471	738,481	734,257	604,035	17,885	509,696	29,268	22,447	428,165	765	24,894	427,296	54,200	341	21,822	702	
1	10	10	7	37	1,174	546	14	1,120	...	211	913	142	8	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	233	79	...	174	21	146	55	12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	424	140	...	284	21	67	332	24	...	77	...	
...	...	...	...	6	291	291	...	...	58	62	139	12	6	36	...	
...	...	...	...	1	106	106	...	92	14	13	79	3	2	...	...	
*	19	...	...	*	305	254	...	254	126	123	255	240	1	...	...	
†	5	...	...	†	5	272	...	272	5	17	246	21	...	...	...	
1	10	10	7	58	2,019	1,447	14	2,200	227	597	1,019	427	13	15	...	
6,472	142,491	138,267	112,041	18,838	363,157	30,706	22,532	324,215	7,011	46,655	479,211	58,615	845	36,976	1,704	
...	...	...	...	21	2,132	...	5,484	217	...	...	...	2,183	...	101	...	
...	...	...	...	60	1,877	56	1,800	199	...	96	1,861	...	...	21	...	
...	...	...	...	2,827	51,775	56	9,373	44,134	*	671	39,835	11,114	155	3,009	...	
...	...	...	...	14	334	...	270	79	...	...	39	304	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	197	4,464	...	3,958	742	...	...	...	4,464	...	554	...	
...	...	...	...	19	704	23	...	490	...	146	396	...	...	21	...	
...	...	...	...	3,139	61,457	80	17,885	46,861	...	913	42,240	18,065	159	4,253	12	
...	...	...	...	25,008	844,564	30,877	46,405	422,158	7,011	47,516	518,362	76,670	703	41,221	1,716	

* 4 of these are for girls with 78 pupils.

† 1 of these is for girls with 68 pupils.

A.—EDUCATION—

(75a)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.												Under private management.			
	Under public management.															
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number of scholars during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number of scholars during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number of scholars during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number of scholars during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
English													2	40	31	25
Total													2	40	31	25
Secondary Schools.																
For boys { High schools													7	1,407	1,317	1,102
Middle English schools	1	339	305	270	1	39	73	62					17	1,305	1,305	1,060
For girls { High schools	1	39	36	31									16	1,437	1,396	1,201
Middle English schools													24	1,233	1,304	1,033
Total	2	378	341	301	1	39	73	62					66	5,482	5,326	4,396
Primary Schools.																
For boys													7	375	336	269
For girls													9	303	312	268
Total													16	678	648	537
Schools for special instruction.																
Training schools for masters																
Do. for mistresses													2	126	85	76
Industrial schools													1	68	65	
Other schools													3	206	150	76
Total													6	400	300	152
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	2	378	341	301	1	39	73	62					87	6,504	6,175	5,110

continued.

in Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

management.																			
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the last day of March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	European and Eurasian.	Native Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Others.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		32	33		34	
				1	40	40	34	32	19	3	16		1		1				
				1	40	40	34	32	19	3	16		1		1				
1	102	100	102	9	1,400	1,400	861	1,110	1,066	206	125	17	14		322			328	
4	51	51	51	19	1,373	1,373	170	461	1,356	79	15	1	11					371	
				10	1,373	1,373		153	1,307	47	14		5						
5	153	151	153	72	4,040	4,040	864	2,151	3,381	332	194	30	30		322			699	
1	19	19	14	8	399	375	...	34	353	...	...	...	6		117			102	
				9	399	399		34	294	4			3						
1	19	19	14	17	399	375	...	34	673	4	...	...	9		117			102	
...	...	...	...	2	139	139	...	...	139	...	...	...	...		...			...	
...	...	...	...	1	88	88	44	41	88	3	...	...	...		...			...	
...	...	...	...	3	227	227	44	41	227	3	...	...	...		...			...	
4	219	224	180	94	7,807	6,982	952	3,300	6,184	324	178	30	49		455			791	

A.—EDUCATION—

(76)—Return of expenditure on public instruction in

Objects of expenditure.	Public											
	Under public											
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and				
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments or other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education. — *Arts colleges*—												
English	1,73,554			40,117		(a)2,000	2,15,671	4,552		1,324	6,474	
Oriental												
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—												
Law												
Medicine				(b)16,056			16,056					
Engineering	57,721			74,994			1,32,715					
Teaching	13,995			2,427		(c)8	16,430					
Agriculture	6,726					31	6,756					
	19,168			776		2,446	22,390					
Total	2,70,962			94,880		4,479	3,60,026	4,552		1,324	6,474	
School education. — *Secondary schools*—												
For boys— { High schools	15,471			13,062		1,797	30,330	27,333	4,229	4,016	67,470	
Middle { English	(d)34,780			(e)9,401		(f)6,846	1,51,183	17,808	21,960	6,401	20,081	
schools { Vernacular	7,337						7,337	984	1,007	94	653	
High schools	(g)19,566			1,438	(h)800	(i)1,220	23,023					
For girls— { Middle { English												
schools { Vernacular	10,750			1,102	(j)12	12	21,901	3,960	1,362	3,087	46	
Total	87,757			27,403	821	67,901	1,93,009	49,854	28,253	14,598	1,39,250	
Primary schools—												
For boys	13,167			(k)670		2,147	15,984	42,659	2,56,251	54,020	29,829	
For girls	14,564			309		155	15,028	2,795	6,853	2,987	110	
Total	27,731			979		2,279	31,012	45,454	2,64,104	57,007	29,939	
Special education. — *Schools for special instruction*—												
Training schools for masters	28,591					291	28,770	26,540	28,007	4,089		
Do. for mistresses	14,279					30	14,309	1,159	401			
Do. for artizans	27,668					4,274	27,942					
schools of Art				459	1,221							
Law schools									1,312	1,160		
Medical schools	41,761	6,000	3,150	2,998			57,059					
Engineering and Surveying schools	12,576			2,661		(l)113	20,950					
Industrial schools	1,670					60	1,730	401	213	1,661	14	
Other schools	29,299					3,124	23,203					
Total	1,60,207	6,000	3,150	10,178		11,872	1,98,129	27,241	41,732	6,762	14	
Buildings	(m)46,199						46,199	10,837	34,358	7,308		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)								2,700				
Total	46,199						46,199	13,537	34,358	7,308		
Special education. — *University Direction Inspection*												
Direct expenditure on Public Instruction. — Arts colleges												
Professional colleges												
Secondary schools												
Primary schools												
Special schools other than Training schools												
Miscellaneous												
Total												
Total expenditure on public instruction	6,91,146	6,000	3,150	1,33,136	821	86,531	9,72,474	(n)1,00,682	3,30,543	87,536	2,29,544	

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 725.
(b) Sarojini fees, Rs. 14,324.
(c) Non-departmental, Rs. 24.
(d) Rs. 21,981, grant to Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(e) Rs. 8,135 fees, Lawrence Asylum.
(f) Rs. 84,989, Lawrence Asylum receipts.
(g) Rs. 16,566, grant to Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(h) Lawrence Asylum receipts.
(i) Rs. 187 not credited to Government.
(j) Non-departmental receipts.
(k) Non-departmental, Rs. 70.
(l) Not from Public Works Department funds.
(m) Includes Rs. 8,661, cost mainly of the Fulchur College and the Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools.

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

...institutions.																							
...management.																			Under private management.				
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.									Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.											
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Private Fund-revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal or Local funds in British States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.			Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			23	24	25	26	27	28	29					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
...	75	12,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			78,972	...	...	1,14,161	21,772	80,704	2,95,729					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	75	12,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			78,972	...	...	1,14,161	21,772	80,704	2,95,729					
1,206	1,731	1,11,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			60,736	625	77,257	1,05,267	12,025	1,14,992	3,69,902					
676	678	1,97,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			40,565	5,603	14,458	2,04,439	13,110	97,461	3,44,636					
...	...	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,653	665	79	2,213	911	705	6,401					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			27,610	...	117	21,324	2,190	47,969	1,01,060					
...	...	6,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			22,701	217	885	17,021	13,033	31,992	1,25,125					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			10,566	...	925	4,469	4,177	30,486	50,761					
2,910	2,484	3,27,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,46,317	7,041	94,921	4,96,037	49,446	3,23,540	14,23,884					
153	3,174	4,39,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			37,674	2,31,020	49,290	3,12,241	9,197	1,79,114	8,17,736					
...	73	11,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			27,095	313	430	6,941	13,470	27,114	1,74,363					
153	3,248	4,50,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			64,769	2,31,333	49,720	3,19,182	22,667	2,07,214	9,92,099					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			16,259	...	...	...	2,594	11,240	31,373					
...	1,442	1,06,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			11,362	...	...	...	...	15,140	26,502					
...	1,725	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	2,717	4,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	132	2,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			5,705	70	...	6,011	12,150	14,422	38,358					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,213	...	...	4,296	12	2,102	7,623					
...	6,017	1,12,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			32,539	70	...	12,307	14,757	39,506	1,19,419					
...	...	10,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			24,439	407	10	...	3,414	1,16,793	1,75,151					
...	...	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			13,735	...	1,397	...	...	...	15,132					
...	...	13,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			38,174	407	1,407	...	3,414	1,16,793	1,90,283					
6,067	11,598	9,43,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,04,70,621	2,34,259	99,180	8,31,727	1,05,612	6,18,773	30,50,899					

(a) Includes Rs. 1,854, grant to Orphanages paid not through the Department.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—cont.				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—cont.				Credited.					
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and interest.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges— Arts college— English	7,985		13,386	21,371	2,52,591		1,858	1,73,722	1,15,661	5,44,832
Oriental										
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law					57,721			18,696		76,416
Medicine					12,865			24,994	30	37,889
Engineering								2,177	10	2,187
Teaching					4,733				21	4,754
Agriculture					18,180			276	2,140	20,596
Total ...	7,985		13,386	21,371	3,53,190		1,858	2,19,870	1,18,373	6,84,272
Secondary schools— For boys— High schools	75,969	4,962	30,836	1,11,767	98,963	4,805	22,755	4,61,428	1,03,957	7,91,908
Middle { English schools, { Vernacular.	22,427	1,589	4,621	28,637	1,57,964	27,205	21,220	2,13,207	1,57,962	5,78,058
High schools	152		272	424	6,654	1,262	172	1,262	1,376	14,811
For girls— High schools			2,221	2,221	67,250		13	14,276	56,997	1,38,536
Middle { English schools, { Vernacular.	184	324	1,704	2,212	23,791	217	980	12,811	79,543	1,17,542
	32	223	1,233	1,487	42,160	1,283	2,510	3,710	36,276	1,85,979
Total ...	1,13,946	10,018	52,403	1,25,744	5,31,798	35,345	46,305	7,21,351	5,51,310	19,25,709
Primary schools— For boys	1,62,856	6,379	69,541	2,42,915	1,11,407	4,92,941	37,021	5,66,345	2,56,460	15,10,665
For girls	1,302	2,415	4,304	8,020	56,441	6,214	2,337	8,170	27,519	1,40,681
Total ...	1,64,158	8,794	73,879	2,50,935	1,68,338	4,79,157	1,01,360	5,74,515	2,83,979	16,51,349
Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters					72,679	16,267	4,659		13,052	1,06,657
do. for mistresses					27,167	401			19,000	46,568
Schools of Art					27,288		419	1,211	8,214	37,132
Law schools					45,201	7,616	4,760	2,240	7,727	67,537
Medical schools					32,325			3,861	125	36,309
Engineering and Surveying schools					15,613	901	1,648	9,693	41,744	69,599
Industrial schools					21,782			4,554	6,650	32,986
Other schools										
Total ...					2,27,454	27,291	16,291	24,551	96,512	4,97,289
Buildings		18	321	339	1,05,426	24,933	7,774		1,20,016	2,58,249
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)					16,103		1,307			17,312
Total ...		18	321	339	1,22,529	24,933	9,781		1,20,016	2,75,561
University					12,201			(a)11,10,971	10,751	1,34,923
Direction					2,04,103	28,447	5,477			2,38,027
Inspection										2,32,554
Arts colleges					13,446				13,821	24,230
Professional colleges					4,986				2,210	7,196
Secondary schools					5,972	119			2,454	8,670
Primary schools					619	54			10	683
Special schools other than Training schools					17,170	1,674	225		5,230	23,297
Miscellaneous					6,264	14,010	3,405	82,340	10,466	(b)1,16,484
Total ...					2,65,211	44,304	13,277	2,16,211	1,14,942	7,89,475
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	2,86,176	18,812	1,31,989	4,36,976	13,91,226	7,26,669	1,89,240	17,56,809	12,75,033	53,71,403

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 2, 9 and 10		11,87,779
Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarship, Furniture Grants and Miscellaneous		3,97,775
		15,85,554
Deduct—Medical Officer and Schools	1,09,123	
Grant to Lawrence Asylum	40,000	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	5,954	
Expenditure by the Department of Public Works	46,186	
		2,01,264
		13,87,290
Add—Charges met from Municipal contributions	470	
Do. from fees (1,13,139—11,389—2,595—1,125)	98,030	
Do. from Subscriptions, Endowments and other Sources (621 + 36,450 + 34,140 - 721 - 54 - 78 - 34,959 - 650 - 25 - 1,225)	36,405	
		1,37,904
Gross charges ...		15,25,200

(a) Surplus fees, Rs. 32,284.

(b) Includes Rs. 1,10,706 expenditure on private schools (Rs. 78,879 from fees, Rs. 16,460 from subscriptions and Rs. 20,762 from other sources).

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(70a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																					
	Under public management.																					
	Managed by Government.								Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.		Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English																						
Oriental																						
Total																						
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. { High schools																						
Middle schools, English	37,000			2,155		64,639	98,774		3,039		174	5,460		1,310	9,982							
For girls. { High schools	18,339				600	1,220	18,140															
Middle schools, English																						
Total	55,000			2,155	600	65,859	1,16,939		3,039		174	5,460		1,310	9,982							
Primary schools— For boys																						
For girls																						
Total																						
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools																						
Other schools																						
Total																						
Buildings																						
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)																						
Total																						
Total expenditure on European schools	55,000			2,155	600	65,859	1,16,939		3,039		174	5,460		1,310	9,982							

(76a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—continued.												Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																	
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	2,010			1,000	150	9,319	13,472					2,010			1,000	6,000		13,472
Oriental																		
Total	2,010			1,000	150	9,319	13,472					2,010			1,000	6,000		13,472
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	12,119			24,010	1,229	51,046	88,541					12,141		174	26,460	75,526		78,300
Middle schools, English	15,501			3,400	4,793	52,874	61,068					64,881			7,501	1,37,305		1,39,879
For girls. High schools	13,031			17,400	90	23,720	97,210					37,431			10,440	40,344		40,467
Middle schools, English	14,036			10,342	4,709	30,111	44,197	194	324	237	1,255	13,936			10,528	31,376		36,315
Total	69,643			57,297	12,230	1,54,059	2,91,217	194	324	4,149	5,352	1,40,060		174	64,934	3,16,127		3,50,958
Primary schools— For boys	2,121		220	332	264	1,982	5,000	114		336	450	2,121		220	450	3,305		6,119
For girls	1,448			940	1,267	4,364	7,514					1,448			940	4,366		7,754
Total	3,569		220	1,272	1,531	6,346	12,514	114		336	450	3,569		220	1,377	8,771		13,783
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	5,780											5,780				12,462		18,242
Other schools	600			1,564	5,344	10,526	17,434			376	376	600			1,564	376		2,540
Total	6,380			1,564	5,344	10,526	17,434			376	376	6,380			1,564	13,258		17,598
Buildings	4,279						4,279					4,279						4,279
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	3,208						3,208					3,208						3,208
Total	7,487						7,487					7,487						7,487
Total expenditure on European schools	79,090		220	61,897	19,719	1,80,250	3,12,730	308	324	4,861	5,797	1,39,134		424	68,710	2,44,752		4,41,897

[CHAPTER VII.]

(77)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1890-91.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the last day of March 1891.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys—	English	1	1,004	997	...	997	333	...	333	121	...	121	326	7	333	39	4	73	1,004	39	1,004
	Government	23	3,460	934	...	934	2,720	7	2,727	1,106	24	1,130	1,437	69	1,506	48	30	78	6,252	130	6,382
	Vernacular	6	1,007	...	...	...	1,177	1	1,178	1,137	4	1,141	1,341	20	1,361	48	36	84	3,703	61	3,764
	Local Fund	2	177	476	...	476	1,177	...	1,177	169	...	169	1,341	20	1,361	12	4	16	1,036	24	1,060
	Vernacular	2	177	...	...	...	36	...	36	32	...	32	1,341	20	1,361	12	4	16	149	28	177
	Municipal	2	177	...	...	...	36	...	36	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular																				
	Native States	1	28,695	5,641	...	5,641	17,483	81	17,564	5,425	64	5,489	7,660	530	8,190	216	50	266	36,925	745	36,670
	Aided	10	1,722	1,309	...	1,309	159	...	159	114	1	115	413	11	424	45	7	52	1,720	19	1,739
	English	12	2,447	...	...	...	4,718	3	4,721	980	3	983	1,621	9	1,630	5	2	7	5,364	17	5,381
	Vernacular	1	27	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	74	1	75
	Unaided	1	41	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
	Vernacular																				
	Total	58	39,839	8,047	...	8,047	21,783	93	21,876	6,999	100	7,099	12,490	747	13,237	361	149	1,670	49,321	1,069	50,390
For girls—	English	2	229	...	22	22	...	99	99	...	44	44	13	61	74	7	20	27	20	226	229
	Government	2	2,359	...	...	...	123	112	235	...	155	155	11	1,966	1,977	...	55	55	11	2,348	2,359
	Vernacular																				
	Local Fund	1	223	...	...	...	30	99	99	29	29	29	223	...	223	...	9	9	...	223	223
	English																				
	Municipal	1	744	...	...	...	99	99	99	31	31	31	678	...	678	...	6	6	...	744	744
	Vernacular																				
For girls—	Native States	1	6,987	...	102	102	44	1,630	1,674	92	740	832	602	5,836	6,438	29	131	157	804	6,183	6,987
	English	2	2,100	...	...	...	2	1,630	1,632	2	740	742	10	7,446	7,456	...	64	64	14	9,882	9,896
	Aided	12	9,146	2	9	9	2	42	44	2	37	39	10	190	200	...	13	13	...	271	271
	English	1	205	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	76	76	152	...	...	...	...	97	97
	Vernacular	1	97	...	...	...	1	41	42	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	78
	Unaided	4	97	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	10,174	10,366
	Vernacular																				
	Total	29	20,970	2	79	81	44	2,540	2,584	89	1,640	1,729	136	14,503	14,639	37	304	341	192	10,174	10,366
	Total Secondary schools	87	60,809	8,049	101	8,150	21,827	2,633	24,460	7,088	1,740	8,828	12,626	15,250	27,876	398	453	851	49,513	11,243	60,756
Primary schools—																					
For boys—	Government	22	2,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	3	181	1,846	46	1,892	526	52	578	2,024	75	2,099
	Local Fund	2,262	96,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,073	794	7,867	61,710	1,872	63,582	5,711	1,725	7,436	75,957	4,391	80,348
	Municipal	191	8,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	32	933	6,444	307	6,751	931	177	1,108	8,274	548	8,822
	Native States			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	4,599	231,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,864	999	12,863	121,439	12,706	134,139	17,191	4,209	21,400	154,513	12,254	231,767
	Unaided	4,254	134,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	76	1,387	25,464	1,903	27,367	27,415	2,315	29,730	117,190	7,468	124,658
	Total	12,137	477,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,327	1,904	23,231	216,425	20,834	233,259	51,774	8,478	60,252	443,177	25,222	477,399
For girls—	Government	46	7,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26	30	58	2,071	2,129	31	175	206	93	2,345	2,438
	Local Fund	54	7,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	2,764	2,764	...	196	196	...	2,992	2,992
	Municipal	10	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	376	376	...	61	61	...	448	448
	Native States			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	660	18,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	701	730	861	15,467	16,328	33	1,476	1,509	925	17,499	18,424
	Unaided	199	3,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	109	2,249	2,358	10	413	423	183	3,035	3,218
	Total	969	37,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,090	1,057	967	23,367	24,335	84	2,177	2,315	702	26,160	27,301
	Total Primary schools	13,106	515,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,360	2,994	24,288	217,392	44,201	257,593	51,858	10,655	62,567	443,879	51,382	504,700
	Grand Total	13,193	576,048	8,049	101	8,150	21,827	2,633	24,460	28,448	4,734	33,116	230,018	59,451	289,469	52,256	11,108	63,418	493,392	62,625	565,456

(77a\)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1890-91.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys	Government ... English	1	309				67		67	23		23	171		171	39		39	309		309
	Municipal ... English	1	59				12		12	10		10	37		37				59		59
	Aided ... English	24	3,672	219		219	801	69	870	295	69	364	1,017	327	1,344	19	8	27	2,351	473	2,824
	Total ...	26	4,040	224		224	880	69	949	328	69	397	1,225	327	1,552	58	8	66	2,709	473	3,182
For girls	Government ... English	1	69		9	9		13	13		23	23		30	30		1	1		66	66
	Aided ... English	21	2,716	5	150	155	70	441	472	43	237	280	469	1,282	1,751	35	41	76	622	2,156	2,778
	Unaided ... English	1	208		9	9	2	31	33	2	14	16	10	132	142				14	186	200
	Total ...	23	2,993	5	159	173	72	485	518	45	274	319	479	1,444	1,923	35	42	77	636	2,408	3,044
	Total Secondary schools ...	49	7,033	229	159	397	952	545	1,497	373	343	716	1,704	1,771	3,475	93	50	143	3,345	2,881	6,226
Primary schools—																						
For boys	Aided ...	7	275							30	10	40	278	51	329	4	4	8	312	115	377
	Unaided ...	1	16										10	6	16				10	6	16
	Total ...	8	291							30	10	40	288	57	345	4	4	8	322	121	393
For girls ...	Aided	9	386							5	22	27	89	167	256	9	12	21	103	201	309
	Total ...	9	386							5	22	27	89	167	256	9	12	21	103	201	309
	Total Primary schools ...	17	677							35	32	67	377	224	601	13	16	29	425	322	747
	Grand Total ...	66	6,701	229	159	397	952	545	1,497	408	375	783	2,081	1,995	4,076	106	66	172	3,770	3,203	6,973

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(78)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras University during the official year 1890-91.

A.—EDUCATION

(78)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending candidates.				Number of candidates.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts								19	19
2. Bachelor of Arts (Optional subject)		3	7	4	14	39	101	44	184
3. B.Sc.									496
4. { First B.A. (Language Branch)		3	7	4	14	127	327	74	528
{ Do. B.Sc.								96	446
{ Do. Arts		7	23	12	42	305	351	346	1,002
{ Previous examination									
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning									
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning									
3. Honors in Sanskrit									
Do. Arabic									
Do. Persian									
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit									
Do. Arabic									
Do. Persian									
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit									
Do. Arabic									
Do. Persian									
Do. Urdu									
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law									
2. Master of Law									
3. Bachelor of Law	1	—	—	1	125	—	—	2	2
									129
Medicine.									
1. M.D.									
2. M.S.									
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
4. L.M.S.									
5. { First M.B.					17				17
{ First L.M.S.					1				1
6. Preliminary scientific	1			1	67			4	67
					4				4
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.									
2. M.C.E.	1	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	10
3. L.C.E.									
4. First L.C.E.									
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching	1	—	—	1	13	—	—	6	19
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	4	10	—	14	39	62	—	47	138
{ Girls									
Matriculation { Boys	23	73	106	196	921	3,474	2,221	1,659	7,007
{ Girls									
Middle School Examination { Boys	94	147	274	495	1,840	3,755	8,147	4,749	14,491
{ Girls	2	31	18	74	54	327	154	31	566
Upper Primary Examination { Boys									
{ Girls									
Lower Primary Examination { Boys									
{ Girls									
Public Service Certificate Examination. (a) { Boys									
{ Girls									20,434
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters (b) { Upper	6	1	—	7	46	24	—	326	397
{ Lower	10	1	—	11	74	27	—	160	261
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	2	—	—	2	21	30	—	31	82
{ Lower	1	1	—	2	23	66	—	22	111
3. School of Arts Examination									222
4. Medical Examination	3	—	—	3	32	—	—	—	32
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	—	—	1	34	—	—	—	34
6. Industrial School Examination									
7. Veterinary Examination	1	—	—	1	17	—	—	50	67
									17

(a) Results of the Primary School examination.

(b) Results of the School Management examination.

—*continued.*

in the Madras University during the official year 1890-91.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	European and Eurasian.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			6	6			6			
65	95	24	38	222	1	20	232	2	1	
84	195	49	92	320	3	45	266	3		
113	324	132	501	668	16	31	622	1		
37		1	1	1 39	1		34			
1				1	1					
8				8	1		6			
1				1		1				
10				10	1	1	6			
2				2	1		1			
1				1			1			
7				7			7			
	2		1	3			3			
146	626	208	130	1,040	30	144	1,365	32	1	
762	2,337	1,013	5,246	7,406	227	305	5,807	353	3	
23	194	33	15	265	155	123	13		1	
				17,399	31	1,274	15,764	401		
37	64		100	101						
61	11		31	103						
14	29		25	67						
6	24		9	39						
				100						
23				23	Information not available.					
24				24						
23				23						
11				11						

(70)—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

Objects of expenditure	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls at the end of the month.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education. Arts colleges— English					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oriental															
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law															
Medicine															
Engineering															
Teaching															
Agriculture															
Total															
School education, general. Secondary schools— For boys { High schools	13	1,551	1,370	1,209	16,482	4,218		30,677		30	46,407			609	4,609
{ Middle schools, English	75	4,465	4,177	3,907	17,051	21,500		50,745	780	613	71,389			5,403	77,392
{ Vernacular	9	402	336	311	744	1,007		533			2,284			555	2,839
For girls { High schools														117	117
{ Middle schools, English	8	326	279	261	1,595	1,285	6				3,086				3,086
{ Vernacular															
Total	105	6,744	6,162	5,688	35,925	29,010	6	81,955	780	643	1,23,171			6,684	89,855
Primary schools— For boys	3,589	96,171	84,209	71,561	41,139	3,16,331		79,241	161	2,715	3,79,621			3,16,589	6,96,210
For girls	56	2,406	2,332	1,993	2,241	8,605		30		33	11,031			213	9,844
Total	3,645	98,576	87,535	73,554	44,374	3,24,934		79,247	161	2,747	3,90,652			3,16,802	7,06,054
School education, special. Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	44	951	901	803	30,346	36,307	4,630			1,443	1,06,726				36,307
Do. do. for mistresses	1	71	71	56	1,100	404				1,254	2,858				404
Schools of Art— Law schools															
Medical schools	2	53	53	47		1,217	1,100			2,717	5,034	6,000			1,217
Engineering and surveying schools															
Industrial schools	1	247	222	178	140	812				69	1,221			70	952
Other schools															
Total	48	1,322	1,247	1,084	31,587	42,772	5,730			5,483	1,19,839	6,000		70	38,881

[CHAPTER XIII.]

Buildings						1,310	24,326						50,469		407	24,326
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)						3,588							2,588			
	Total					4,898	24,326						42,076		407	24,326
Inspection																78,447
Direction	Arts colleges															
	Professional colleges															720
	Secondary schools															54
	Primary schools															1,374
	Special schools other than training schools															13,745
	Miscellaneous															
	Total															94,304
	Grand Total	5,473	90,308	95,918	70,855	1,10,905	5,50,858	5,107	1,42,714	851	9,698	6,36,793	8,090		7,19,020	7,08,000

NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per estimate 10

		Rs.	Rs.
			7,08,000
Add—Cost met from:	Provincial grant	1,10,907	
Do.	Municipal payments	4,167	
Do.	Fees	1,53,714	
Do.	Subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts	9,307	
			3,30,879
Deduct—Cost on Buildings under grant I		24,326	
Do. Reading rooms and contributions, grant III		11,420	
Cost met from: Municipal funds direct		4,667	
Do. Fees		2,082	
Do. Provincial grant through Municipalities		1,240	
			54,020
Gross cost on education as per Accountant-General's statement			9,41,253

1938-39 (P.W.D.)
(5)

(79)—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by					
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial funds.	Municipal funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and miscellaneous.	Total.	Government.	Local Funds.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education.																	
Arts colleges—																	
English					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Oriental	2	155	100	93	4,325	1,624		6,474		75	12,748				1,624	1,624	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law																	
Medicine																	
Engineering																	
Teaching																	
Agriculture																	
Total	2	155	100	93	4,325	1,624		6,474		75	12,748				1,624	1,624	
School education, general.																	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys { High schools	13	1,461	1,317	1,197	10,911	4,938		32,398	6,596	1,623	56,391			17,827	23,255	47,146	
Middle schools { English	20	2,209	2,027	1,815	7,240	6,461		9,020	137	15	25,136			14,050	17,339	40,535	
Vernacular	2	177	170	159	170	84		67			301			74	172	1,754	
For girls { High schools														15	15	15	
Middle schools { English	8	744	603	452	1,764	2,252		45			4,061		2	885	1,187	1,187	
Vernacular														925	1,510	4,290	
Total	43	2,911	3,983	3,423	19,041	14,103		41,531	6,733	1,638	86,006		2	34,005	43,302	93,927	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	241	6,705	6,020	7,269	923	34,023		10,578		659	46,250			68,280	97,253	3,64,804	
For girls	18	416	459	352	311	3,787		13			4,311			459	3,787	14,133	
Total	261	7,121	6,479	7,621	1,774	37,810		10,591		659	50,564			68,739	1,01,040	4,77,117	
School education, special.																	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters													4,000		4,000	62,060	
Do. for mistresses																484	
Schools of Art												618			618	618	
Law schools																	
Medical schools												5,193	1,100		4,293	11,925	
Engineering and surveying schools																	
Industrial schools	3	88	68	60	301	1,083		74		60	1,518				1,383	2,404	
Other schools																	
Total	3	88	68	60	301	1,083		14		60	1,518	5,809	5,193		10,294	78,395	

Buildings																		13,795			7,374	42,920
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)																		290		10	1,967	1,367
	Total						4,547	7,350										13,985		1,405	9,791	45,818
Inspection																					9,477	37,294
Salaries paid by Municipality	Area officers																					
	Professional officers																					110
	Secondary schools																					54
	Primary schools																				332	330
	Special schools other than boarding schools																				5,455	19,540
Miscellaneous																						
	Total																				15,277	1,06,796
	Grand Total		250	13,258	13,260	10,045	30,840	69,240		26,850	5,650	2,202	1,30,917	5,500	5,107	99,190		1,56,583	5,01,358

		£s.	£s.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds		1,01,342	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant		50,840	
Do. Fees		40,330	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources		7,696	
			2,09,188
Deduct—Expenditure on Buildings		7,350	
Do. on Municipal school-house (to Provincial)		4,000	
Do. on Medical schools (contribution)		4,200	
Do. for subscriptions not brought to Municipal Accounts		6,401	
			21,951
Gross expenditure on education as per Municipal statements			2,87,614

[REPRODUCTION]

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1890-91.*

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Reading Room, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement and entertainment of the public by circulating newspapers, &c., and by reading papers on various subjects, social, religious, &c.	...	60 0 0	77 2 9	137 2 9	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	23rd Oct. 1882.
Uriadu Hitasini Samaj, Parlakimedi.	Improvement of the Uriyas.	...	144 0 0	31 8 0	175 8 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1884.
Ramabati High School Boys' Library, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement	...	...	97 6 0	97 6 0	...	...	146	146	Do.	20th July 1886.
Uriadu Sudrudaya Sadhani Samaj, Berhampore.	Improvement of the Uriya community.	...	...	200 4 5	200 4 5	...	...	...	...	Do.	1886.
Association and Reading Room, Berhampore.	Representation for redress of grievances and mutual improvement.	...	...	102 0 0	102 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do.	1st Aug. 1880.
Hindu Reading Room and Library, Vizagapatam.	(1) To provide a library; (2) to provide news-papers and periodicals; (3) to deliver lectures; (4) to afford innocent amusements, such as billiards and chess.	...	...	262 6 0	262 6 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1880.
Saraswati Samajam, Bimlipatam.	Library and mutual improvement.	...	...	118 6 0	118 6 0	44	...	...	44	Do.	1st Aug. 1890.
Jnanavardini Club, Gajapathinagaram.	To hold public meetings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	Aug. 1887.
Victoria Jubilee Club, Parlakimedi.	Subscribing for the papers and circulating them among the members.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	16th July 1887.
Library Society, Palkonda ...	For the diffusion of knowledge.	200 0 0	...	161 12 6	361 12 6	29	...	...	29	Do.	1882.
Tulsi Vidyabhasa Samajam of Canadian Baptist Mission Theological Seminary, Samalkotah.	To impart sound knowledge in reading, writing and debating.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	10	...	30	Do.	1885.
Literary Association, Cocanada.	Mutual improvement and diffusion of useful knowledge, literary, social and moral.	...	...	446 0 0	446 0 0	62	...	...	62	Do.	About 1874.
The Rajahmundry Reading Room.	Mutual improvement of its members.	...	...	32 8 0	32 8 0	29	...	...	29	Do.	1st Mar. 1891.
The Ellore Literary Association.	The intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Ellore.	...	...	198 0 0	198 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	March 1889.
The Muhammadan Literary Association, Rajahmundry.	Social and moral improvement of members in general and the spread of Muhammadan education in the Andhra Desha.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do.	1st April 1891.
Central National Muhammadan Association, Ellore Branch.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	40	9	10	60	Do.	Feb. 1886.
Poole Memorial Hall Reading Room, Masulipatam.	To disseminate useful literature amongst the educated classes of the Masulipatam public.	...	...	76 10 0	76 10 0	43	7	...	50	Do.	1887.
Juvenile Society, Gudivada.	Self-improvement	...	...	6 15 0	6 15 0	...	...	30	30	Do.	1st Mar. 1891.
Sri Vidyar Manoranjani Sabha, Kallur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	12th Jan. 1886.
Vijayanda Sabha, Bezwada.	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	13th Aug. 1886.
The Vijayanda Literary Association, Bezwada.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	6	...	24	30	Do.	1886.
D.P.W. Library, Bezwada	Do. do.	...	...	314 8 0	314 8 0	25	...	...	25	Registered 1887.
Mission Reading Room, Guntur.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	10	Not registered.	1875.
Kurnool High School Literary Society.	Moral and mental improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	18	Do.	July 1889.
Kurnool Mission Club ...	Social improvement ...	...	...	129 9 3	129 9 6	11	...	...	11	Do.	Nov. 1885.
Bhaswardaya Sabha, Kurnool.	Improvement of English literature.	...	...	119 0 0	119 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	1st Feb. 1888.
The Nellore Reading Room and Library.	Library ...	214 4 9	...	162 14 3	427 4 11	33	...	...	33	Do.	1864.
Kirnal Reading Room ...	Improvement of the worldly knowledge.	...	...	72 3 0	72 3 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	1890.
Gooty Reading Room and Library.	Newspapers and general reading and innocent in and out door games.	...	...	108 8 6	108 8 6	75	4	...	17	Do.	1891.
Kanigiri Reading Room ...	For getting local knowledge and improving social feeling and literary knowledge.	...	...	13 8 0	13 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do.	1889.
Lingsugur Town Association.	Getting newspapers for reading.	...	2 0 0	11 14 6	13 14 6	24	...	...	24	Do.	1890.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Provision of cheap school books and encouragement of Vernacular literature.	None.	None.	None.	Various.	19	2	...	21	Do.	1820.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income: From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Members or visitors: Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	4,273 5 1	4,273 5 1	158	6	...	164	Registered.	1857.
Mahomed Tenet and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	446 11 10	1,289 9 4	20,365 7 10	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1914.
Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	640 13 10	...	2,102 11 9	2,743 5 7	...	...	...	...	Do.	1889.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit	420 0 0	262 7 0	307 11 6	990 3 6	1,300	...	21	1,321	Do.	1840.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society (senior).	Weekly papers and discussions and reading room.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	43	...	...	43	Do.	1861.
Pachaiyappa's Reading Room.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	146 13 3	146 13 3	88	...	...	88	Do.	1868.
Triplicane Literary Society.	Mental, moral and physical objects.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	61	...	...	61	Do.	1874.
Rayapettah Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	The moral and mental improvement of the Christian people in Rayapettah and its neighbourhood.	...	...	79 9 0	79 9 0	...	...	...	2,825	Do.	1869.
The Madras Christian College Literary Society.	To improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members.	...	...	23 15 3	23 15 3	40	...	...	40	Do.	1877.
The Presidency College Literary Society.	The mental and moral improvement of its members.	...	...	11 4 6	11 4 6	23	...	...	23	Do.	1881.
Tiruvattiswaranpettah Literary Society and Reading Room.	Newspaper reading, essays—writing, debating, &c.	...	...	19 0 6	19 0 6	23	...	...	23	Do.	1885.
The Hindu Excelsior Reading Room, Madras.	Mental, moral and social improvement of its members.	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	64	...	...	64	Do.	1887.
The Friends Club, Madras ...	Physical games and literary discussion on social and educational matters.	...	...	221 14 6	221 14 6	27	...	...	27	Do.	1888.
Saidapet Club	Library	...	...	13 0 6	13 0 6	11	...	...	11	Do.	1887.
Hindu Literary Association, Pantheru.	Development of Vernacular and English literature.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	47	...	...	47	Do.	1890.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	For mutual improvement, union and sociability.	...	...	16 0 6	16 0 6	16	...	...	16	Do.	1891.
Jubilee Reading Club, Proddatur.	Do.	161 2 6	...	250 0 0	261 2 6	23	...	...	23	Do.	1884.
Literary Society, Sidhout	Do.	...	...	97 15 0	97 15 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	1889.
Literary Association, Chidambaram.	Do.	...	...	127 0 0	127 0 0	29	...	...	29	Do.	1882.
American Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11,250	...	...	11,250	Do.	1870.
Reading Room, Pilery	Do.	...	...	123 4 5	139 4 5	892	...	20	912	Registered.	1889.
Literary Society and Library.	Do.	...	...	88 0 0	88 0 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	1886.
Pulivendula.											
Reading Room, Pamidoorthi	Do.	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	1886.
Teachers' Association, Pamidoorthi.	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do.	1886.
Newspaper Club, Kandukur.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	1888.
Teachers' Association, Dharmavaram.	Do.	...	...	9 12 0	9 12 0	7	...	...	7	Do.	1886.
Teachers' Association, Hindupur.	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1887.
Merchants' Reading Room, Adoni.	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	1st Oct. 1888.
Literary Society of Servasiddhalu Sabha, Bellary.	Do.	100 0 0	...	...	100 0 0	36	...	19	60	Do.	Apr. 1886.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	Mar. 1888.
Youngmen's Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	Jan. 1886.
Sucheela Club attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	Do.	36 0 0	...	...	36 0 0	...	...	25	25	Do.	Nov. 1886.
Progressive Union, Bellary	Do.	...	33 0 0	33 0 0	79 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	Jan. 1891.
Scholarsimmanidevi, Rayadrug.	Do.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do.	July 1885.
People's Association, Rayadrug.	Do.	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	Oct. 1890.
Summera Sangu, Bellary	Do.	...	1,150 0 0	500 0 0	1,650 0 0	160	...	...	160	Do.	Apr. 1886.
Maruti Association, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	Do.	Apr. 1886.
Saraswathiswami Dasasahitya Society, Bellary.	Do.	...	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	50	...	60	110	Do.	Apr. 1886.
Native Club, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	Apr. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Adoni.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do.	Mar. 1891.
Do. Alur ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do.	Mar. 1891.
Do. Kudligi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do.	Mar. 1891.
Do. Sirigeri.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do.	Mar. 1891.
Do. Nanda-dal.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do.	Mar. 1891.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
Teachers' Association, Municipal High School, Bellary.	For mutual improvement, union and sociability.	...	...	...	...		11	...	...	11	Not registered.	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Mora.	Do.	...	...	...	...		4	...	...	4	Do.	Feb. 1891.
Do. Telikeri.	Do.	...	...	...	...		4	...	...	4	Do.	Mar. 1891.
Reading Room, Hospet	Do.	...	...	108 1 3	108 1 3		10	...	...	10	Do.	1st June 1889.
Harpanahalli Kirnammal	Do.	...	60 0 0	112 0 0	172 0 0		12	...	...	12	Do.	1st Mar. 1890.
Vellore Soldiers' Reading Room.	Social. For military pensioners only.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0		120	34	...	154	Do.	2nd Aug. 1867.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	For improving the social benefit of the town.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0		13,500	360	1,021	15,087	Do.	Jan. 1872.
Vellore Reading Room	For the benefit of the Hindus.	...	...	117 0 0	117 0 0		344	...	...	344	Do.	1st Aug. 1882.
Vellore Club	For the social benefit of the Europeans.	...	...	1,008 0 0	1,008 0 0		13	6	...	19	Do.	Mar. 1880.
Young Men's Christian Association, Vellore.	Social, spiritual and literary.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0		10	...	...	10	Do.	10th Sept. 1888.
Mehbubiyan Mahomedan Reading Room.	For public use	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0		13	...	...	13	Do.	21st Dec. 1889.
Arcot American Mission Reading Room.	For the progress of the public.	...	...	...	...		1,020	320	278	1,618	Do.	1st Apr. 1888.
Arkonam Reading Room	For the recreation and instruction of its members.	...	...	161 0 0	161 0 0		16	...	...	16	Do.	1890.
Ranipet Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical, moral and general advancement of the community of Ranipet.	...	...	183 0 7	183 0 7		1,460	...	...	1,460	Do.	20th Sept. 1887.
Walaja American Arcot Mission Reading Room.	For the benefit of the Walaja people.	...	90 0 0	18 2 8	108 2 8		801	...	312	873	Do.	1864.
Kaveripak Sri Akila Jana Manorama Sabha.	For educational improvement moral and for public benefit.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0		25	...	...	25	Do.	12th Mar. 1890.
Literary Association, High School, Chittoor.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	4 10 0	4 10 0		19	...	28	47	Do.	1891.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Chittoor.	For public benefit	...	...	162 13 6	162 13 6		1,764	59	...	1,823	Do.	1874.
H.L.C. Master High School, Reading Room, Tirupati.	Intellectual and religious improvement of masters	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0		64	...	190	254	Do.	Mar. 1889.
Hindu Club, Cuddalore	Social, literary and physical improvement.	...	...	802 0 1	802 0 1		40	...	...	40	Do.	May 1884.
Tiruppanlyur Club	Reading newspapers	...	...	183 0 0	183 0 0		22	...	...	22	Do.	Dec. 1889.
The Cuddalore College Debating Society.	Literary	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0		27	...	16	43	Do.	12th Mar. 1891.
Reading Room, Panruti	With the object of acquiring general knowledge and information.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0		6	...	...	6	Do.	1st Oct. 1890.
Literary Society, Tirukalur.	Literary improvement and reading news-papers.	...	...	121 8 0	121 8 0		16	...	...	16	Do.	16th Sept. 1889.
Hindu Pedriyana Anabula Varthamana Sabha, Thandammalore.	Reading Tamil newspapers and discussing questions affecting village rules.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0		25	...	...	25	Do.	Oct. 1886.
Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Study of newspapers	...	...	62 11 0	62 11 0		22	...	...	22	Do.	11th Dec. 1885.
Literary Institute, Coimbatore.	Promotion of intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	164 8 0	164 8 0		14	...	...	14	Do.	Dec. 1881.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Mutual improvement of its members.	100	5 0	103 1 7	314 6 7		110	...	...	110	Registered	30th July 1884.
Dharmarakshani Sabha, Unnalamore.	Social improvement	...	...	40 14 0	40 14 0		40	...	...	40	Not registered.	11th Nov. 1882.
London Mission Reading Room and Library, Coimbatore.	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	223 0 0	223 0 0		26	...	...	26	Do.	...
Reading Room, Mettupalayam.	Social and literary improvement.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0		13	...	...	13	Do.	7th Jan. 1889.
Erode Reading Room	Mutual improvement	60	0 0	200 4 0	260 4 0		20	...	...	20	Registered	1st May 1890.
Jubilee Literary Society's Reading Room, Karur.	Pursuit of literary and scientific knowledge.	...	...	32 14 0	32 14 0		36	...	...	36	Do.	Aug. 1886.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	36 8 0	36 8 0		37	...	...	37	Not registered.	Jan. 1891.
The Ancorvadi Soudarie Association, Kanjakhora.	Social, moral and literary improvement.	100	0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0		50	...	6	56	Do.	13th Sept. 1888.
Students' Union, Erode	Literary and physical improvement.	32	0 0	25 6 0	57 6 0		6	...	30	36	Do.	1887.
Ryots's Memorial Association, Udumalpet.	Reading newspapers	...	...	239 0 0	239 0 0		19	...	...	19	Do.	Apr. 1884.
Trichi Library	Library, reading and lecture room, &c.	...	...	4,300 4 0	4,300 4 0		...	...	...	172	Registered	1859.
Commercial Reading Room	Do.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0		27	...	...	27	Not registered.	1st Apr. 1889.
Salem Literary Society	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Salem.	...	...	708 0 0	708 0 0		98	...	13	119	Registered	28 years ago.
London Mission Reading Room, Salem.	...	...	...	...	...		450	...	180	630	Not registered.	1880.
The Tiruppatur Reading Room	For the improvement of the reading public.	...	...	Return not received.			...	...	...	...	...	...

* From Municipal funds.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Hindu High School Literary Society, Triplicane.	For the improvement of pupils.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	204	...	191	1,022	Registered.	19th Mar. 1889.
Hosur London Mission Reading Room.	Moral and religious	...	...	Return not received.							
Kamatal Depot Reading Room, Satiyet.	For public and social good.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Library Institute, Nanakal.	...	...	...	88 4 0	88 4 0	31	...	31	Not registered.	1887.	
Library Society, Sankaridrug.	Intellectual and general improvement.	...	...	117 0 0	117 0 0	29	...	29	Do.	1886.	
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Tyckenkad.	...	...	...	189 0 0	189 0 0	304	144	169	Do.	1887.	
Jubilee Reading Room, Tirunall.	Moral and moral improvement.	10 0 0	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	15	...	15	Do.	1886.	
Teachers' Reading Room, Tirunal.	Do.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	9	...	9	Do.	1890.	
Central School Students' Reading Room, Tirunal.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	40	40	Do.	1892.
Tirukkattupalli Teachers' Association.	To improve primary education.	...	...	10 4 0	10 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	26th Sept. 1890.
Reading Room, Pulukota.	General improvement	...	...	102 0 0	102 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1st Feb. 1890.
Saraswati Vilas Library, Shirali, transferred to Mulanad.	Do.	...	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	19	3	2	23	Do.	1888.
Reading Room and Library, Trevandrum.	Diffusion of knowledge ...	5 4 0	20 2 3	185 3 0	240 14 0	25	1	...	27	Registered.	1879.
The Hillside School Reading Room, Ganapathipuram, Kannan.	Moral and moral improvement.	2 4 0	...	15 0 0	17 4 0	5	...	...	5	Not registered.	1890.
Nanjanad Reading Room and Library Association.	General improvement	...	...	221 15 0	221 15 0	60	...	...	60	Do.	1872.
Reading Room, Tuticorin	Moral and moral improvement.	...	...	107 0 0	107 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do.	9th Feb. 1883.
Thandikkudi	To diffuse education	...	...	298 15 0	298 15 0	65	...	...	65	Registered.	1st Feb. 1890.
Board's Reading Room, Kolhalai.	...	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1890.
Srirangam Club	Literary and social improvement.	...	...	322 5 0	322 5 0	46	...	...	46	Do.	1886.
Srirangam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Do.	9th July 1890.
Mannachanallur Association.	Do.	...	...	9 5 0	9 5 0	9	...	...	9	Do.	November 1889
Kannanur ... do.	Do.	...	0 2 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7	...	...	7	Do.	April 1890.
Pullambadi ... do.	Do.	...	...	7 2 0	7 2 0	5	...	...	5	Do.	November 1889
Valayambattai ... do.	Do.	...	0 4 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5	...	...	5	Do.	Do.
Alathi ... do.	Do.	...	0 12 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	Do.
Thandikkudi ... do.	Do.	...	1 14 0	4 1 0	5 15 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	Do.
Vengur ... do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do.	Do.
Thekkur ... do.	Do.	...	...	2 1 0	2 1 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	Do.
Sembarambadi ... do.	Do.	...	1 12 0	3 1 0	4 13 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	Do.
Thottiyam ... do.	Do.	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	Do.
Reading Room, Modern Town High School.	For the moral, social and intellectual improvement of the reading public.	...	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	96	60	100	256	Do.	3rd Jan. 1889.
Reading Room, Mullipallam.	Improving the knowledge of general information by reading papers and books.	...	...	52 12 0	52 12 0	12	...	21	33	Do.	10th Mar. 1889.
Anjukoundapuram Jubilee Reading Room.	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	444 0 0	444 0 0	240	...	...	240	Do.	January 1887.
Trankal Public Library and Reading Room.	For the general education and mutual improvement of the public.	...	...	407 8 0	407 8 0	121	...	208	329	Do.	April 1887.
The Immanuel Club ...	The development of social intercourse, the advancement of moral knowledge and the promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	92 0 0	92 0 0	80	...	...	80	Do.	14th Mar. 1889.
Oddanchatram Central Reading Room.	For improvement	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	11th Nov. 1889.
Central Union Club	Do.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1st Oct. 1890.
Kalpati Library Association.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	123 0 0	123 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	1885.
Pakhar Bazaar Library ...	Do.	...	...	1,210 0 0	1,210 0 0	37	...	...	37	Do.	1st July 1890.
Cuddan Library and Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	262 8 0	262 8 0	29	3	...	32	Do.	16th Sept. 1887.
Hindu Mahabhimana Sabha.	Do.	...	...	...	56 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	14th Dec. 1888.
Vidyasanchalini ...	Physical, intellectual and moral advancement.	...	...	36 0 0	60 0 0	35	...	6	39	Do.	3rd May 1886.
Nungambakkam Club ...	Do.	...	...	48 0 0	72 0 0	77	...	7	84	Do.	4th June 1885.
Catholic Club ...	Do.	...	...	140 0 0	200 0 0	60	...	30	90	Do.	1882.
Kesavaji Naicker Club ...	Do.	...	...	56 0 0	56 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1887.
Do. Lawn Tennis Club.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1888.
Konditeng Kesava par Club.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	1889.
Do. Lawn Tennis Club.	Do.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	5	...	...	5	Do.	1892.
Nilla Cricket Club ...	Do.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	1890.
Reading Club, Kachela ...	Do.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	17	...	7	24	Do.	1st Aug. 1886.
Newspaper Club, Pattur ...	Do.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	6	...	2	8	Do.	1889.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.		
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press ...	Addison and Co. ...	The Madras News ... The Man of India. The Indian Social Reformer.	Madras Masonic Review.
Mint Street, No. 1 ...	Albatross Press ...	S. J. Chewiyappah ...	The Eastern Guardian ... The Christian Patriot	Madras Templar.
Mint Street, Peddu Naickenpeiah, No. 229.	American Press ...	F. M. Selvaraja Mudali.	... ...	Maharajadhi.
Ramaiah Chetti Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press ...	T. G. Fenoes ...	... ... Vetty Cultivate ... Standard Sense (Tamil).	...
Mount Road, No. 240 ...	Beehive Press ...	J. F. Davies of Messrs. Oakes & Co.	... ...	...
Anna Pillai Street, Peddu Naickenpettah, No. 37.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press.	V. Ramgopaloom Naidu, Manager.	... ...	The Fellow Worker.
Thirumalai Lane, Peddu Naickenpettah, No. 1.	Central Press ...	Annapoornamal ...	... ...	...
China Bazar Road, No. 167.	Chamaiaya Naicker's Orphanage Press.	S. Balasundra Mudaliyar.	... ...	Patchiappa's Charity reports.
Ramaswami Chetti Street, Sowcarpettah, No. 75.	Cosmopolitan Press ...	D. Chellapilla Chetty ...	... ...	...
Billrothan Road, Egmore, No. 1.	Cosmopolite Press ...	S. Pelley Andy, M.D. ...	The Cosmopolite ...	...
Armenian Street, No. 90 ...	Crown Press ...	S. Rahabiramaniyan Chetti.	... ...	...
High Road, Chulay, No. 87.	Editorial Press ...	C. C. Devendranada Pundit.	... ...	...
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Manuvasagappa Chetti.	... ...	...
Popham's Broadway, No. 2/140.	Eurasian Industrial Press.	Mrs. A. Maguire ...	South Indian Advertiser.	...
McLean Street, Black Town, No. 18.	Examiner Press ...	T. Mayer ...	The Catholic Watchman.	...
Gurubayya Naick Street, No. 69.	Excelsior Press ...	T. Chennakrishniah and T. K. Chackravarthy.	... ...	...
Mount Road, No. 89 ...	Foster Press ...	M. Sorab Sastri ...	Law Times ...	...
Binckes's Lane, Mount Road, No. 4.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnaswami Nayudu & Co.	... ...	...
Mount Road, No. 103 ...	Higginbotham & Co.'s Press.	Higginbotham & Co. ...	... ...	...
Mount Road, No. 107 ...	Hindu Press ...	S. Narasinga Row, B.A.	Andhrapathrika (Telugu).	...
Peramanaiken Road, Perambur, No. 64.	Hindu Preaching Society's Press.	C. G. Appa Mudali ...	Sri Lokarangini (Tamil).	...
Mint Street, No. 301 ...	Hindu Royal Press ...	T. Sadagopala Raja and N. P. Mookiswami Mudali.	... ...	...
Mint Street, No. 413 ...	Hindu Theological Press.	C. Nayalinga Mudali ...	Ayyudaikhanam (Tamil).	...
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press ...	Rajamanickamal ...	... ...	...
Pallakattumeswaran Coil Street, Sowcarpettah, No. 107.	Indian Press ...	J. Appadorai Pillay ...	Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika (Tamil).	...
Popham's Broadway, No. 102.	Irish Press ...	V. J. Manicka Vela Mudali.	... ...	...
Mount Road, No. 180 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	G. W. Taylor, Superintendent.	The Argus, the Madras Law Journal.	Almanacs, Army and Civil Lists, Medical List, History of Services of Government Officials, Journal of Education, Educational Calendar, Madras Railway Guide, Secundrabad Parish Magazine, St. Matthew Parochial Magazine, Black Town Parish Magazine, Hyderabad Directory, Church Missionary Glossary, Nilgiri Guide, Bangalore Guide.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year 1890-91*—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	5 Newspapers.	6 Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Lalaud Street, Chindadripet, No. 1.	Lithographic Press	G. Parthasaby and Son.		
Mount Road, No. 162	Kaiser-i-Hind Advertiser Press.	Tom Batty	The Madras Advertiser	
North Beach Road, No. 4.	Madras Mail Press	Lawson and Gervais	The Madras Mail, Daily, Weekly and Tri-weekly.	
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthialpet, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press	S. Krishna Chetti	Arunachalapuranam (Tamil).	
Pedham's Broadway, No. 107.	Madras Times Press	Arbuthnot and Co.	The Madras Times, Daily and Weekly.	
Perumal Coil Garden Street, No. 7.	Madras Town Hall Press.	C. Arunachala Chetti		
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthialpet, No. 46.	Memorial Press	M. Veerasami Chetti		
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery	Methodist's Episcopal Publishing House.	Messrs. Baker and King.	Harvest Field; Woman's Friend; Christian Visitor; Herald.	
Pedham's Broadway, No. 139.	Minerva Press	G. Candasamy Mudali.		
St. Thome Catholic House, Japanesiay Mada Street, Mylapore.	Mylapore Catholic Press.	J. D'Souza	The Catholic Register	
Mount Road, No. 166	National Press	G. Subramania Ayar and M. Veeraraghava Chariar.	The Hindu	
Kistnama Naick Agraharam Street, Puddu Kunkapettah, No. 7.	People's Friend Press.	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	
Phillip's Street, Black Town, No. 4.	Price Current Press	J. L. Pereira	The Madras Standard	
Chinky High Road, No. 13.	Prince of Wales Press.	A. Ribiera Mudali		
Pedham's Broadway, No. 66.	Saint Joseph's Press	M. S. Tass Pillai	The Companion to the Catholic Religion.	
Cundappa Cherry Street, Purasewakum, No. 4.	Scriptural Publication Society's Press.	C. Hasebusney		The Bayaut (English) and The Prophetic (Tamil).
Anna Pillai Street, Black Town, No. 150	Scottish Press	T. V. Toolparam Row, trading as Graves, Cookson & Co.		The Theosophist.
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	E. Lawrence		The Promise; the Message of Truth; the Madras Diocesan Record.
Wallajah Road, Mount Road, No. 88.	Srinivasa Varadachari Press.	G. Srinivasachari and S. Varadachari.		
Mahrajapuram Street, Nowhalpet, No. 9.	Star Press	T. A. Malaya Pillai of T. Annaswami Pillai and Sons.		
Hunt Street, No. 142	Sun of India Press	T. Gangoosami Naraidoo.		
Mount Road, Nos. 1, 4, 2 & 6.	Vest and Co.'s Press	Messrs. Vest and Co.		Indian Jurist.
Pedham's Broadway, No. 114.	Winslow Press	T. A. Rathnavelu Pillai and A. C. Prapanna Pillai.		
Pedham's Broadway, No. 101.	Victor Press	Solomon David and S. A. A. Rajendrah Pillai.	Mahavinadoothan (Tamil), Jayanivarakari (Telugu), Catholic Voice (Tamil), Wit and Humour (English), The Indian Light (English).	
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Tiruvettiyur High Road, Innaimedu, No. 728	Andi Saraswathi Stereotype Press.	V. Ramaswami Sastrulu.		
Narayana Mudali Street, Pudda Naickenpettah, No. 6.	Andi Kalimillai Press	P. Sevalingalu		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year 1900-01*—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereof.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Pycroft's Broadway, No. 144.	Ashtalakshmi Vilasam Press.	P. Commayyar Mudali.	*	
Arabian Mathaik Mudali Street, Peddu Naikkenpettah, No. 25.	Bartithi Vilasam Press.	O. Tagnadhara Mudali.		Tamil Calendar.
Arabattoor Pantjore Road, Chillagi, No. 138.	Bathkara Kalanjiam Press.	K. Candasawmi Modali.		
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naikkenpettah, No. 106.	Geervanabhasha Bodhakaram Press.	B. Thangayya Sastrulu		
Arabian Mathaik Mudali Street, Peddu Naikkenpettah, No. 25.	Ganna Seerpakaya Press.	R. Chennakesavulu Chetti.		Telugu Calendar.
Gurusappan Street, No. 41.	Granthia Muthrankaram Press.	B. Sivalinga Chetti		
Venkatasa Naick Street, Triplicane, No. 1.	Jannpakarini Press	R. Venkata Subba Row.		
Thambu Chetti Street, Mallikapet, No. 200.	Kalarathnakaram Press	V. Pushpavatha Chetti.		
Mallakatasan Street, No. 34.	Kalagnana Press	T. Rathna Mudali		
Nammalwar Street, No. 29.	Kalamatha Vilakkam Press.	C. Kanagayya Mudali.		
Veerarayaswa Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 18.	Kalyanagunam Press	N. Chidambara Mudali		
Pycroft's Broadway, No. 176.	Kautiva Press	E. Manavala Mahamuni Chetti.		
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 122.	Lakshmi Vilasa Press.	A. Alkapa Chetti		
Sevugaperuman Solarmanaia Mudali Street, No. 29.	Nateswami Vilasam Press.	K. Manicka Mudali		
Nammalwar Street, No. 34.	Manicka Mundiram Press.	M. Manicka Mudali		
Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 98.	Muthaiyar Gadalambai Press.	T. Selapathi Pillai		
Thottikkal Gnanappa Mudali Street, Chintadripet, No. 98.	Parabathma Press	T. Commappa Mudali and T. Raja Mudali.		
Thorapilly Street, No. 21.	Ponnapal Vilasam Press.	A Ranganayaki Mudali.		Calendars.
Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 98.	Pratabam Press	C. Narayanaswami Mudali and Son.		
Vellala Rangappa Chetti Street, Purasawakam, No. 32.	Ramaramanandaram Press.	M. Ramanuja Chari		
Hanumanthayan Cavil Street, No. 4.	Sakalakalavallavan Press.	A. Sinnasawmy Chetti, guardian to T. C. Nallappayya Chetti.		
Peddunaikan Lane, No. 12.	Sarada Press	B. Sannasundram Chetti.		
Vankayar Street, No. 29	Sarada Vilasam Press.	P. Sadhanam		
Trevelyan High Road, Washermanpet, No. 333.	Sarabendra Vilasa Press.	C.Sundaramasastrulu		
Nammalwar Street, No. 32.	Saraswathi Vilasam Press.	N. Venkatasubba Sastrulu.		
Kandappilai Street, Perumal Cavil Garden.	Sarasvaga Vilasam Press.	S. Solarappa Mudali		
Narayana Mudali Street, No. 8.	Siva Siddanta Press	A. Mantiah		
Iyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, No. 96.	Sivaramasiddham Press	C. Gnanappa Sunkara Mudali.		
Armenian Street, No. 16.	Sriksharchiya Achchukoodam.	N. Candasami Mudali.		
Muniyan Naick Street Mallikshkan's Gardens, No. 16.	Srilakshmiamm Press	G. Ramaswami Nayudu		
Thandavarayamoodaly Cavil street No. 1.	Srikanthapadma Vilasa Press.	I. Parthasarathi Pillai		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Mint Street, No. 93B	Srinilayam Press	C. F. Chengalraya Chetti.		
Casabianca Street, No. 4	Srimathoomanakhawasam Press.	F. Akkiah		
Tiruvarur Mudali Street, No. 7.	Srichikthamma Press.	P. Ramanjam Nayudu and Sons.		
Triplicane Lane, No. 1	Sri Padmanabha Vilas Press.	R. Narayanaswami Nayudu.		
Mint Street, No. 89	Sri Rangavilasam Press.	V. Kuttuswami Chetti.		
Venutheertha Mudali Street, Purasawalkam, No. 48.	Sri Raja Ram Mohun Roy Press.	M. Butchiah Pantulu	Hindujana Sanskaraini or the Hindu Reformer.	
Pycroft Civil Street, Triplicane, No. 15-16.	Sri Saraswathi Bhooshan Press.	S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Secretary.		
Scrutt Mudali Street, No. 7	Sri Vani Vilasa Mandiram Press.	P. Raghavachariar and P. Ramanuja Charlu of P. S. Kadiria Charlu and Brothers.		
Casamajor Mudali Street, Purasawalkam, No 39.	Sujana Ranjani Press	R. Srinivasa Mudali		
Mallah Sahib Street, No. 72.	Somasundarachetti Press.	P. Viswalakshmamma		
Vellum Bummen Chetti Street, Purasawalkam, No. 2.	Sundaravilasa Press	T. Sundara Mudali and Son.		
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Sathyadeepam or Lamp of Truth Press.	S. M. Bamboo	Eastern Star	
Arulappan Pannae Street, Purasawalkam, No. 17.	Thondubhushalam Press.	P. Coopooswami Mudali.		
Nellaya Mudali Street, Peddu Naickenpettah, No. 2.	Ezahala Vilasam Press.	N. Arunagiri Mudali		
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickenpettah, No. 85.	Vani Vilasam Press	V. Gnanasekarayani Mudali.		
Vadamalay Mainti Street, Peddu Naickenpettah, No. 14.	Vasuruthsahara Press.	D. Srikrishna Pendit		
Langley Pannae Road, Chulay, Nos. 11, 12.	Vedaranyagar Press	V. Gnanda Nayagar		
Gumbertoo's Street, Black Town, No. 1.	Vellaya Nadar Jubilee Press.	T. Kuthusawami Nadar		Prosnothan or War Cry (Tamil), Jamaravalani (Tamil), Mahavani (Tamil, Telugu).
Nammalwar Street, Peddu Naickenpettah, No. 12.	Vasuvarchana Mudrakharanala.	K. Veerasawiah		
Mannaswamy Covil Road, Saraperam, No. 98.	Vidya Tarangani Press.	A. Veerasawmi Naicker and R. Rathna Naicker.		
Vadamalay Pillai Street, Kottapoomalloo, Purasawalkam, No. 40.	Vidya Vinodhini Press.	C. Veerasawmi Naryuda		
Mint Street, No. 89B	Vidyasagalam Press	S. C. Subaiya Pillai		
Vadamalai Mainti Street, Peddu Naickenpettah, No. 26.	Vidya Vivekabodanidhi Press.	S. Amirtha Charlu		
Vedaranyagar Covil Road, Perambore Barracks Road, No. 42.	Viveka Tilakham Press.	P. Velayudai Pillai		
Devaraja Mudali Street, Peddu Naickenpettah, No. 124.	Vartthamanatarangani Press.	P. Venkata Row		
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Faqir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 10.	Ahmadi Press	Sayid Ahmed Hussain Sahib.		
Hasibulla Sahib Street, Pallavaram, Chingleput, No. 3.	Aziz Press	Muhammad Abdus Salaam.		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-01—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES—*continued.*				
Triplicane.	Ahle-ul-Rahimi Press.	Saiyid Nizamud-din Sahib.		
Tahti Sah Street, Triplicane, No. 38.	Firdosi Press.	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam.	
Triplicane Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 12.	Ghanimya Press.	Tajammul Hussain Khan Bahadur.		
Hussain-ul Mulk's Garden, Royapettah.	Hydegari Press.	Mirza Kasim Beg Sahib.		
Peter's Road, Royapettah.	Haideri Press.	Saiyid Murtaza Sahib Qadri.	Jurdat-i-Kaspar	
Big Mosque Compound, Triplicane.	Mukhtari Kaik Press.	Maulavi Muhammad Nasrutulla Sahib.	1. Mazharul Ajaib. 2. Jalwai Sakhun.	
Nizamuddin Ahmad Khan's Garden, 1 Old Lunatic Khana Road, Triplicane.	Nizamat Maikari Press.	Muhammad Nizamud-din Sahib.	Tadbir	
Peycroft's Road, Triplicane No. 26.	Shamsia Press.	Muhammad Nasrud-din Sahib Ghulam Effendi.	1. Shams-ul-Akhbar-i-Madras (Urdu). 2. The Mohammadan (English).	
Dasirit Khan Bahadur Street, Triplicane.	Sharifia Press.	Shahmmad Saidpet Hosain Sharif.	Tilmiz-Hairathi-Madras Punch.	
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Victoria Press	Madapalli Chakrapani Raju.		
	Srimat Sarapavala Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Ramprasanna Raju.		
	Gazette Press	Karnakoluru Kesakadri Rama Rao.		
Vizagapatam	District Press	Government		District Gazette (monthly).
	Andra Press	Sri Parupudu Venkata Ramachariyulu Aiyarthar Garu.		Andra Sahitapatra.*
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kotharakota Venkataramanavaru Pantulu Garu.		
	Sri Sarada Mudrit Press.	Vimukonda Appala Narasimhulu Garu.	The Sarada. (Telugu) weekly.	
	Venugopala Press	Garuda Sundara Ramayya Garu.		
Vizianagram	Vizianagram Vilasa Press.	The Hon'ble The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E.	Telugu Harp. English weekly.	
Kistna	Ramaraya Vilasa Press	Raja of Bobbili		
Godavari	American Lutheran Mission Press.	Nallapinidu Kalanda Ramaiah.	The Samathi (Telugu and Telugu), monthly.	
	District Press	Government		District Gazette. Port Conservancy Board's Proceedings. (monthly).
	Commercial Press	T.F. Layton, Honorary Secretary, Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.		Municipal Proceedings. District and Taluk Board's Proceedings (monthly).
	Rajaya Press	Gurunadha Sriramamurti		
	Samasthanam Press	Raja of Pithapur	Sri Saraswathi Darpani (monthly).	
	The D.P.W. Press, Dowlaishweram.	Markkina Srinivasulu Nayudu.		

* Published monthly for seven months from April 1900.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Godavari—*continued.*	Sri Venkateswaram Press, Rajahmundry.	M.E.Ry. Conductor Venkatappa Garu.	The Viveksreedhini (weekly).	—
	Favourite Job Press, Rajahmundry.	Rev. H. C. Schmidt, American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Superintendent.	Gnanbi (monthly)	—
	Samarangapeta Press	Raja Ramgah Appa Rao Bahadur Zemindar Garu.	—	—
	Pungalapalem Press	Raja Somasekeswara Venkata Narasinha Nayudu Bahadur Garu Zemindar.	—	—
	Kakinadhi Press	Pendu Venkateswami	—	—
Kistna. Guntur	American Lutheran Mission Press.	American Lutheran Mission of Guntur, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.	—	—
Bezwada	Kistna Press	Vinjamuru Viswanadhacharlu.	—	—
Masulipatam	C.M.S. Dove Press	Church Mission Society.	—	Taluk Board's Resolutions are printed and circulated with the District Gazette.
	Venkatarathnam Nayudu Press.	Nadupuru Bataji Venkatarathnam Nayudu	Bodharathini (Telugu), bi-weekly.	Anandini Gazette, Chintamani, a monthly journal of education.
	Samaj Saraswati Yantralaya Press.	Vangipuram Bangaru Charlu, Agent of Saraswati Samaj.		
	Sri Rajarajavilas Vilasam Press.	Dasar Saraswati Narasimha Charlu.	—	—
Nellore	Catholic Mission Press.	Rev. J. Chenbi Nadar.	—	Nitidarpanam (monthly).
	Ramapatnam Mission Press.	American Baptist Mission Union.	—	Reopened in January 1891. A monthly periodical called "Little Star," and "The Telugu Baptist," also a monthly paper.
	Veerasingarri Raja's Press.	Venkatagiri Raja	—	—
Cuddapah	Kalyana Kumara Vilasa Press.	Krishna Surya Chetti.	—	Proceedings of the Local Fund Boards and Municipal Councils.
	District Press	Government	—	District Gazette (monthly).
Bellary	Athlon Press	Mr. M. Abraham	—	—
	Chittadipi Sarada Press	Rajagopal Chetti	—	—
	Bellary Printing Press.	Managed by a body of Shareholders.	Sanjivani Bodhini, English and Telugu, weekly.	—
	Neutral Press	Ramanna Kavulu and Gurudatipya Pillai.	—	—
	Saraswati Printing Press.	Vasudevacharlu Sastri	—	—
	Depôt Press, 14th Madras N.I.	Mr. A. C. Baldwin, Secretary.	—	—
	Sergeant Press, 14th L.I.	Lieutenant Valentine	—	—
Chingleput	The Indian Press	P. Jagannatha Pillai	—	—
Conjeeveram	The Chandrodaya Press.	S. Arumachala Nattar	—	—
Do.	The Kanchi Bhushanam Press.	1. K. Srinivasa Raghava Chariar. 2. Mahadeva Thata Desika Thatta Chariar. 3. Kovilangi Srinivasa Varada Chariar.	—	—
Chingleput. Sadaipet	The Hindu Union Press.	P. Devasikamani Modali.	—	—

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year 1890-91*—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.				
North Arcot.	Vani Niketanam Press	Thangavelu Mudaliar and Gurusatha Mudaliar.	—	—
	Vellore	Kalathi Ayyar	—	—
	Vinnia Press	Kalathi Ayyar	—	—
	Victoria Press	T. Parthasarathi Mudaliar and Brothers.	—	—
	Karvetnagar Sri Bharata Lila Sadhana Mudhrakshara Sala.	Zamindar of Karvetnagar.	—	—
	Punganur	Vertamaller Press	E. Narayana Row	—
	Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press	C. Rasanuja Chariar	—
	Venkatagiri	Private Press	Zamindar of Bangari	—
	Arni	American Mission Press	Rev. R. C. Scudder	—
South Arcot.	South Arcot	District Gazette Press	Government	District Gazette (monthly).
	Chidambaram	Brahma Vidya Press	C. K. Srinivasa Sastri	Brahma Vidya Patrika (fortnightly).
	Cuddalore	Patriot Press. Manjappan.	P. T. Satagopa Chariar and Co.	Desabhimani (fortnightly).
		Patriot Press	Krishnaswami Ayya	Tanjore Jnanamirtam (weekly).
		Santhavilasa Press	Ramanatha Rao Sahob	Rajanilasam. Jnanamirtam.
Tanjore	Tanjore	National Press	T. R. Vasudeva Pillai	Southern Star (weekly).
		Pierce Chandradaya Press.	Narayana Krishna Rao	—
		Buddhi Prakasa Press.	V. Ry. Govinda Rao, Ghatigai Rao Sahob.	Athirimala or Great Gup and Gossip, Tamil.
	Tiruvadi	Girvana Vani Vilasa Press.	A. Prambrahma Iyer	Siva Bhaktichandrika (monthly).
Trichinopoly.	Kumbakonam	Jothivilasa Press	Sundaraswara Sevathi.	—
		Lord Ripon Press	Gillati Subramani Chettiar.	—
		Sri Vidya Press	Venkatramana Ayyar of Vayalur and Ramakrishna Sastriar of Kovvurirajapuram.	—
	Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	Arunodayam (monthly).
	Negapatam	Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver and Co.	South Indian Post.
		Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves, Cookson and Co.	—
		Victoria Industrial School Press.	Messrs. Rose, Krishnaswami and Co.	—
		Pennington's Press	V. Kanniyira Mapalli.	Nam Nila Iorkati.
	Trichinopoly	Southern Star Press	P. Umayya Pillai	Patrik Magazine (monthly).
		Ripon Press	T. V. Venkatarayalu Nayudu.	—
		South India Times Press.	V. Pachiyan Pillai and Sons.	—
		Rock Fort Press	Narayanaswami Pillai and Sons.	—
		Branch Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver and Co., Negapatam.	South India Railway Guide in English and Tamil (monthly).
		Pandiyan Press	K. Anantakrishna Nayudu.	—
		Dharmaraja Vilasa Press.	Sambasiva Sevai	—
		Vanivilasam Press	Subbaraya Sastri	Suguna Sundaram (weekly).
		Kasim Press	Dowlour Ali Sahib	Kolusai Pandyanesan (bi-weekly).
Madura	Madura	South Indian Press	C. Seshadri Sastri	—
		Meenakshi Sunders Vilasam Press.	Lakshmanan Servai	—
		Lourdes Press	Rev. J. T. Washburn	Sathia Varthamani (fortnightly) and Sacthodia Sathi (monthly).

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(31)—*The Press, for the year 1890-91*—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	5 Newspapers.	6 Periodicals.
		DISTRICTS; PRESSES—*continued.*		
Madura—*continued.*	Victoria Press	Anaiyan Iyer, Tahsildar and Magistrate Iyer.	Madura Mail (weekly).	
	Clarkstone Press	Dr. T. Anthony		
	Gnanavilasakarpa Press, Madura.	Kandaswami Pillai		
	Industrial Press, Ramnad.	Rev. A. D. Limrick	Banner of Cross (monthly).	
Tuticorin	Tuticorin Printing Press.	Arunachalam Pillai		
	Northern Nazaru Extra Sahi.			
Do.	Arumuganeri Press	V. R. Muthu and Co.		
Ettapapuram	Thani Vidya Vilasini Press.	Jane Vimayam Varuvalavenni Ettapa Nayak Avargal, manufacturer under the Court of Wards.		
Ambasamudram	Bhuvaneshwari Press	Venkatesvaran Ayyar and Krishna Ayyar.		
Srivilliputtur	Srivilliputtur Jubilee Press.	Sivasubalingam Ayyar and Rama Ayyar of Kulasekaranpatti.		
Palamcottah	Church Mission Press	Rev. T. Koulter		The "Friendly Instructor."
Do.	Bhuvanagavilasam Press.	M. Nallaswami Pillai		
Do.	Sri Vidya Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	C. Gopalayar		
Vannarpet	Christanani Press	Sankaranarayana Pillai		
Railway Station	Arpagavalli Press	V. S. Venugopalachari Ayyar.		
Do.	Hindu Desabhimani Press.	K. Venkatachala Ayyar.		
Tinnevelly	Nattamaiagamm Press.	Pastor Ramaswami Pillai.		
Do.	Union Central Press	A. Nallaswami Pillai and T. V. Subramania Pillai.		
Coimbatore	The "General" Press.	S. E. Nanasivaiah Nayudu.	The Coimbatore General or Kaladhi Anglo-Vernacular.	
	Coimbatore Coffee Works Printing Press.	Mr. Robert Steven, Trustee.		"Fruits New and Old" (monthly).
	Coimbatore Observer Press.	S. A. E. Venkatarami Nayudu.		
Erode	E. K. Venkatarayulu and Co. Press.	S. Ramaswami Mudaliar.		
	Central Press	A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.		Sahadhara Bodhini (monthly)
Ootacamund	South of India Observer Press.	Mr. P. Thompson	South of India Observer (weekly).	
	Lawrence Asylum Press, Gatacamund Branch.*		1. Madras Army General Orders (weekly). 2. Madras Army Standing Orders (weekly).	1. Nilgiri District Gazette (monthly). 2. Mid-monthly Sheet (monthly). 3. Madras Army Distribution List (monthly). 4. Natal Station Parish Magazine (monthly).
Nilgiris.	Kylasam Pillai's Press.	T. A. Kylasam Pillai and T. S. Muttusamy Pillai.		
Coonoor	Albion Press	T. Manikam Pillai		
Salem	Collectorate Press	Government		District Gazette (monthly).
	Parrot Press	Shaik Mahi-ud-din Sahib, alias Kavilam Shaik.	The Salem Patriot	
	Chintamani Press	T. V. Ponnuswami Pillai		
	Central Press	Ramaswami Mudaliar.		
	Kaviamani Press	Kuppanna Chettiar		
	Chinnia Kadar's Press, Erugadur.	C. Perumal Nadar		

* This Press is worked by a body of Directors on behalf of the Lawrence Asylum Institution, which is a quasi-public institution.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			5 Newspapers.	6 Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
South Canara.	Collectorate Press	Government		District Gazette.
	Basel Mission Press	Basel German Evangelical Missionary Society.	1. Krista Sabhya-ra (in Canarese). 2. Kanchipakari (in Malayalam). 3. Alingalkari (in Malayalam).	
	Mangalore	Cathollcal Press	Roman Catholic Mission.	
		Vidya Sudhakara Mudrana Prakasha Typographic and Lithographic Presses.	Kanyana Chetya	Almanac in Canarese.
	Udipi	Desaprakti Press	Mir Hussain Ibn Mir Zainulab.	
		Hindu Press	U. S. Rama Rao	
	Kasaragod	Nurulla Press	Kuchamale Basti	Sudarsana (monthly) Canarese.
Malabar.	Kottayam	Kalleriakgara Press	Pakir Ahamedkuttyath Viruchatti Mooppar.	
		Nivatti Pitika Press	Nivatti Pitikayil Kunhammad.	
		Nayyarmekka Parambil Press.	Nayyarmekkil Abda	
	Kottumkulangara	Jana Ranjini Press	Kaimuvungalath Illath Parameswaran Namboodiri.	Jana Ranjini (a monthly Magazine in Malayalam).
	Calicut	Kacheripuramba Press	Messrs. Peters, Lesslie & Co.	Portonightly Market Report.
		Vidya Vilasam Press	S. A. Kelahatti Mudaliar.	The Kerala Patrika (weekly) Malayalam. Bharata Patrika in Nagari, Malayalam and English (monthly).
		Rainbow and Travancore Spectator Press.	F. C. Arbuthan Brothers.	1. The Malabar and Travancore Exercise (weekly) English. 2. Kerala Sanchari (weekly) Malayalam.
		Rajasee Vartika Press	P. Itti Kesli	
		Collectorate Press	Government	District Gazette.
	Palghat	Muhammadiakkan Press.	K. Subramania Pillai.	
		Courtari Press	C. V. Krishna Aiyan	
		Vidya Kalpataru Press.	V. Venkatachala Sastri.	
		Bharatamukha Vilasam Press.	K. Krishna Panikkar and Brothers.	
	Cochin	Western Star Press	Rev. H. M. Walker	The Western Star (weekly).
		Cochin Argus	M. Pereira	The Cochin Argus (weekly).
		Kerala Mitram Press	Dewan Bhimaji	Kerala Mitram, Malayalam; Kerala Kesri (monthly) Malayalam.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(82)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	b Others.			Rs. a. p.	
Church of England ...	117,511	26,787	230	1,326	2,80,926 3 8	
Church of Scotland ...	809	1,869	14	5	28,779 0 0	
Church of Rome ...	873,791	23,468	867	2,333	23,146 0 8	
Arminian Church ...	...	30	1	1	...	
Unitarians ...	646	3	1	2	...	
Protestant Dissenters ...	117,995	1,365	256	916	2,603 0 0	

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a rupee in the ending 1867.

Districts.	Second sort rice.												Cholum.					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Ganjam.																		
Average of ten years	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	17·0	17·0	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·5
1866	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	17·0	17·0	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·5
1864	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·5	17·0	17·0	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·5
Vizagapatam.																		
Average of ten years	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1867	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
Godavari.																		
Average of ten years	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1867	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
Kistna.																		
Average of ten years	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·0	17·0	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·5
1867	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
Nellore.																		
Average of ten years	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·0	17·0	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·5
1867	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1864	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
Cuddapah.																		
Average of ten years	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·8	18·7	18·7	18·4	18·4	18·2	18·2
1867	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
Anantapur.																		
Average of ten years	Information not available.												Information not available.					
1867	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	20·9	20·9	20·7	20·7	20·7	20·7
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
Bellary.																		
Average of ten years	17·4	17·4	17·3	17·3	17·3	17·3	17·2	17·2	17·4	17·4	17·4	17·4	23·2	23·2	23·1	23·1	23·0	23·0
1867	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5
1864	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5
Kurnool.																		
Average of ten years	17·4	17·4	17·3	17·3	17·3	17·3	17·2	17·2	17·4	17·4	17·4	17·4	23·2	23·2	23·1	23·1	23·0	23·0
1867	16·1	16·1	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	21·5	21·5	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5
1864	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5	23·5
Madras.																		
Average of ten years	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1867	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1864	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
Chingleput.																		
Average of ten years	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1867	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
North Arcot.																		
Average of ten years	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1867	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
South Arcot.																		
Average of ten years	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1867	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
Tanjore.																		
Average of ten years	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	18·7	18·7	18·7	18·7	18·7	18·7
1867	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
Trichinopoly.																		
Average of ten years	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1867	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3	21·3
1866	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	17·1	17·1	17·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
1865	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6
1864	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·6

I.

Madras Presidency during 1888, 1889 *and* 1890, *compared with the average of the previous ten years exclusive of* 1877.

Chalum. Rasi.

Year.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
1878	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1879	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1880	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1881	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1882	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1883	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1884	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1885	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1886	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1887	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1888	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1889	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
1890	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Average	361	364	365	365	365	365	363	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365

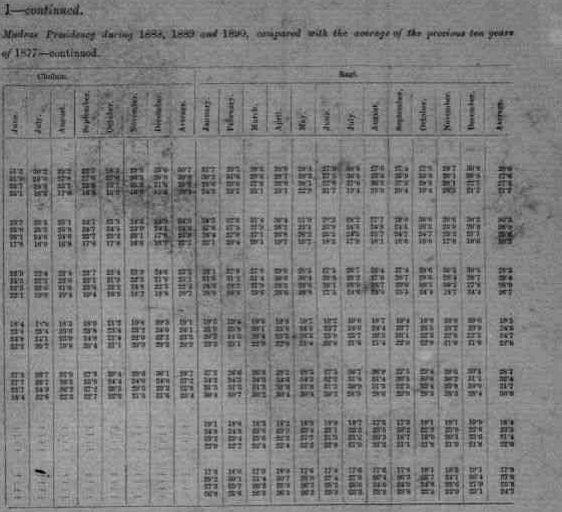
STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a rupee in the ending 1867, inclusive

Districts.	Second-sort rice.												Ragi.				
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																	
Average of ten years	12·8	14·5	14·6	16·5	14·7	14·3	13·3	12·5	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·5	17·3	20·1	22·5	22·5	21·2
1856	17·3	16·6	17·7	17·7	17·1	16·7	14·1	12·7	12·1	11·4	12·3	12·1	14·1	16·7	19·7	19·5	19·7
1857	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·7	14·6	14·1	12·7	12·0	11·7	11·2	12·1	12·0	12·5	15·0	16·7	17·3	17·4
1858	17·1	17·1	17·6	17·7	15·3	14·5	13·0	12·3	12·0	11·8	11·7	11·7	17·4	20·2	22·1	21·1	19·4
1859	17·5	17·5	17·6	17·7	15·3	14·5	13·0	12·3	12·0	11·8	11·7	11·7	17·4	20·2	22·1	21·1	19·4
TINNEVELLY.																	
Average of ten years	12·6	14·0	14·4	14·3	14·2	13·1	12·7	12·5	12·5	12·6	12·1	12·6	16·5	19·0	21·7	21·7	20·6
1856	16·9	16·7	16·9	16·6	15·7	15·1	13·6	12·5	12·5	12·2	12·3	12·3	13·7	15·4	17·7	17·7	16·9
1857	13·7	14·0	14·1	13·7	13·1	12·4	12·4	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·4	13·7	15·3	15·6	14·9
1858	16·9	17·0	17·0	16·7	15·7	15·1	13·6	12·5	12·5	12·2	12·3	12·3	13·7	15·4	17·7	17·7	16·9
1859	16·9	17·0	17·0	16·7	15·7	15·1	13·6	12·5	12·5	12·2	12·3	12·3	13·7	15·4	17·7	17·7	16·9
COIMBATORE.																	
Average of ten years	15·7	17·0	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1
1856	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1
1857	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1
1858	17·1	17·1	17·6	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·7	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1
1859	17·1	17·1	17·6	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·7	17·1	17·1	17·1	17·1
NILGIRIS.																	
Average of ten years	10·9	11·0	11·0	11·0	11·0	10·9	10·7	10·6	10·5	10·4	10·5	10·6	10·8	10·7	10·6	10·6	10·6
1856	12·7	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·2	12·1	12·1	12·0	12·0	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·1	12·3	12·4	12·4	12·3
1857	10·9	10·9	10·9	10·9	10·9	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·8
1858	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4
1859	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4
SALEM.																	
Average of ten years	11·8	11·9	12·3	12·5	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·6	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·6	12·6	12·5	12·5
1856	12·2	12·2	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7
1857	11·7	11·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7
1858	11·7	11·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7
1859	11·7	11·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·7
SOUTH CANARA.																	
Average of ten years	14·3	14·6	14·6	14·1	12·9	12·6	12·3	12·4	12·6	12·6	12·7	14·2	12·9				
Average of ten years	14·7	14·5	14·7	13·9	12·9	12·4	12·3	12·1	12·7	12·7	12·7	14·7	13·5				
1856	14·7	14·5	14·7	13·9	12·9	12·4	12·3	12·1	12·7	12·7	12·7	14·7	13·5				
1857	14·7	14·5	14·7	13·9	12·9	12·4	12·3	12·1	12·7	12·7	12·7	14·7	13·5				
1858	14·7	14·5	14·7	13·9	12·9	12·4	12·3	12·1	12·7	12·7	12·7	14·7	13·5				
1859	14·7	14·5	14·7	13·9	12·9	12·4	12·3	12·1	12·7	12·7	12·7	14·7	13·5				
MALABAR.																	
Average of ten years	13·7	13·9	13·9	13·8	13·4	13·0	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·9	13·7	13·7	13·4				
1856	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·7				
1857	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5				
1858	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5				
1859	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5	13·5				

1—*continued.*

Madras Presidency during 1888, 1889 *and* 1890, *compared with the average of the previous ten years of* 1877—*continued.*



STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1898.

Districts.	Number of stations of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
		Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur — Average of ten years	11	0·96	2·2	0·98	2·2	0·75	2·3	2·23	4·7	2·42	3·9
1895								1·39	1·7	2·19	3·6
1896								1·23	2·3	2·13	3·3
1897						0·21	0·3	1·15	2·0	1·31	3·0
Bellary — Average of ten years	11	0·93	2·1	0·97	2·1	0·75	2·4	2·06	4·5	2·53	4·6
1896		0·96	2·1	0·98	2·2			1·39	2·2	2·05	4·2
1897								1·22	2·3	1·96	3·5
1898						0·25	0·3	1·39	2·3	2·14	3·3
Cuddapah — Average of ten years	9	0·82	2·3			0·96	2·5	2·64	5·4	4·62	8·4
1896		0·64	2·2					1·89	3·2	3·97	10·2
1897		0·14	0·3					1·39	2·3	1·79	3·1
1898				0·25	0·4	0·44	1·4	2·31	3·3	4·42	6·6
Chingleput — Average of ten years	10	0·92	1·1	0·74	1·9	0·97	2·4	2·34	4·2	3·86	5·9
1896		0·74	1·2					0·93	1·2	2·73	3·2
1897		0·42	0·4	0·99	0·2			2·05	1·2	2·13	2·2
1898		0·46	0·2					1·61	0·2	0·27	0·1
Coimbatore — Average of ten years	16	2·21	2·8	2·36	2·1	2·56	3·3	3·79	7·4	3·36	5·1
1896		2·72	2·7			2·31	2·3	1·54	3·3	2·46	3·3
1897		2·35	2·7			1·11	1·3	2·49	3·3	2·16	2·3
1898		2·33	2·9	2·35	2·1	1·31	2·4	2·31	4·3	2·16	2·3
Cuddalore — Average of ten years	14	0·97	2·2	0·97	2·2	0·79	2·3	2·23	3·6	1·92	2·2
1895								0·71	1·4	1·79	2·3	
1896						0·25	0·4	0·39	1·2	1·23	2·2
1897						0·59	0·4	0·91	1·3	0·75	1·2
Godāvari — Average of ten years	19	0·95	2·2	0·97	2·4	0·91	2·7	2·29	4·7	2·93	3·5
1896		0·98	2·2	0·97	2·1	0·97	2·3	2·13	3·3	2·99	3·3
1897				0·97	2·1	0·96	2·4	2·13	3·3	2·99	3·3
1898						0·79	2·3	2·29	3·3	2·93	3·3
Gulleur — Average of ten years	23	0·97	2·1	0·94	2·1	0·92	2·8	2·27	4·4	1·79	2·2
1896		0·93	2·1			0·95	2·1	0·72	2·3	2·82	4·3
1897								0·71	2·3	1·75	2·3
1898						0·14	0·2	2·31	2·3	0·91	1·2
Kistna — Average of ten years	19	0·97	2·1	0·96	2·1	0·97	2·6	2·15	4·3	1·74	2·2
1896								0·97	2·2	2·97	3·2
1897						0·14	0·2	0·96	2·2	0·95	2·2
1898						0·79	2·3	2·29	3·3	2·93	3·3
Kurnool — Average of ten years	23	0·94	2·1	0·92	2·1	0·95	2·4	2·36	4·6	2·42	3·9
1896								1·08	1·7	1·18	2·1
1897						0·34	0·3	0·79	1·7	0·46	1·3
1898						0·12	0·1	0·79	2·4	0·79	2·4
Madras — Average of ten years	4	0·95	2·4	0·74	0·3	0·30	1·2	0·93	1·6	1·01	2·4
1896		0·53	0·2					0·51	1·3	0·71	1·3
1897		0·36	0·2					0·37	1·0	0·61	1·3
1898		0·36	0·2					0·37	1·0		
Madura — Average of ten years	19	0·79	1·3	0·45	0·3	0·61	1·3	1·78	2·8	2·80	4·8
1896		0·39	0·2			0·61	0·2	0·61	1·2	2·80	4·8
1897		0·23	0·2	0·31	0·1	0·06	1·3	2·04	2·3	2·22	4·3
1898		0·23	0·2	0·31	0·1	0·06	1·3	2·04	2·3	2·22	4·3
Malabar — Average of ten years	14	0·57	2·3	0·42	0·3	0·71	1·4	2·30	4·9	9·90	10·4
1896				0·06	0·1	0·71	0·3	0·56	2·3	12·05	14·2
1897				0·06	0·1	0·31	0·3	0·56	2·3	6·05	10·4
1898		0·05	0·2	0·05	1·9	1·05	2·9	5·05	6·8	9·05	9·7
Nellore — Average of ten years	12	0·91	2·1	0·94	2·1	0·91	2·3	2·21	4·3	2·21	4·3
1896								0·61	0·3	2·21	2·3
1897						0·11	0·2	0·97	0·3	2·21	2·3
1898						0·94	2·3	0·79	2·3	0·97	2·3
Nilgiri Ameā — Average of ten years	10	2·34	2·6	2·10	2·1	2·29	2·3	2·36	4·7	2·31	3·9
1896		2·34	2·6					1·96	3·3	2·31	3·3
1897		2·34	2·4			2·15	2·3	1·31	3·3	1·96	2·3
1898		2·34	2·4			2·15	2·3	1·31	3·3	1·96	2·3
Nilgiris — Average of ten years	15	1·47	2·5	1·39	2·4	1·84	2·6	2·62	4·6	2·11	3·5
1895		1·47	2·5	1·39	2·1	1·84	2·3	2·62	4·3	2·11	3·3
1896		1·47	2·5	1·39	2·5	1·37	2·6	2·31	3·3	1·96	2·3
1897		1·47	2·5	1·39	2·5	1·37	2·6	2·31	3·3	1·96	2·3
Salem — Average of ten years	19	0·95	2·1	0·79	2·1	0·94	2·5	2·18	4·3	2·46	4·3
1896		0·95	2·1	0·79	2·3	0·94	2·3	2·18	3·3	2·46	4·3
1897		0·95	2·1			0·94	2·3	2·18	3·3	2·46	4·3
1898						0·94	2·3	2·18	3·3	2·46	4·3
South Arcot — Average of ten years	13	0·93	2·3	0·94	2·1	0·97	2·6	2·23	4·3	2·46	3·9
1896		0·93	2·3					2·23	4·3	2·46	3·9
1897		0·93	2·3					2·23	4·3	2·46	3·9
1898		0·93	2·3			0·94	2·3	2·23	4·3	2·46	3·9
Tanjore — Average of ten years	17	1·21	2·1	0·99	2·4	0·91	2·4	2·23	4·7	1·89	3·4
1896		0·71	2·3			0·91	2·1	2·23	3·3	2·13	3·3
1897		0·34	1·3			0·65	1·3	2·23	3·3	2·13	3·3
1898		0·34	1·3	0·78	2·4	0·91	2·4	2·23	3·3	2·42	3·3
Timevelly — Average of ten years	12	0·94	1·7	0·67	1·1	1·31	2·1	1·98	2·7	2·35	3·7
1896		0·95	1·7			1·31	2·1	1·98	2·7	2·35	3·7
1897		0·95	1·7			1·31	2·1	1·98	2·7	2·35	3·7
1898		0·95	1·7	1·67	1·1	1·31	2·1	1·98	2·7	2·35	3·7
Trichinopoly — Average of ten years	11	0·96	2·0	0·92	2·1	0·91	2·4	2·23	4·4	2·46	3·9
1896		0·96	2·0			0·91	2·1	2·23	3·3	2·46	3·9
1897		0·96	2·0			0·91	2·1	2·23	3·3	2·46	3·9
1898		0·96	2·0	0·92	2·1	0·91	2·4	2·23	4·4	2·46	3·9
Vizagapatam — Average of ten years	9	0·93	2·4	0·91	2·3	0·70	2·5	2·04	4·4	3·04	5·3
1896		0·93	2·4	0·91	2·3	0·70	2·5	2·04	4·4	3·04	5·3
1897						0·65	2·3	2·04	4·4	3·04	5·3
1898						0·65	2·3	2·04	4·4	3·04	5·3
Average of ten years	313	0·96	2·2	0·91	2·2	0·84	2·5	2·30	4·5	2·40	4·3
Total 1896		0·73	2·2	0·76	2·1	0·78	2·3	1·77	3·1	2·38	4·0
1897		0·54	2·0	0·55	2·1	0·61	2·3	1·77	3·1	2·38	4·0
1898		0·54	2·0	0·57	2·3	0·61	2·5	1·77	3·1	2·38	4·0

II.

1889 *and* 1890, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1887, *inclusive of* 1876.

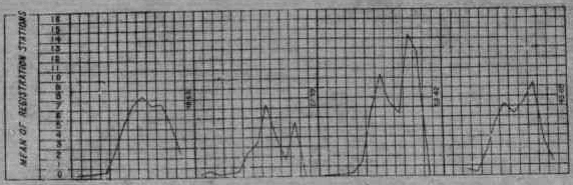
June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·66	4·4	2·52	4·3	4·39	7·0	2·66	5·7	4·34	7·3	2·52	4·5	2·39	4·9	29·26	49·6
1·73	3·6	1·64	3·2	2·85	5·1	1·73	3·6	2·82	4·7	1·64	3·3	1·55	3·2	19·01	32·4
2·81	4·9	2·66	4·3	4·62	6·5	2·81	4·9	4·59	6·4	2·66	4·4	2·52	4·2	30·82	49·7
1·85	3·7	1·76	3·3	3·08	5·3	1·85	3·7	3·05	5·2	1·76	3·4	1·67	3·3	20·37	34·4
2·40	3·8	2·28	3·4	4·02	6·3	2·40	3·8	3·97	6·2	2·28	3·5	2·15	3·5	26·32	47·8
1·38	2·9	1·32	2·8	2·31	4·9	1·38	2·9	2·28	4·8	1·32	2·8			20·71	42·9
2·28	3·9	2·16	3·5	3·78	6·0	2·28	3·9	3·75	5·9	2·16	3·6			24·39	41·1
1·94	3·7	1·84	3·3	3·16	5·4	1·94	3·7	3·13	5·3	1·84	3·4	1·79	3·6	24·42	40·9
3·06	3·9	3·05	3·7	3·97	5·3	3·06	3·9	4·91	5·1	3·30	4·2	3·21	4·4	34·70	53·8
2·53	3·7	2·41	3·4	3·28	4·8	2·53	3·7	4·06	4·7	2·73	3·9	2·65	4·1	28·79	49·6
2·31	3·4	2·20	3·1	2·99	4·4	2·31	3·4	3·71	4·3	2·49	3·6	2·42	3·8	26·28	42·6
2·73	3·9	2·60	3·6	3·53	5·1	2·73	3·9	4·38	5·0	2·94	4·1	2·86	4·3	30·54	47·1
3·74	4·1	3·56	3·8	4·84	5·2	3·74	4·1	6·00	5·0	4·03	4·3	3·92	4·5	41·85	52·9
2·31	4·3	2·20	4·0	2·99	5·5	2·31	4·3	3·71	5·4	2·49	4·5	2·42	4·7	26·28	48·6
2·73	4·1	2·60	3·8	3·53	5·3	2·73	4·1	4·38	5·2	2·94	4·3	2·86	4·5	30·54	47·1
3·74	4·1	3·56	3·8	4·84	5·2	3·74	4·1	6·00	5·0	4·03	4·3	3·92	4·5	41·85	52·9
2·38	3·3	2·26	3·1	3·04	4·2	2·38	3·3	3·82	4·1	2·56	3·5	2·49	3·7	26·73	40·5
2·74	3·7	2·61	3·4	3·50	4·7	2·74	3·7	4·39	4·6	2·95	4·0	2·87	4·2	30·76	47·4
2·72	3·7	2·59	3·4	3·47	4·6	2·72	3·7	4·36	4·5	2·93	3·9	2·85	4·1	30·57	46·8

Diagram Showing the Rainfall and Price of Food (Rice) in the Districts of Ganjam & Vizagapatam for 3 Years ending 1890 compared with the Average of 10 years.

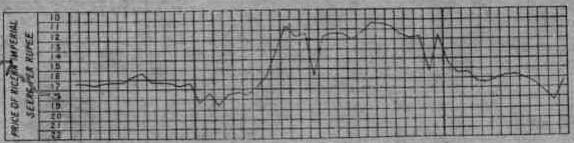
GANJAM

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS										1888										1889										1890									
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR

RAINFALL

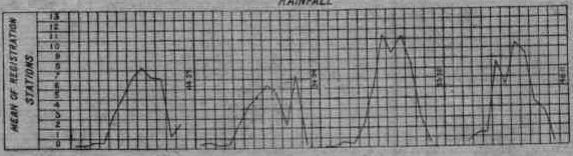


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



VIZAGAPATAM

RAINFALL



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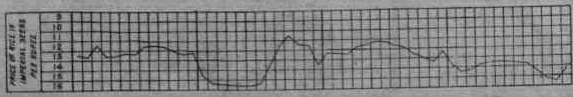

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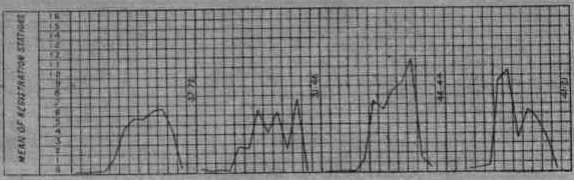
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GODAVARI & KISTNA FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

GODAVARI

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

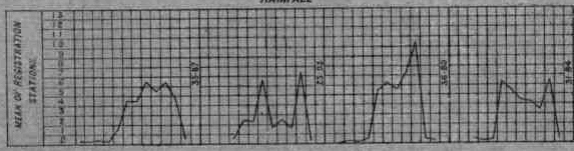
RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

KISTNA

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

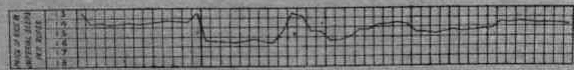


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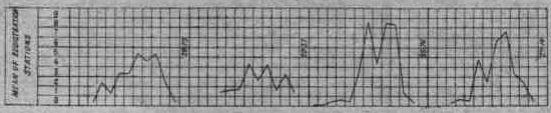
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF KURNOOL & BELLARY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

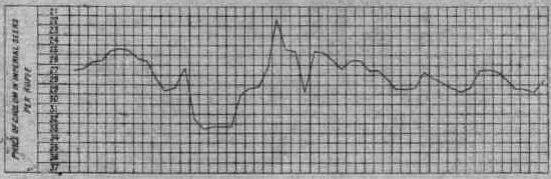
KURNOOL

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1888.												1889.												1890.											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.

RAINFALL

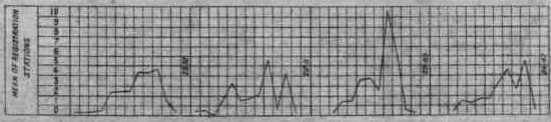


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



BELLARY

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

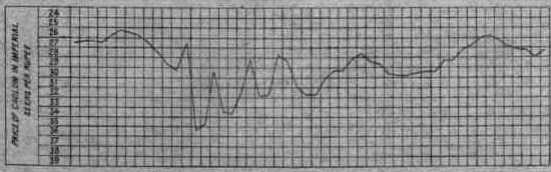


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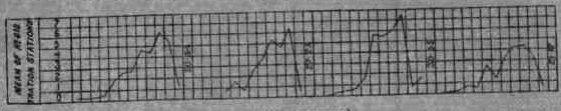
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH & ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

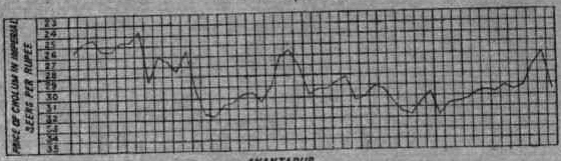
CUDDAPAH

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



ANANTAPUR

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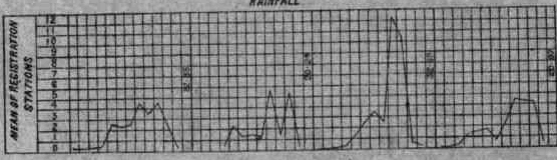

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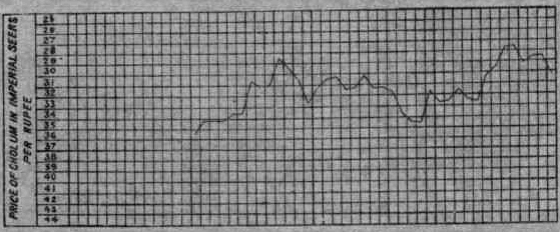

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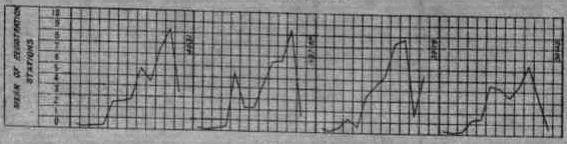
Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICTS OF NORTH ARCOT & NELLORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

NORTH ARCOT

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS	1888	1889	1890
	MONTHS	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

RAINFALL



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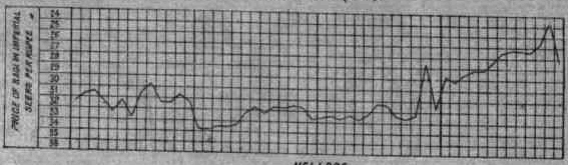
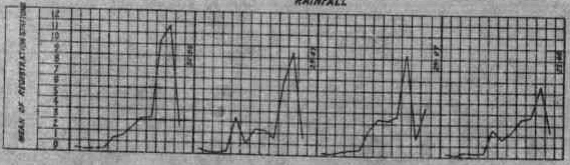


NELLORE

RAINFALL



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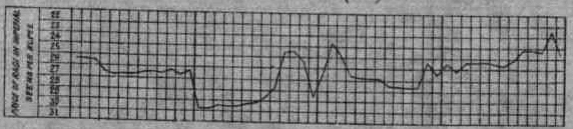

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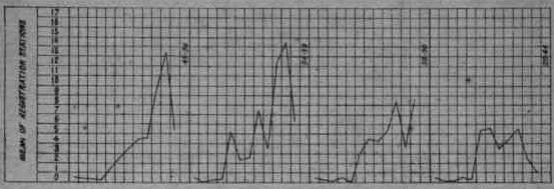
Photo-Zinco, Survey Office, Madras. 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CHINGLEPUT & MADRAS FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

CHINGLEPUT

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL



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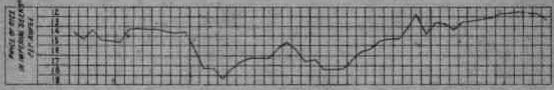
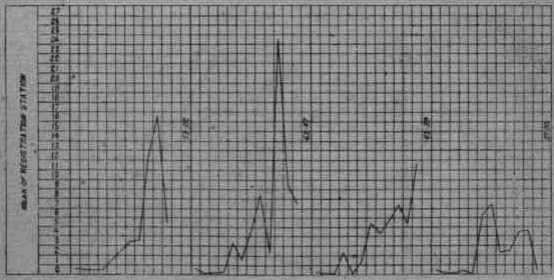


MADRAS

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

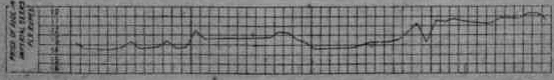


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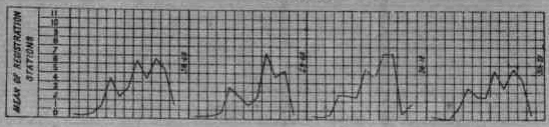
Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF SALEM & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

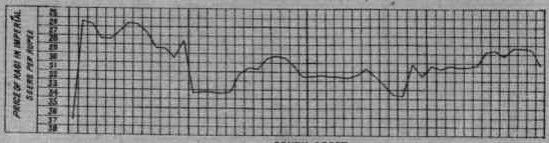
SALEM

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS	1888	1889	1890
	MONTHS	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. TOTAL	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. TOTAL	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. TOTAL	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. TOTAL

RAINFALL

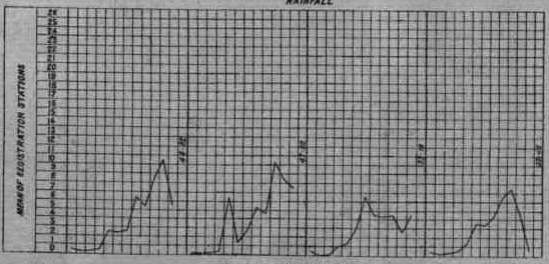


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



SOUTH ARCOT

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

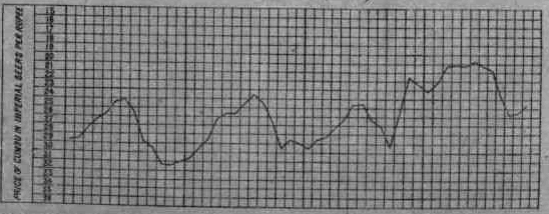


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Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY AND (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

TRICHINOPOLY

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.										1888										1889										1890									
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

MEAN OF REGISTRATION STATIONS.

PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

PRICE OF CUMBU IN IMPERIAL SEERS PER RUPEE

TANJORE

RAINFALL

MEAN OF REGISTRATION STATIONS.

PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

PRICE OF RICE IN IMPERIAL SEERS PER RUPEE

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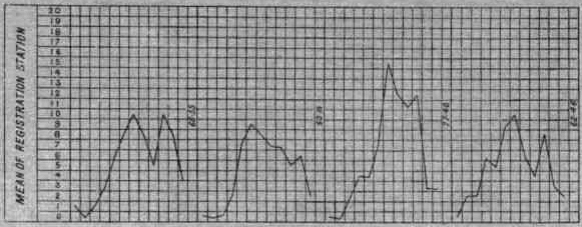
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

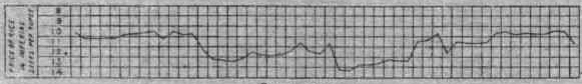
NILGIRIS

DISTRICTS.	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

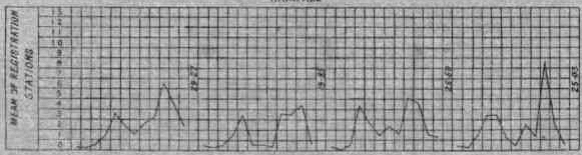


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

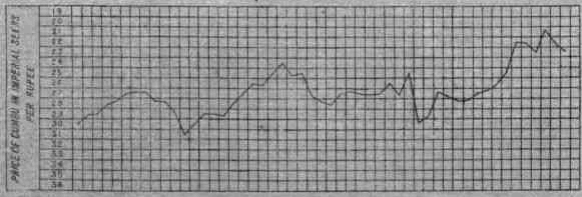


COIMBATORE

RAINFALL

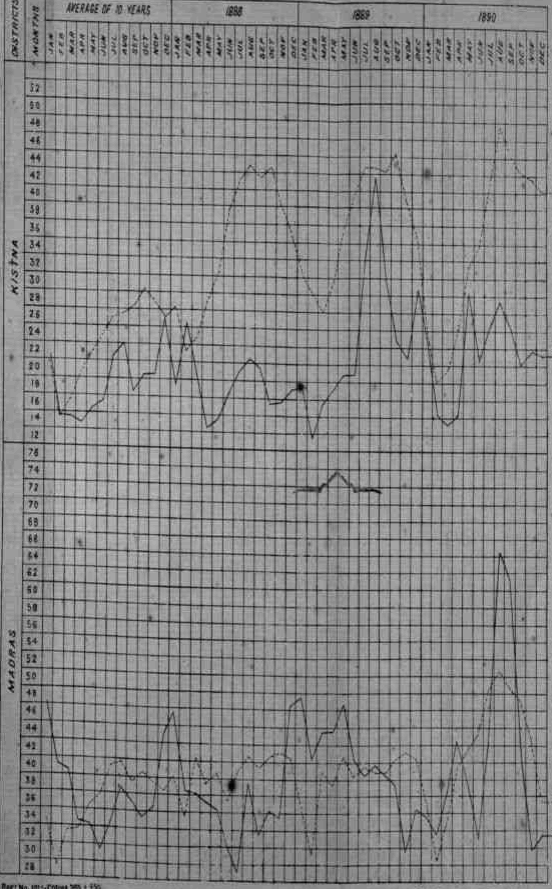


PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



Reg: No. 1721—Copies 255+450 Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned districts during the year 1890 compared with previous years.



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